TROUBLES OF GOLF REFEREES

PLAYER WANTED RULE CHANGED ON ACCOUNT OF A TREE.

What Brave Umpire May Dare the Social Leaders at a Resort Course—Aspects of Removing Loose Impediments—Flying Leaves and Two Championships.

Golfing referees in the South suffer trials unknown to Northern tournaments. Now, when a ball lights in a tree hereabouts the player cheerfully concedes that he must climb up to play the shot or else give up the hole. It will not do to dislodge the ball by flinging a club at it, counting one for the literal stroke, for the rule insists on the play from where it lies. Yet at a Southern tournament a golfer who got his ball into a tree made a most wrathful protest because this rule was enforced. He wanted the referee to make a special decision to save his chances for the hole. The line of argument the player put up is not covered by the rules, for it hinged on the fact that the ball was in a thorn tree and he had on thin trousers.

Another story the returning travellers have brought from the South concerns the goings on of some women who followed the recent match between the professionals Martin O'Laughlin and Gil Nicholls. The latter has a Boston green and has toured the resort courses for many winters, but O'Laughlin, who is the chubby faced and curly haired boy professional of the Plainfield Country Club, had not been South before this season. Despite his youth and small stature O'Laughlin is one of the foremost homebred golfers. During the match the women mentioned often violated the etiquette that governs onlookers in expressing sympathy for O'Laughlin. At a critical point, when Nicholls essayed a short put, they jumped up and down with fingers crossed and shrieked "Hope he misses! Hope he misses!"

After Nicholls played the shot he looked toward the women and remarked: "This is not a dancing floor." When O'Laughlin won, the feminine enthusiasts made a great time over him, and the congratulations of a young matron are said to have been extended to the blushing boy even in osculatory form.

What could the referee do with the swirl of skirts against him?

What he should have done is plain enough, but those who expound the referee's shortcomings do not happen to have been stopping at the resort. There is no balm in such a Gilead to the man who affronts the social rulers of the place. Possibly the United States Golf Association might make an addition to the code of etiquette stating exactly what woman onlookers must not do, no matter how their sympathies go. In the early days of resort golfing the prophecy had currency that the hospitality of the men amateurs would spoil the professionals. It was a prophecy unfulfilled. Probably the resort professionals will escape as freely from the warmth of feminine partisanship, but meantime the tactful referees must see nothing or wear blinkers.

But when in the company of his golfing peers the referee does not always enjoy calm sailing. Horace Hutchinson, who has acted in this capacity for hundreds of matches, gives this account of such an incident:

"By way of instance, not without an interest of its own and very 6 pical of the unforeseen problems which the marker or the referee may be called upon to solve, I may mention a case which occurred in a match of some importance, as the importance of such things goes, in which I was more or less fulfilling, apparently in a manner which left something to be desired in the way of zeal, the duties of referee. A certain very well known amateur played a half running approach shot up to a hole from a distance of sixty yards or so, as near as I can judge. It so happened that my own attention for the moment was engaged by the other players in this, a foursome match, and some of the spectators—there was no rope, though there ought to have been—were between me and the player first mentioned, so that I could not see what occurred. This inability is frequent and inevitable where there is only one marker, or referee; however, that is another story. The story I have now to tell opened, so far as my knowledge of it went, by one of the partners on the side opposed to the player of the running approaching shot saying to me: 'I say; did you see that?' The obvious answer was: 'See what?'

"Then it was explained that as the player walked up toward the hole before playing his stroke in order to examine the ground he thoughtlessly turned back into its place with his club the loose lying scalp of a wound in the turf. This was explained to me. Therefore I inquired of the player what it was that he had done, and he interpreted his act as one of no thought or intention, and said that the replacement was of a piece of turf lying quite off the line of the approach. So then I asked the plaintiff, who had begun with 'I say, did you see that?' whether he wished to claim the hole, and he, being a sportsman and a gentleman and not wishing to make a fuss and a regrettable incident, said 'Oh, no; I do not wish to claim it.' But still the situation was not pleasant, the air was not quite clear; and as we all walked on to the hole I heard a spectator say to the player whom I have called the plaintiff: 'Of course he ought to have lost the hole for that.' This sounded like information good enough to act upon, and by the time the hole had been played out I had been given a little thinking space, and said: 'Now, I want to get at the facts of that incident if I can before you hit off to the next hole,' and I called upon that well known golfer who had spoken so freely to the plaintiff, in his sympathy, to help reconstitute the crime, but at once he too, like the plaintiff, with an amiable shrinking from notoriety, declared his utter agnosticism, and intimated as much as that he was sorry he spoke. There is a moral in that too for the spectators, that they should, if they are wise, hesitate to give tongue on a questionable scent such as this, unless they are very ready to stick to the line afterward."

A technical breach had been committed of rule 9: "If any loose impediment not being on the putting green which is more than a club's length from the ball be removed the penalty shall be the loss of the hole." The referee is to be praised for interpreting the rule in a broad and intelligent way. To act on technicalities where rule 9 is concerned may easily lead the referee into an absurdity. For instance, suppose a man about to play sees a loose divot lying three or four yards from his ball and on the side of it further from the hole. Obeying the injunction to "replace divots," and generously taking it to be applicable to all divots, suppose that the player replaces the bit of turf in the gaping wound beside which it lies. Well, he has committed the technical offence, "removed a loose impediment not being on the putting green more than a club's length from the ball." Yet no right minded referee would take the hole away from this player on his own initiative or on the protest of a Shylockian opponent ruthless in claiming his pound of flesh.

