

A VACATION IN EUROPE

Possibilities in the Way of Cheap Travel Abroad.

DEPENDS ON TOURIST

Trip That Will Show a Far More Interesting Europe Than One Costing Five Times as Much—A Matter of Third Class Fares and Cheap Boarding Houses.

How much money is needed for a trip abroad is a question asked frequently when people are thinking of vacations. Like that other question as to how much is enough to marry on, it admits of many answers.

Steamship rates are suited to all pockets. It is possible to cross the ocean first class on several lines for \$50, while one line sailing from Philadelphia offers accommodations for even less. Of course the second cabins and stateroom rates are much lower. Many hardy voyagers anxious to see Europe go on the cheapest tickets, so that they may have more money with which to travel on the other side.

Disposing of the question of steamship fares, then, the question narrows to the cost of board and lodging, travelling and fees, the last item impossible to omit when travelling in the Old World.

Everything depends on the manner in which the tourist lives and travels abroad. If instead of first class he buys third class railroad tickets, which will carry him over the same roads and in practically the same cars except that the upholstery and the companionship are less desirable, he will save a great deal more than three times the actual cost of the journey, for the difference between the first, second and third class fares is absurdly great.

The student of human nature would undoubtedly find much more interesting material by travelling in this manner than in better style, but through Ireland and on some parts of the Continent it would not be so pleasant as in England, for cleanliness of person is not one of the virtues with the masses abroad.

The great economy of travelling in Europe comes from the fact that the American tourist feels that he has no neighbors to criticize him or any particular position to live up to. He does things cheaply because they are novel and interesting, and even at a fourpence tea in London there will be a flower or two on the table and a civil girl to wait on him, so one does not feel the grind of cheapness as in New York, where an eight cent meal would mean eight cent food, surroundings and manners generally.

Pension life in Paris is delightful also, because of the same accented civility that proves a charming surprise to the American and because of the remarkable cooking for which some of the pensions are famous, bringing persons to them as guests who would never patronize the big hotels, where everything of recent years is so like the luxurious New York establishments that the French atmosphere is entirely lost.

A woman traveler can go about Europe for a year without buying any new gowns, which is no small economy. When she gets ready to come home she can buy one or two costumes with a Paris tag if she wishes to have something to show for her trip, but her American gowns, boots, hats, etc., are apt to look very smart, and the fact that she is travelling excites her for the omnipresence of her shirtwaist and her absence of frills.

There are always those exclusive ones who say they prefer to stay at home rather than to travel cheaply, but there are other more daring souls who will not let difficulties stand in the way and rather enjoy the sensation of living in a fourth floor back room with a balcony that affords a broad view of Paris and the Seine.

Merely to be alive in these unfamiliar and picturesque surroundings is sufficient to a great many travelers to whom creature comforts do not count as the great good things of life. Omnibus rides are filled with strange sights and experiences, breakfasts and dinners are possible in all sorts of odd and delightful places, and flowers can be bought of the vendors on the streets for very little.

The pleasant side of life seems to be uppermost in Paris, and noise, dirt, incivility and ugliness are hidden under a gliding of beauty that, however superficial it may be, makes existence move along on well oiled grooves.

And strangely enough, it is the tourist travelling on small or moderate means who comes in contact with the real life and the real pleasure of the French capital. The great boulevards and the big hotels are merely replicas of what people see at home and prices in all the places frequented by the moneyed American are rated to satisfy the most extravagant taste.

Europe on \$500 will be a better and far more interesting Europe than that which costs the traveller five times as much, for he will be brought in contact with the working population of cities, where the philosophy of life seems to consist in making the most of everything and finding happiness in the little that one has rather than straining body and soul to the breaking point for the possession of more.

ANIMALS WORKED FOR CHARITY

Winnings of Horse Races That Built Hospitals and Helped Poor.

The King of Sweden recently told a story of King Edward's charitable propensities. Just before the race for the Derby which the King's horse Diamond Jubilee carried off, his Royal Highness—as he then was—was watching the horses proceeding to the starting post. Suddenly, turning to the King of Sweden, who was with him, he said, "I am most specially anxious to win today."

