THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL

MONEY AND THE VARIOUS TERMS USED TO DESIGNATE IT.

Mediums of Exchange Among Many Nations—Rude Articles That Were of Stable Value—The Names of the Various Coins of the Great World.

In Great Britain at the time of the Norman conquest were two kinds of money—"living money," i. e., slaves and cattle, and "dead money," that of metal. In the 13th century Nicolo and Matteo Polo found a money in use in China which was made of the inner bark of the mulberry tree, and which it was death by torture to counterfeit or to refuse to take in any part of the country. Among the South Sea islanders iron was so valued that it became money, and axes a standard of payment, the value of other articles being stated at so many axes. Cowrie shells are used as small coins in India, the East Indian islands and Africa, more than 1,000 tons being brought to Liverpool in 1851 from India to be exported to the African coast in exchange for palm oil. In America wampum was used by the Indians and was even counterfeited in 1655 by the colonists of Massachusetts.

In India cakes of tea and in China pieces of silk pass as money, while at the great annual fair at Nizhnee-Novgorod in Russia the price of tea has to be known before the prices of other commodities are fixed, it being the standard by which all exchange of merchandise is regulated. In 1574 quantities of pasteboard were coined in Holland, and in 1770 in Scotland workmen carried nails as money to bake shops and alehouses. Notched wood was used at one time in England, and in central parts of South America soap, chocolate, cocoanuts, eggs, etc., pass as money. In British West Indies until of late years pins, a slice of bread, a pinch of snuff or a dram of whisky served the same purpose. In America at various times raccoon, deer and bearskins, corn, beef, tobacco and codfish have been legal tender.

The Jews, in addition to their ordinary money of shekels, talents and drams of silver, had "jewel money." To this people we are also indebted to the use of paper money in lieu of that of metal. And among the curious facts in connection with this subject may be noted that the sum paid Judas for the betrayal of his master would be, according to the relative value of money in our day, a little more than 40 cents, a small price with which to purchase eternal infamy. The first mention of money in any of the ancient records speaks of it as being weighed and not counted, and no mutilated piece was ever rejected. Under the Norman kings silver was coined with deep crosses, so that smaller bits could be obtained by simply breaking off what was required, something as we tear off postage stamps today.

An interesting study is found in tracing out the origin of the names of coins familiar to us now. The American dollar has quite a little history of its own. In northern Bohemia is a little valley called Joachimstal, or Joachim's valley, and in the 16th century the reigning duke of this region authorized this little mining city or district to coin a silver piece, which was called Joachimstaller. But the Joachim part of the name proving too much for everyday use, it was dropped and that of thaler deemed sufficient. The piece being of convenient size and well molded passed into general use in Germany and Denmark, and again underwent a change in orthography, finally turning up as the "daler," whence it came into English as the dollar, and was adopted as such by the Americans.

In France the Mexican dollar is generally called the "piastre," and the name is also applied to the American coin, but in either case the appellation is incorrect, for the name piastre, or piaster, has for the past 50 years been applied correctly only to a small silver coin used in Turkey and Egypt, and which is worth from about 5 to 8 cents in American coinage. The word cent comes of course from centum, being a hundredth part of the American dollar, the dime also meaning a tenth.

The word shilling is of Saxon origin and was introduced into England by that people. Penny, formerly "pfennig," was also brought into England by the Saxons and was first coined in silver and originally derived from the word "pand," to pawn, with the diminutive suffix "ing." The cognomen, "crown," of the English piece, worth about $1.20 in American coinage, was first issued by Edward III and named in consequence of the image placed upon it. The groat was first coined by the same monarch and is a corruption of the word "grosses," in contradistinction to the small coins or pennies. Its value was equal to about four of the latter coins.

The Russian "ruble" comes from the verb "to cut" and was so called from the ornamental edge the piece formerly had. The kopeck is equal in value to twopence, as is also the kreutzer in Austria, cent in Holland, Italy, France and Spain. In the last country the 5-peeta piece, called the escude, corresponds to the American dollar, the peeta being the small coin representing the monetary standard and meaning simply "little piece." For several hundred years and until a recent date money was coined in from 20 to 30 places in France, but all is now issued from the mint at Paris.

