# TIPS ON OCEAN STEAMERS

The Customary Exactions Aboard Atlantic Liners.

Land of the Free is only across the ocean. Without commenting upon the emptiness of such talk (as if every man were a vagabond that could pick up and wander hither and thither as the spirit moved him!), it may be said that, according to the foreign system—good or bad—many servants are paid no wages at all, and in numerous places they pay well for their positions because the holders of them receive handsome fees.

Servants less luckily placed are the great sufferers. Their employers screw down their wages, and the patron who doesn't believe in tips "does the rest." Ludged said patron.

tron who doesn't believe in tips "does the rest." Indeed, said patron has been known to flee while the servant Isn't looking. One remembers, too, three pretentious feminine nobodies as a certain ship steamed towards New York's Goddess of Liberty. The extra last meal was almost unnecessary any way, but the passengers might be detained, so it was furnished. The three in question, after they had eaten complained that the last dish was not properly served. They ordered it removed and a pot of coffee brought. While the steward was getting the coffee they fairly ran out of the dining saloon, to the disgust of all at that table. No doubt it is this same type who steals glass and silverware, for which the steward has to pay and calls it souvenir collecting, says The Philadelphia Record.

The 10 per cent. rule is usually a very safe one, and the traveller should beware of reckless tipping, as it marks him or her as "easy."

The following, by Myra Emmons, in Good Housekeeping, seems to be a fair rate per person on shipboard. Of coursee, if a passenger be ill for some days, requiring fruit and food served in berth, or if a feminine voyager need much personal service, rate should be higher.

If you travel in a specially equipped floating palace you must expect to pay at least \$25 for steamer tips. On regular first-class steamers, however, the following are customary and will be ample.

Stateroom steward, \$2.50; stateroom stewardess, \$2.50; dining- buffs. room steward, \$2.50. These are obligatory. On the cheaper first-class steamers they may be reduced to \$1 each and be entirely dignified. It all depends on the boat. By talking with other passengers you can readily learn the customary scale for your steamer. If you use the bathroom regularly pay the bathroom steward \$1; if less frequently this might be cut to 25 cents a bath. If you read books from the library, give the steward a tip varying from \$1 down to 25 cents, according to grade of steamer and frequency of his service to you.

The deck's steward's gratuity is a variable quantity; he has opportunity for getting tips from so mahy people that he fares better than inside stewards, who are restricted to a certain number; hence do not be uneasy about him. Give him what you think he has earned in waiting on you, according to relative service with the other stewards. A dollar is the maximum expected on ordinary

Thus your total tips need not exceed \$10 a voyage and may not be more than \$5.

## License Fees in England.

The average rate of license taxation in 122 towns of the United States having a population exceeding 30,000 is \$835, as against an average of \$175 charged in similar towns in Great Britain.

If the comparison be made with particular States or certain geographical divisions, the difference is even more pronounced.

The average license duty in twenty-one New England cities, says the Independent, is ten times the average rate in similar cities in the United Kingdom. Naturally, the revenue thus received is much greater in this country than in Great Britain.

In the 164 British towns having a population of 30,000 and upward, the proceeds from this source is approximately \$4,080,000; whereas, in the 122 American towns of the same wize it is \$36,975,000, or more than nine times as much. The number of retail liquor places in Great Britain is less to-day than in 1880, though the quantity of liquor sold is much greater. The policy of limiting the number of public houses has resulted in creating a monopoly of the liquor traffic and has increased enormously license values, without a similar increase in the scale of taxa-

#### A Bold Step.

To overcome the well-grounded and reasonable objections of the more intelligent to the use of secret, medicinal compounds, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., some time ago, decided to make a bold departure from the usual course pursued by the makers of put-up medicines for do-mestic use, and so has published broad-FACTS AND FIGURES

Good fieles Which the Person Who

Does Not Believe in Tipping
Ehould Read—Customary Rates
—Tippers and Tipped Abroad—

Tippers and Tipped Abroad—

By this bold step Dr. Pierce has shown

How Some Evade Payment.

Many of us have met abroad a fellow countryman who makes us blush, and who entirely forgets that "In Rome one should do as the Romans do." He exacts great service, and then, when, as he is leaving, and is asked for a fee, he proudly asserts that he doesn't believe in that sort of robbery. If the servant persists, explaining that otherwise he will go unpaid, the traveler has been known to tell him that he's "a blamed fool to live in such a country," when the Land of the Free is only across the ocean. Without commenting upon



Lord Halsbury,

At the age of eighty Lord Halswho has been three times Lord High Chancellor of England, has undertaken a gigantic task, the compilation, in well arranged form, of the whole law of England. The compilation will fill from eighteen to twenty large volumes.