"Why so?" inquired the King. "Because," was the answer, "I always give the Princess whatever amount my success happens to bring me. With the stake money of the last Derby I won the Princess provided 1,700 poor boys with a complete outfit—clothes, underlinen, boots and all necessities—and stamped on each article was 'From your friend the Prince.'"

The Duchess of Portland some time ago presented to her husband a very handsome blotting book of Russian leather heavily mounted in silver. On the mountings are engraved the names of all the races won by that extraordinary racer Donovan. In 1839 Donovan won the Derby and the St. Leger, besides the Newmarket Stakes and many other important races. The total sum won by Donovan during his racing career amounted to £70,000, and the whole of this large fortune the Duke gave to his wife for the purpose of building almshouses for widows of the Duke's tenants and a cottage hospital for the neighborhood.

Baron Hirsch was another great benefactor of whose winnings went to charity. During his lifetime he spent more than \$50,000 of turf winnings on charity. All the winnings of La Flèche, amounting in all to \$34,585, were devoted to various charities.

Dogs have done much for charity. The record in this direction is held by Tim, the famous Airedale terrier which belonged to Mr. Bush, the Great Western Inspector at Paddington. For more than ten years before his death, Tim trotted from train to train inviting donations to the Railway Servants' Widows and Orphans Fund. The total of his collections exceeded \$800. The dog always knew when royalties were about to travel. He would sit down on the edge of the carpet laid on the platform and refuse to move until he had had something added to his hoard. On five separate occasions Queen Victoria placed a sovereign in his box, and many times the King has done the same. Mr. W. W. Astor gave Tim his record present—a check for \$200—on the occasion of the coming of age of his son.

Other animals, too, have indirectly contributed to the cause of charity. At Amersham, in Buckinghamshire, the superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school adopted a novel expedient of raising money for the Congo mission. He distributed among his scholars a number of young rabbits. These they had to fatten at home, and when fit for market, the creatures were sold, the proceeds going to the mission.

At Frieth, near Marlow, a pig raised no less than £7 for charitable purposes. It was reared for and then given back by the winner and sold again. In a Lancashire town a oval butcher presented a handsome young pig to a bazaar on condition that a church member got up in frock coat and silk hat should drive it through the village. The procession caused great amusement and a collection realized more than £3.

Japanese Treasure Story.

A highly respected man of old family had a "chamber of secrecy" in his house which the sanitary authorities one day insisted on entering. Beneath the floor the servants found a large antiquated earthen pot, which was at once taken to the master, Kiyama, who opened it in expectation of finding something, and to his astonishment the pot was filled with ancient gold coins. His joy was unbounded. The valuable find evidently an intended gift of his forefathers, was carefully deposited in the family shrine, to which sake and other offerings were made in profound obedience to the memory of the good ancestors who left such a splendid gift to posterity. A banquet was given on the following evening in honor of the auspicious event, to which several friends and neighbors were invited. Here a curious dealer began to inspect the coins to the breathless interest of the whole group, and the critic at once pronounced them all lead washed with gold.—Japan Times.

Cramp Rings.

Formerly it was customary for kings of England on Good Friday to hallow certain rings, the wearing of which prevented cramp or epilepsy. They were made from the metal of decayed coins and, consecrated with an elaborate ceremony, some details of which are still preserved. They were "highly recommended by the medical profession" about 1557, for Andrew Boorde, in his "Breviary of Health," speaking of cramp, says: "The Kyng's Majestie hath a great helpe in this matter in hallowing Crampe Ringes without money or petition." Occasionally cramp rings played a persuasive part in diplomacy. Lord Berners, our Ambassador at the Court of Charles V., wrote in 1508 "to my Lord Cardinal's grace" for some "crampe ringes," with trust to bestow them well by Gods grace.—Westminster Gazette.

A NUMISMATIC MYSTERY

Templeton Reid Was Known Only by His Coins.