Few French gold coins are now in circulation, except those stamped with the head of Napoleon III, and silver pieces of the same issue are almost as common. French silver coins were the best in the world, and coins are often met with bearing the stamp of Charles X, Louis XVIII and Napoleon I. The franc, in value in American money of 20 cents, was so designated by King John, who first coined these pieces in 1360. They bore the motto "Le Roi Frank" (King of the Franks, the ancient name of the French), and were of two kinds, one representing the king on horseback and the other on foot. It was formerly called the "livre" (pound) as well, though the connection with any specified weight is not evident.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Learning From Englishmen.

It is true that the English have cultivated sprinting, hurdling and the various field events somewhat less successfully than we, but for all distances above the quarter mile the English records (to use our American standard of comparison) are the world's records. This means that the prevailing interest abroad is less in the close gymnasium and on the dreary cinder track than in cross country runs and paper chases, which lead the athlete through woods and fields, blow his lungs full of fresh air and steep his senses in sunlight. Likewise the Englishman's yacht is, as it were, his summer house, while his horses are the companions of the hunt and his travels. If yacht or horse wins races for him, so much the better.

But he draws the line when it comes to sacrificing their sounder merits for the passing glory of sweepstakes. Thus sport with him is pleasanter and less intensely exciting. It is fruitful in mental relaxation and rest as well as in bodily health. In short, Americans lack the strength that comes through moderation and repose, through wholesomeness of mind and body. We have yet to learn that the work of life is too serious for us to set our hearts and stake our health on the pastimes of idle hours; that our years are too few to be shortened by devoting workdays and playdays alike to the wasting passion of achievement.—John Corbin in Outing.

Living With a Broken Heart.

A remarkable case of survival for a week with rupture of the heart is reported. The man, who was 52 years old, short and plethoric, was playing football, when he suddenly fell down in a sort of faint, but recovered in a few moments and continued his play. Soon after the game was over, however, he had another and more severe attack, accompanied by pain in the cardiac region, and a few minutes later he was in a state of partial collapse, with shallow breathing, almost imperceptible pulse, and very severe pain over the heart. He gradually improved and was able to sit up, but seven days later he had another fainting fit and died.

At the autopsy the heart was found to be fatty, degenerated and very friable, and in the wall of the left ventricle was a break or rupture half an inch in diameter. It seemed most probable that the rupture was at first very minute or partial, not allowing the escape of blood into the pericardium, and that a week later some extra exertion caused a completion or enlargement of the rupture, resulting in the escape of blood and death.—London Lancet.

Untimely Criticism.

Untimely criticism is a barrier, shutting out affection from us and spontaneity. "Don't wriggle your feet so, my son," says the critical father to a boy vibrant with enthusiasm. The correction could have waited, and the boy, with dampened ardor, turns away, telling his next story elsewhere, while the father some day wonders why boys are sealed books to their elders. "Where did you buy that dreadful cravat?" Mary says to John in the midst of his cheerful salutation, when he is just about to tell her of a bit of good fortune. "Such silly sentimentality!" says John, with a shrug of indifference, to Mary at some new thought springing out of her heart, dewy in freshness as a newly plucked rose. And John and Mary each grow to mourn the fact that the best of the other sheds its fragrance elsewhere.

There are a hundred other barriers—the dwelling on material cares, the wanton disregard of social amenities, the sensitiveness to personal peculiarities.—Harper's Bazar.

Said to Be Better Than Morphine.

Mention is made of codeine sulphate as an extremely prompt sedative in affections of the respiratory tract, possessing an advantage over morphine in that it does not check the secretions, nor does it lead to a habit, nor has it disagreeable after effects, and it will alleviate pain. The dose varies from one-eighth to one-half, and, exceptionally, one grain, given in pill or in solution, frequently in sirup of wild cherry.

The official alkaloid is rarely used, the sulphate being preferred for the purpose. If administered in water, an insoluble residue is sometimes found, which, on examination, proves to be the alkaloid codeine, found in codeine sulphate from the excessive heat employed in concentration of the solution for crystallization.—New York Tribune.

A Bogus Bear's Ham.

The late Sir Richard Owen, the eminent anatomist, often had his skill in identifying bones tested. On one occasion his friend and neighbor, Lord John Russell, sent him a specimen for this purpose, and the professor quickly pronounced it the thigh bone of a pig. This explanation of the query was subsequently offered by Lord John: "President Buchanan had sent from America to the English statesman the present of 'a choice bear's ham,' and the family had breakfasted off it several times with much enjoyment. Somehow or other, however, suspicion was aroused, and the bone was sent to their scientific neighbor, with the result stated."—Cor. Pall Mall Gazette.