## Rustling Life Insurance.

After all is said and done, we life insurance solicitors do not have such hard time of it, writes one of them in the America : Magazine. We treatment were rendered utterly get a drop of appreciation now and then, which compensates for the re-

We know no boss and can go anywork for the same company-if we are good.

We can turn our backs on hard winters and go South-we can go North where the cool lake breezes are and leave our friends to the midsummer madness of "a hundred above.

We know how to enter a drawing room and we know how to sit in a farmer's kitchen and discuss the price of pork while the wife is trying previously been coined in the '30s by

out lard. We know lots of things because we must, and possibly some which we ought not to know, but men, women and fate conspire to give us wisdom and we would not quarrel with the three of them for the world.

We are actors, essaying burlesque comedy sometimes and often tragic roles, but always holding ourselves in readiness to smile when we may feel like fighting and to weep when it would be easier to laugh.

Nothing can disturb us and no human being can bowl us over. It is all the same whether you call us wise or foolish, because we know how little we know, which is the beginning of wisdom.

When we are glad people will know it, and if we have the blues no one is aware but ourselves - and the manager.

I have been taught a lesson in these twelve strange years—that honesty is the best policy, and, more than that, I have found out that the best investment is honesty for honesty's sake alone.

I have lied in writing insurance, but always found that it recoiled upon me, and if I gained thereby the little increment of commission I straightway lost a hundredfold as much.

Though willow grows in wet places it is naturally one of the driest woods. It contains only 26 per cent, of water. Oak contains 34 per cent.

King Edward of England has a peculiar habit of passing his finger backward and forward under his chin when in meditation.

Three out of every fifteen shops in the West End of London, says the Graphic, are owned by men or women in society, who either keep them under assumed names or have a large financial interests in them.

# SCARCITY OF GOLD COMS

Quickly Dissappeared on Introduction of Bangles.

#### PREMIUMS NOW PAID

There Are Seventy-Five Varieties of the Gold Dollar - More Than Twenty Thousand Were Coined-Many Rendered Useless by Women.

The small gold dollar is one of the most remarkable of American coins. Every issue now bears a premium, and in some cases this amounts to more than \$100, says the New York Yet these coins were issued for forty years, from 1849 to 1889, and a grand total of nearly twenty and a half million pieces were turned out during that period by the Government's colnage presses.

There are seventy-five varieties of the gold dollar. Of these the Philadelphia Mint struck forty, New Orleans six, San Francisco seven, Charlotte (N. C.) nine and Dahlonga (Ga.) thirteen.

The gold dollar struck at Dahlonga in 1861 is probably the rarest. Only two specimens are known up to date and each is worth more than \$100. The 1860 "D" dollar is work \$28, and one of the same mint dated 1855 recently sold for \$52.

The dollar ranking next in point of rarity is the one dated 1854. which was coined at the Charlotte Mint. This bears the Liberty head on the obverse and the mint letter "C." The United States Mint records state that only four were coined and a single specimen is now easily worth \$100.

The Philadelphia Mint's rarest gold dollar is dated 1875. In this year just 429 gold dollars were struck. Each one of these is worth from \$50 upward.

For some reason the gold dollar struck at the San Francisco Mint in 1870 ranks in rarity with the scarcest issues of the other mints. This dollar has a record price of \$105, and yet 3,000 were coined.

The Carson City Mint struck no gold dollars and none of those issued by the New Orleans Institution is scarce.

A few years ago these little coins were plentiful Their present scarcity has come about chiefly through their use as bangles on bracelets.

When the fad was at its height, about twenty years ago, it was a common thing for a young woman to possess a bracelet with from ten to twenty-five gold dollars dangling therefrom. Each of these had the design erased from one side, and upon the smooth surface were engraved the initials of the particular admirer who presented the bangle.

A girl's popularity was often measured by the number of bangles she wore on her bracelet, and it may be imagined how many gold dollars were used for this sort of ornament. Most of the coins subjected to this worthless to the coin collector, and the widespread mutilation had the result of giving great rarity to certain dates.