ARE EXCEEDINGLY RARE

He Struck Gold Pieces in Georgia in the 30's and Later in California—Of the Latter Issue Only Two Specimens Remain—The Former Also Very Rare.

There are many coins which have a romantic interest for the collector on account of their historical associations, and yet others which have an equal interest because little if anything can be learned of their origin. To the latter class belong the coins issued by Templeton Reid, assayer, who struck gold pieces of various denominations at his private minting establishment near the gold mines in Lumpkin county, Georgia, in 1830.

While the denominations of these coins and their designs are definitely known, next to nothing has ever been learned about Templeton Reid. All that is known is that in 1830 when the gold mines of Georgia were furnishing a not inconsiderable proportion of the gold production of the United States he conducted an assaying and smelting establishment at which gold coins of the denominations of \$2.50, \$5 and \$10 were struck.

Scarcest of the Reid coins is the ten dollar piece dated 1830. On the obverse it bears the denomination and the inscription "Templeton Reid Assayer," while the reverse shows the words "Georgia Gold," surrounded by a circle of stars. The gold pieces of this denomination struck in 1830, 1831, 1832 and 1833 weighed 248 grains, were of a fineness of .942 and had an intrinsic value of \$10.06. There is one other variety of this denomination untraced, but of equal rarity with the dated specimens.

The only specimen of the ten dollar piece now known is in the mint collection at Philadelphia, where it has been preserved through the foresight of former United States Assayer Dubois, who was instrumental in organizing the collection of coins at the Philadelphia Mint.

Next in rarity comes the five dollar piece, also dated 1830. The last specimen sold brought \$555 at one of the Low sales a couple of years ago. It is probably the only specimen definitely located with the exception of one in the mint collection. The third denomination, that of \$2.00, showed the same design as the five and ten dollar pieces. It weighed 60 3/4 grains and was of a fineness of .932, with an intrinsic value of \$2.43. A couple of hundred dollars would be needed now to buy one of the little gold pieces.

After he ceased coining in 1834 nothing more is heard of Reid until 1849, when it is supposed that he removed his coining tools and machinery to California, where gold had just been discovered. There he struck gold coins of the denomination of ten and twenty-five dollars.

The California issues of Templeton Reid now exceed those of his Georgia mint in point of rarity. So far as is known there is in existence but a single specimen of each denomination and these, like the earlier issues of Reid's Georgia mint, owe their preservation to Mr. Dubois.

From appearance the coins were struck from California gold without artificial alloy, and the value of the ten and the twenty-five dollar piece was respectively about \$9.75 and \$24.50. The ten dollar piece differed greatly in design from any of the coins issued by other private establishments. On the obverse around the extreme edge are three concentric lines close together. In the center of a wide field is the date, "1849," and around the border just inside the circles is inscribed "Templeton Reid Assayer." On the reverse in the center of the field enclosed in three lines similar to those on the obverse, are the words "Ten Dollars," and around the inner edge of the circles "California at the top and 'Gold' at the bottom.

The twenty-five dollar piece was unique not only in design but also in denomination, as no other coin of an equivalent value was ever issued in this country. It shows a single line around the obverse border inside of which is an ornamental circle similar to that on the borders of some of our present silver coins. Around this inside the circle is "Templeton Reid Assayer." At the top is the denomination in Roman numerals, XXV, surmounted by a dollar mark, and below is the date 1849.

The reverse has the same kind of ornamental border as the obverse, at the top being the word California in a curve, below which is the value, "Twenty-five." Still further below is a diamond shaped ornament with the words Dollars and Gold at the extreme bottom.

Careful investigation in California fails to bring to light the slightest scrap of information regarding Reid. It is not known even where his plant was situated. Those who are interested in his history as connected with his coin issues would almost conclude that he never went to California—but for the existence of the two gold pieces which were struck in California gold, about which metal there are distinguishing features which positively identify it.

SEA REVEALS PRIVATE HOARD

Portuguese Fishing Village Enriched by Atlantic Growth Rich.