Ancient Forms of Life In Australia.

Australia seems to have been a place of refuge for many ancient forms of life, and every now and then some supposed to have become extinct are found still existing there. The latest in this respect is a discovery by a Mr. Ogilby, a naturalist, in certain rivers of New South Wales of fresh water herrings, identical in every way to those before not found later than the latter part of the cretaceous and early part of the tertiary period.

Taken at His Word.

Mr. Sales—Yes, I'm going to begin over again. I want your spot cash prices.

Former Creditor—Those are the only prices this establishment ever will quote to you.—Clothiers and Haberdashers' Weekly.

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The Priests Were in It.

The Panama scandal affects the Roman Catholic clergy as well as the public officials of France. This ought not to surprise any one who knows the greed of priests. We would as soon trust a thief to take out our watch and tell us the time of day as a priest to invest our money. If he did not take it all it would only be because he did not have a good chance. There was a good deal of religion with the Panama steal. It was a precious lot and a pious lot that did the stealing and the bribing. M. de Lesseps and his whole family went prominently to mass at the Madeline all the time the bubble was being blown. Speculation in Panama options, it is said, went on at the Vatican. Priests advised their flocks to invest in the stock and received heavy commissions on all they were instrumental in selling.

A recent dispatch from Paris says: "The run of priests on the Panama offices was so great that arrangements were being made for a special office and secretary to receive them."

A priest does love souls, but he loves francs and lire and dollars much better. If more is not revealed to the discredit and disgrace of Roman Catholicism than the complicity of priests in the gigantic robbery of the people it will be astonishing.—*Boston Investigator.*

Linen Stationery.

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B. F. THOMAS.

Attorney, Commercial National Bank.

SPECIAL MASTER COMMISSIONER'S Sale.—Under and by virtue of an order of sale on decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the District Court for Douglas County, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1893, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the north front door of the County Court House, in the City of Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows, to wit:

The south thirty-six (36) feet of lots eleven (11) and twelve (12) in block two (2) of Sherwood Park, an addition to the City of Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska, as surveyed, platted and recorded.

Said property to be sold to satisfy Eleanor Phelps Sedley the sum of two thousand two hundred and thirty-five and 1-100 dollars ($2,235.01) with interest on two thousand dollars ($2,000) at seven (7) per cent. per annum, and interest on two hundred and thirty-five and 01-100 dollars ($235.01) at ten (10) per cent. per annum, from the 19th day of September, 1892.

To satisfy Cady & Gray the sum of six hundred and fifty-eight and 1-100 dollars ($658.01) with interest thereon at seven (7) per cent. per annum from the 19th day of September, 1892.

To satisfy Baile & Read the sum of eighty-six dollars ($86) with interest at seven (7) per cent. from the 19th day of September, 1892.

To satisfy Charles E. Bates, Trustee, the sum of four thousand four hundred and eighty-one and 65-100 dollars ($4,481.65) with interest thereon at eight (8) per cent. per annum from the 19th day of September, 1892, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the District Court of said Douglas County, at its September term, A. D. 1892, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Eleanor Phelps Sedley was plaintiff, and Delphina Sholes, De Ver Sholes and others were defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, February 8th, 1893.

E. C. PAGE,
Special Master Commissioner.

B. F. Thomas, attorney.
Sedley vs. Sholes. Doc. 32, No. 135. 2-10-5

Jr. Order United Ameican Mechanics.

Instituted May 17, 1853—Eligibility For Membership.

Any white male person born in the United States of North America, its territories, or under the protection of its flag, who shall have attained the age of sixteen years, who is of good moral character, a believer in the existence of a Supreme Being as the Creator and Preserver of the universe, in favor of free education, opposed to any union of church and state, shall be eligible to membership under the provisions of the law in the state and subordinate council to which the application is made; provided, that no person shall be received to beneficial membership who is over fifty years of age.

A person shall not be permitted to join this order who does not possess a good moral character, or who is in any way incapacitated from earning a livelihood, nor shall he be under sixteen years of age.

Subjects of a sectarian or partisan character shall not be introduced into any meeting of this council, nor shall any member make use of the name of this order at a political meeting.