While the bangle fad has gone in this country it is still regarded with favor in Mexico, where the senoritas, year in and year out, use bangles of gold as a standard ornament, and this steady demand causes the increasing price of gold dollars, the commonest of which are now worth \$1.80 apiece.

The gold dollar was first issued by this Government in 1849, but several varieties of gold dollars had a private mint at Rutherford, N. C. They bore no date, but it is certain that they were struck about 1834.

In 1849 the first dollar in gold was issued by the Mint in the form of a pattern coin. This specimen on the obverse showed a laurel wreath surrounding a square hole. The reverse bore the inscription "1 Dolsurrounded by thirteen stars. The edge of the pattern coin was plain. A specimen is now worth \$22. The design was not accepted, and the one now familiar then came into

This coin was too small for practical use; and in 1854 its size was increased by adding alloys, but the intrinsic value of the gold remained the same. The new style also showed a change in design on the obverse this being an Indian girl's head with a plumed coronet.

There are two sizes for the Indian head. The coins bearing the small head were issued in 1855 by the Philadelphia, New Orleans and Dahlonga mints, and in San Francisco in 1856. The larger head is borne by all the other large sized gold dollars up to 1889.

Australia is emulating the United States in wholesale and wanton destruction of animal and bird life. Pot hunters are exterminating the famous black swan.

The dressed skins of wild animals constituted the earliest known form of currency, and they are still in use in some parts of the uncivilized

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The King You Have Always Bought Bears the Cart Hilton

HISTORY OF PIKE'S PEAK.

Erroneous Stories Abound Regarding Its Discovery.

Something of a chapter might be written of the misapprehensions regarding Pike's Peak, says the Boston Transcript. It was not discovered by Pike; it was not ascended by him; it was not called by that name either by him or in his lifetime; it is not the highest peak of the Rockies, being exceeded in elevation by twenty-seven peaks in Colorado alone.

And yet the iconoclastic suggestions do not detract in the slightest from the merit of the gallant young officer's achievement. His is one of the great names of early American exploration, comparable with those of Lewis and Clarke; in fact, he did for the romantic country to the Southwest what they did for the famous route to the Oregon.

He was a prolific diarist and letter writer, and the story of his journey, originally printed in 1810, has been brought out in a three volume edition. Anyone perusing the voluminous mass of material which it contains may well believe that the Spanish authorities in Mexico took a great many papers away from Pike when they captured him, which it is assumed remain in the archives of Madrid.

Pike's death in the war of 1812. from the accidental discharge of a magazine at the time when a distinguished military career vas apparently opening before him, heightens the interest in his exploits.

Pike called this elevation the 'Great Snow Mountain," and the whole region was spoken of as "New The peak had long been Spain." known to the Spaniards as the Ultima Thule of their possessions.

It is true that Pike and his three companions were the first white men known to have come within "the distance of fifteen or sixteen miles" of the peak, as it seemed to them. He wrote that it appeared to them "as high again as what we ascended, and would have taken a whole day's march to ride to its base."

The peak was first surmounted by Dr. Edwin James and two companions in July, 1820, in connection with Major Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains, when it was named James's Peak. But it was not destined to long bear this designation. The early settlers who went into Colorado, having heard of Pike's achievements and of his approach to this commanding elevation, took up the doubly alliterative title "Pike's Peak," which it has ever since borne.

It was the phrase of common speech in the thirties, although it was later in getting into the books. A map published in 1830 gives both names, while Beckwith's report published as late as 1855, has only James's. John C. Fremont, the "Pathfinder," in his explorations in 1844, calls it Pike's Peak, doubtless because that was the name locally employed.

Gov. Alva Adams declares the origin of the name an "historical mystery," adding: "It begins to appear in the literature of the prairies and mountains about the middle of the century, but it was not irrevocably christened until the Pike's Peak fixed to remain as long as men loved to listen to stories of valor."

Much of the old correspondence of Pike is exceedingly interesting in the light of modern conditions. He believed the Rocky Mountain range providentially thrown across the western half of the country as a great natural barrier against further settlement in that direction, protecting the people east of it from hostile aborigines and foreign foes.

He misjudged the country to the west on which he looked almost as seriously as did Christopher Colum-

bus himself. But in some way Pike's Peak is as distinctive of Colorado as is the Old Man of the Mountains of New Hampshire's granite hills. Made accessible by a cogwheel railroad, this peak is sought by thousands of tourists. It stands in the midst of scenes of surpassing beauty, much like a sentinel to arrest the attention of all who approach the great mountain mass that forms the backbone of the American continent.