The inhabitants of Paredes, a tiny fishing village on the Portuguese coast some distance south of Lisbon, have been growing rich of late on what seems to have been the hidden plunder of some long forgotten pirate band. Some of them have gathered in as much as \$1,000 worth of treasure.

That part of the coast of Portugal is suffering from the encroachments of the ocean. Many houses have been undermined in the last few years and have had to be abandoned. Sometimes big slices of dry land slip off into the Atlantic on a stormy night and the people wake up to find all landmarks changed.

This is what happened a couple of weeks ago in a sale. The waves washed far in over the upland and carried away vast masses of the upper soil, leaving the shelving beach a couple of hundred of feet wider than it had ever been before. A fisherman walking along the edge of the strand saw something glittering in the slope and rooting it out of the ground found it was an ancient silver cup. He dug some more and found quantities of scattered gold and silver coins.

When the news got around the village the whole population turned out to dig. They found still more money all dating back to the end of the seventeenth century and beginning of the eighteenth centuries. There were rings and brooches, crucifixes and jeweled chalices, jeweled sword handles and table plate. Nobody knows just how much the treasure amounted to, since the fisherfolk hid it as fast as they secured it, and when official inquiries were made every one denied his own share.

They are still digging, however, and an occasional find is made. The cache seems to have broken up the cache and distributed its contents over many acres of beach. Objects are picked up as far as low water mark, and some are doubtless washed back from time to time from deep water. It is believed that the treasure represents plunder from Spanish coast towns. It is said that long ago there were numerous bands of Portuguese coast pirates which committed depredations on a considerable scale both afloat and ashore and when Portugal was at peace with Spain they were obliged to be very careful and hide their plunder. From time to time other hoards of the same sort have been discovered. When this collection was buried, no doubt, the spot was far enough from the water's edge to be regarded as safe for all time.

A Muff Bed.

A man who saw on a sign the words "Muff Beds," and imagined that a muff bed must be something to sleep in, a brother or cousin of other more or less distant relatives of the sleeping bag such as explorer carry with them, found upon inquiry that his imagination had carried him very far from the truth; that the muff bed is in fact, not a bed at all, but is the trade name for the inner part of a muff—in short, the part you put your hands in. The muff bed consists of a double walled bag made in cylindrical or other shape, according to the style of muff, and then stuffed with down, the quality and quantity of the down depending on the character of the muff. The making of muff beds is a business by itself. Some of them are sold to the furriers in the simplest form, just the bed or bag stuffed with down, the furrier putting in the felt or satin lining when he puts on the fur. Others are made with the felt or satin inner lining attached, to be finished up when the fur is to be put on. Like many other things, muff beds must be made in advance to have them ready, and so there are now being manufactured many muff beds that will in due time be made up into muffs to be sold next winter. There is at least one concern in New York that makes a specialty of muff beds and turns out many thousands of them annually.

A Texas Cyclone Yarn.

W. E. Turner of Hamilton county said: I was riding horseback across the country and passed through the town of Meridian where I took dinner. After dinner I started toward Waco, and had a hard time on account of high water.

"At about 5.30 p. m., I was a few miles from Clifton, when I found a cyclone chasing me, and I galloped away from it as fast as my horse could carry me. Presently I found that it had passed me and I sat on the brow of a hill and watched its course. It was carrying along much debris and when it struck the Boque river it sucked up all the water, leaving the bed of the river practically empty. It crossed the Boque obliquely and the water it took out of the bed of the stream was carried upward in a column which appeared to me about 500 feet high! The most remarkable part of the phenomenon was that it had torn up by the roots a big tree and the tree was on top of the column of water waving like a pume. When the column or water broke the tree went sailing on and fell about a quarter of a mile from where it was taken up.—Dallas News.

An optimist strikes out the first two letters from "Impossible" and then starts in to prove it.

ABOUT PAPER CURRENCY

Some Bank Notes From a Distance Seen in New York.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS

One Could Study Geography as He Passed Them Along as He Counted Them—Some Canadian Currency Which Is Decidedly Unpleasant to Handle.