THE OBJECTS ARE:

First—To maintain and promote the interests of Americans, and shield them from the depressing effects of foreign competition.

Second—To assist Americans in obtaining employment.

Third—To encourage Americans in business.

Fourth—To establish a sick and funeral fund.

Fifth—To maintain the public school system of the United States of America, and to prevent sectarian interference therewith, and uphold the reading of the Holy Bible therein.

STATE COUNCIL OF NEBRASKA:

S. C.—W. A. HOWARD, Lincoln.
S. V. C.—R. P. DOLMAN.
S. S.—H. L. DAY.
S. T.—C. H. ALLEN.
Conductor—W. E. COPELAND.
Guard—P. S. McAULEY.
Sentinel—WM. TURNER.
Delegate to National Convention—FRANK KNAPP.
Warden—R. A. BAYLISS.

The next regular meeting will be held on the third Tuesday in July at South Omaha, Nebraska.

WASHINGTON COUNCIL No. 1, meets every Thursday evening in the hall at 24th and Franklin. H. G. COUNSMAN, Sec'y.

LINCOLN COUNCIL No. 2, meets in Lincoln, Nebraska.

COLUMBIA COUNCIL No. 3, meets every Tuesday evening in Red Men's Hall, Continental block. M. A. GRANT, Sec'y.

WINONA COUNCIL No. 4, meets every Saturday evening in K. P. Hall, Paxton block. W. S. GAFF, Sec'y.

GARFIELD COUNCIL No. 5, meets every Tuesday night in South Omaha. WILLIAM FARR, Sec'y.

BLUFF CITY COUNCIL No 7—meets every Wednesday evening in G. A. R. Hall, Council Bluffs, Ia.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE,

—OF THE—

United States of merica.

All inquiries regarding the organization of new Lodges in the state of Nebraska, should be addressed to M. L. ZOOK, State Organizer for Nebraska. 414 Sheely Block, OMAHA.

AMERICAN LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 221, meets every Thursday evening at 8:00 o'clock. M. L. ZOOK, Secy.

Patriotic Oder Sons of America.

WASHINGTON COUNCIL No. 1, P. O. S. of A., meets each Monday evening at Gate City Hall, Thirteenth and Douglas Sts.

A. P. A.

ABE LINCOLN COUNCIL NO. 16, AMERICAN Protective Association meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month in I. O. O. F. hall, Plattsmouth, Neb. Visiting members are welcome. F. P. Brown, Sec.

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B. F. THOMAS,

Attorney, Commercial National Bank.

SPECIAL MASTER COMMISSIONER'S Sale.—Under and by virtue of an order of sale on decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the District Court for Douglas County, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1893, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the north front door of the County Court House, in the City of Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows, to wit:

The south forty (40) feet of lots eleven (11) and twelve (12) in block two (2) in Sherwood Park, an addition to the City of Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska, as surveyed, platted and recorded.

Said property to be sold to satisfy Arthur Bryant the sum of three thousand three hundred and fifty-three and 10-100 dollars ($3,353.10) with interest on three thousand dollars ($3,000) at seven (7) per cent. per annum and interest on three hundred and fifty-three and 10-100 ($353.10) at ten (10) per cent. per annum from the 19th day of September, 1892.

To satisfy Cady & Gray the sum of seven hundred and thirty-eight and 1-100 dollars ($738.01) with interest at seven (7) per cent. per annum from the 19th day of September, 1892.

To satisfy Baile & Read the sum of eighty-six dollars ($86) with interest at seven (7) per cent. per annum from the 19th day of September, 1892.

To satisfy Charles E. Bates, Trustee, the sum of four thousand four hundred and eighty-one and 65-100 dollars ($4,481.65) with interest thereon at eight (8) per cent. per annum from the 19th day of September, 1892, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the District Court of said Douglas County, at its september term, A. D. 1892, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Arthur Bryant was plaintiff, and Delphina Sholes, De Ver Sholes and others were defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, February 8th, 1893.