It has, moreover, been brought into touch with one of the romantic periods of our western conquest, and Colorado, which did not come into the Union until the Centennial year, does well to mark her history as beginning with Pike's attempted ascent of this great peak in 1806.

### Taking Their Time.

Trial by jury did not have its origin in England; the principle is many, many years older than the Magna Charta. According to a translation from the Pei Yang Kuan Pae, which the United States minister to China has sent to the State Department, containing a memorial of the commissioners charged with a revision of the Chinese code, it originated way back in the good old days of the Chou dynasty, centuries before the historic little incident at Runnymede, but it has not yet been put into practical operation in the celestial empire. The Chinese didn't want to be in a hurry about the mat-

Motor omnibuses in London have attained wide popularity, there being a regular service of these vehicles to different parts of the city similar to the electric tramway ser-

The first bread was made by the Greeks; the first windwills by the SALTED WHALE IS A RELISH.

Some Say It Is Better Than Poor Salted Reef.

The preservation and exportation of whale meat is becoming a big industry in parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. For some time past the fishermen of Gaspe have been in the habit of salting down portions of the meat of the whale for their own use when short of other food, but now it is found that the article is eagerly consumed by some of the South American peoples and consequently it is becoming quite an article of commerce.

One company has established a large plant on an island in the region known as SevenIslands, in the north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and maintains a regular whaling steamer to kill and tow in the whales to the factory. Two species of whales are taken, the humped back and the sulphur bottom. They are so plentiful that there is no difficulty in killing and towing to the factory one a day, which is all that the present capacity of the factory can accommodate. Each whale is valued at about \$2,000 so that the business is a very lucrative one.

Formerly all the flesh went into guano, which is worth \$30 to \$35 a ton. Now, however, the prime meat is all salted down for food, and excellent eating it makes, too, for those who like it, many contending that it is superior to the coarser grades of beef salted in barrels, especially when used in stews and hashes, or served up as corned beef.

China is said to offer an excellent market for the meat, but at present the initial company in the St. Lawrence, which is likely soon to be followed by several others, has a demand for all that it can ship to South America.

#### Alcohol and the Auto.

The industrial uses of alcohol are many and varied, as was demonstrated by an exhibition in Germany a few years ago, which was devoted exclusively to alcohol, its production and its uses for industrial purposes, says the Scientific American. While the general use of alcohol for industrial purposes, heating, lighting, and a vast range of chemical and other manufacturing purposes has steadily increased in Germany, the percentage of the whole product that is used for most purposes is relatively small and, so far from increasing, is said to be rather diminishing, though to just what extent it would be difficult to prove. A few Germans, from patriotic motives, use alcohol for driving automobiles, freight wagons, motor boats and farming machinery. It has been found by elaborate tests that the economy of alcohol as a fuel for gas motors is largely Increased by its being carburetted through admixture with a certain percentage of benzole or other product of mineral oil. For a time it was believed that this admixture of benzole could not be safely carried beyond 20 per cent. but more recent experience has shown that a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and benzole can be used, especially in large motors, with entire safety and economical results. For automobile purposes the usual proportion is now about 30 percent, of benzole or gasolene, but at the previous cost of alcohol it could not compete on the score of economy with mineral hydrocarbons in a country where they were either produced or imported free of

### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In re Estate of William Shaffer, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, in the County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, Deceased,

The undersigned, an Auditor appoint ed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, to distribute the funds in the hands of H. H. Grotz and W. F. Shaffer Executors of the estate of said William Shaffer, deceased, as appears on their first and final account filed in the Orphans' Court of said County, to and among the parties legally entitled there to, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Town o Bloomsburg aforesaid, on Tuesday, the 9th day of July, 1907, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when and where all parties interested are requested to present their claims before the un dersigned, or be forever after debarred from coming in upon the said fund.

CLINTON HERRING,

#### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Elizabeth Johnston, late of the Town of

Jerseytown, Colombia County, Pa., Deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters tes tamentary on the estate of Elizabeth Johnston, late of the Town of Jerseyown, deceased, have been granted to William C. Johnston, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

WM. C. JOHNSTON,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Jacob E. Weltiver, late of the Borough of Berwick, Pa.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Jacob E. Welliver, late of the Borough of Ber-wick, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

WILLIAM KREAMER, B. F. ZARR, Administrator. Bloomsburg, Pa. Attorney.

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