The money panic gave New York a chance to enlarge their ideas of geography. They had not used in this town to handling almost exclusively certificates issued by the United States. Now and then a bank note would appear, but usually it would be one issued by some well known New York bank.

When money began to get scarce more bank notes appeared, and then people got to checks. When paper currency again circulated somewhat freshly a marked change in its character was noted. An employee of a business concern which paid its checks for a few weeks but his experience this way:

"It sure was a great relief to find real money in my envelope on payday. But there was never a yellow-back of other Treasury note in the lot. It was all new money which the bank where my employer deposited had issued as part of the authorized relief measures.

"Next week we got some more new money issued by the same bank. There came a change. Little bank out of town had doubtless issued new circulation and had met their New York balances with it. Anyway I began to find in my envelope \$5 and \$10 and \$20 bills bearing the name of national banks in places I had rarely or never heard of.

"It got to be an interesting practice to read the names of places on the bills in the very brief time I had them before passing them over to their rightful owners, my esteemed creditors.

"I know it was all good money, guaranteed practically by the United States, but I invariably spent the currency which had its origin far away from New York. One week all the money I got came from a string of small places in Wisconsin and that went extra quick. I helped it go.

"Well, sir, my money for a month or two did great stunts in Wisconsin. The week after Wisconsin a batch of bank up in Connecticut furnished me with spending money, and the week after places in Pennsylvania previously unknown to me contributed to my support.

"Now we're getting good old Treasury notes again. The yellow-backs are certainly good to look at, but suppose they have been rehearsing in bank vaults in the shape of legal reserves, whatever that is, or hidden away in the mattress of some night-wad who was scared. But whatever they were, welcome home!

Persons who handle the currency of different countries find American money the most durable. The Crane mills in Massachusetts turn out the paper used by the Treasury in making currency and the secret of its manufacture is well kept.

Most of the paper money now in circulation in Canada is atrocious unless it has been to be American. If you go to Canada you don't have to hope or to get your money changed. American money is used throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. In the larger cities there is about as much American money as there is Canadian in circulation.

English money is as much a rarity to Canada as it is here. The Canadian isolation is the same as the American, which makes the interchange very simple. They have two coins in Canada not used in this country—the silver five cent piece and the twenty cent piece. Besides of both.

The five cent piece is so small you are pretty certain to lose it, and every one is waiting to catch you with a twenty-cent piece in the hope you will take it for a quarter and slip it into your pocket unobserved. Then in Canada you don't get the modest coins used here but copper pieces as large as a silver quarter.

But the paper money! Beware of that, too, in the smaller denominations. The Dominion Government issues one, two and five dollar bills and they are printed on mighty poor paper.

After they have been in circulation a little while they become frayed at the edges and seem to increase in number. They are larger than the American bills, too, and a dozen of them make a package uncomfortable to carry in the pocket. And this ragged money gets dirty quickly.

The bills of larger denominations are issued by the banks. Canada has a number of big banks which have branches all over. They are chartered by the Government and are carefully inspected, carefully for they are hard to break.

Some of the bills issued by Canadian banks are works of art. The Royal Bank of Canada issued a ten dollar note which is a harmonized riot of color. It looks like ready money. The Bank of Montreal also turns out some good looking bills.

SHIPPING BUSINESS IN CANADA

American Investment Value of the Sea and Ocean Freight.

The shipping business in Great Britain has been depressed to such an extent within recent years that they are now a little bit scarce or so now," said the English representative of one of the largest steamship manufacturers in this country. "The shipping business here is a good deal like the clear business here and the business in the public eye is many."

"The big British steamships are sailing multiple ships and are always loaded in a great degree, because the head of the shipping story was to be in close touch with the manufacturer. An order from the manufacturer is naturally first, and the head of it, who always has been to settle his order in full, is unable to get the manufacturer to pay him the order.

"Sometimes the manufacturer fails for that reason, but the only one to suffer is the shipping man. The shipping man has made a great deal of gain, the people pay their shipping bills and they are not indebted to the shipping man for the order of the manufacturer or the order of the manufacturer.

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