E. C. PAGE,
Special Master Commissioner.

B. F. Thomas, attorney.
Bryant vs. Sholes, et al. Doc. 32, No. 135. 2-10-5

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RAILWAY TIME CARD

Leaves Omaha	B. & M. R. Depot 10th and Mason Sts.	Arrives Omaha
4.50 pm	Denver Limited daily	4.05 pm
10.15 am	Deadwood Express	4.05 pm
10.15 am	Denver Express	9.35 am
.....	Chicago Special from Den.	12.30 am
8.15 am	Lincoln Lim. (except Sun)	11.30 am
6.50 pm	Hastings Local	6.37 pm
Leaves Omaha	**C., B. & Q. Depot 10th and Mason Sts.**	**Arrive Omaha**
4.45 pm	Chicago Limited	9.30 am
9.50 am	Chicago Express	8.00 am
12.40 pm	Chicago Express	4.25 pm
6.50 pm	Chicago & Iowa Local	6.00 pm
Leaves Omaha	**K. C., St. J. & C. B. Depot 10th and Mason Sts.**	**Arrive Omaha**
9.50 am	Kan. City Day Express	6.00 pm
9.45 pm	K.C. night ex. via U.P. Trans.	6.40 am
9.45 pm	St. L. night ex. via Co. Bluffs	6.40 pm
Leaves Omaha	**UNION PACIFIC. Union Depot 10th and Marcy**	**Arrive Omaha**
7.55 am	Beatrice Express	6.40 pm
9.50 am	Denver Express	4.05 pm
2.15 pm	Overland Flyer	7.00 pm
6.30 pm	Denver Fast Mail	4.30 pm
4.15 pm	B. S. & F. Ex. (except Sun)	12.30 pm
6.40 pm	Pacific Express	10.40 am
Leaves Omaha	**C., M. & ST. P. Depot 10th and Marcy Sts.**	**Arrives Omaha**
7.05 pm	Chicago Express	9.35 am
11.30 am	Chicago Express	5.50 pm
Leaves Omaha	**C. & N. W. (Via U. P. Transfer)**	**Arrives Omaha**
12.40 am	Chicago Express, daily	8.15 am
6.40 pm	Chicago Mail, daily ex. Sun	6.10 pm
4.05 pm	Chicago Limited, daily	9.20 pm
7.00 pm	Chicago Flyer, daily	2.15 pm
7.20 am	Carroll Local, daily ex. Sun	9.50 pm
Leaves Omaha	**C., St. P., M. & O. Depot 15th and Webster Sts.**	**Arrives Omaha**
8.10 am	Sioux City Accommodation	9.05 pm
1.15 pm	S. C. Express (except Sun)	12.40 pm
5.45 pm	St. Paul Limited	9.25 am
5.15 pm	Bancroft Pass. (except Sun)	8.45 am
Leaves Omaha	**F., E. & MO. VALLEY. Depot 15th and Webster Sts.**	**Arrives Omaha**
9.00 am	Deadwood Express	5.20 pm
9.00 am	(Ex. Sat) Wyo. Ex. (Ex. Mon)	5.20 pm
5.30 pm	Norfolk (Except Sun.)	10.25 am
5.45 pm	St. Paul Express	9.25 am
9.00 am	Lincoln Ex. (ex. Sunday)	10.25 am
Leaves Omaha	**SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC Depot 10th & Marcy Sts.**	**Arrives Omaha**
7.20 am	Sioux City Passenger	9.50 pm
5.35 pm	St. Paul Express	10.00 am
Leaves Omaha	**CHICAGO, R. I. & P. Via U. P. Transfer.**	**Arrives Omaha**
	EAST	
10.00 am	Atlantic Express, daily	6.20 pm
4.40 pm	Vestibule Limited, daily	1.10 pm
6.35 pm	Night Express, daily	8.50 am
7.10 pm	Kansas C. & Co. B., ex. Sun.	8.45 am
	WEST	
	Via U. P. Transfer.	
8.50 am	Co. Bluffs and K. C., ex. Sun.	7.05 pm
1.20 pm	Chicago and Denver, daily	4.30 pm
Leaves Omaha	**MISSOURI PACIFIC. Depot 10th and Mason Sts.**	**Arrives Omaha**
10.00 pm	St. Louis Ex. daily	7.00 am
1.10 pm	St. Louis Ex. daily	5.05 pm
5.10 pm	Nebraska Local	9.20 am
Leaves Omaha	**WABASH. (Via U. P. Transfer)**	**Arrives Omaha**
4.00 pm	St. Louis Ex., daily	12.35 pm

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