On the autumn day when Travis and Byers played in the final of the 1903 amateur championship at Nassau the leaves lay as thick as in Vallombrosa. Travis, a stickler for rules and for a clean putting green, was very energetic in brushing these loose impediments away. Often as he had in mind that the rule defines "all ground within twenty yards of the putting green except hazards" as the putting green, Travis cleared away leaves beyond the then closely shaven circles of the Nassau greens. He placed the rules and his knowledge of distances against the greenkeeper's habit of driving the grass cutters. Some members of the Oxford and Cambridge Society's team did not grasp this situation. Besides, they favored Byers, and their repeated whispers that Travis was doing wrong finally stirred up Messrs. Chauncey and Morgan of the U. S. G. A. committee and for the nonce dual referees. On the tenth green, where Travis repeated his action, they stepped forward book in hand to make a ruling. Travis explained; Byers said he had made no protest, and as the committeemen withdrew the match went merrily on.

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COINS AND STAMPS.

F. B., New York city.—The silver coin is a United States half dollar of 1817 and is not rare. One variety of this year shows the date 1817 struck over a half dollar of 1813; another variety shows an error in the date, "181.7," and the third variety, of which your coin is evidently a specimen, has the perfect date. Sharp impressions of these three coins brought respectively $1.75, 90 cents and $1. The gold coin is one of the first five dollar gold pieces struck by private concerns in California in the pioneer days. Though the rubbing does not show it, the inscription "Moffat & Co." will be found on the coronet of the head of Liberty instead of the usual word "Liberty" as on regular United States coins. The inscription on the reverse, "S. M. V. California Gold," means standard mint value. The five dollar pieces of Moffat & Co. of 1849 are among the commonest of the California coins. They range in value from $6 to $7.50, according to state of preservation.

W. G. S., Gallipolis, Ohio.—I enclose rubbings of a silver coin which I am unable to identify. It seems to have Austrian, French and Papal designs on it. Who Hercules III. is I am unable to learn. Can you inform me?

The rubbing is that of a crown or tallero of Hercules III. of Modena, Italy. He ruled from 1780 to 1801 and was deposed in the latter year, dying two years later. The coin is not rare.

E. H., New York city.—Please let me know the value of a gold coin which I believe to be a two guinea piece of the reign of Charles II.

This coin belongs to the third issue of the gold pieces of Charles II. of England, the full inscription on the reverse being "Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex," or "King of Great Britain, France and Ireland." There were four gold pieces of this issue—five guineas, two guineas, one guinea and half a guinea. They are alike, except that while the three last have milled or reeded edges, the five guinea piece shows an inscription in the edge. The five guinea piece is the rarest, a specimen having sold for about $110. The two guinea piece should be worth about $15 if in good condition. The elephant, or elephant or castle, shown under the bust of the King denotes that the gold came from the mines of the African Company in Guinea, West Africa, from which the coins of this series derive their name. The dies were all engraved by an Antwerp artist named John Roettier, and the gold of which the piece is made is 22 carats in fineness.

J. D. Driscoll, South Butte, Mon.—De 1879 and 1881 dollars in uncirculated condition command a premium?

Very little in excess of face value.

L. P. R., Rock Falls, N. Y.—Very few of the long list of coins you send command a premium, as they are nearly all of recent date, and many of them can be found in general circulation. The 1853 half dollar would bring a small premium.

E. P. H., Salamanca, N. Y.—Is there a premium on a ten dollar gold piece with an eagle, shield on breast, and the inscription "United States of America" and "Ten D" below the eagle? The obverse bears the head of a women, with the word "Liberty" on the diadem, "U. S." on the neck and thirteen stars around the edge, dated 1849.

The description of this piece answers that of the regular ten dollar gold piece of the period, which was first issued in 1838, being the work of William Kneass, and which continued in use until superseded in 1907 by the Saint Gaudens eagle with the Indian head. We do not, however, recognize the letters "U. S." which you mention as being on the neck of Liberty and which it is not probable were placed there at the mint. It is the usual custom of the engraver of a coin design to place his initial on what is called the truncation of the bust, as is shown by the M on the silver dollar, the work of Morgan, and the tiny letter B on the present half and quarter dollars, the work of Barber. Collectors as a rule do not take much interest in the ten dollar gold pieces struck after 1804, except when in gold proof sets of the year, and so they do not command much of a premium unless of a curious variety. If your coin shows the letters you describe and they were placed there in the mint, this fact would give it an increased value.

L. B. S., New Haven, Conn.—What is the value of a fifty cent piece with the mint letter "O," dated 1854?

The catalogues quote it at 75 cents in good and $1.25 in uncirculated condition.

O. G. H., New York city.—The coin is a quarter doubloon, or pistole, of Charles III. of Spain. Its intrinsic value is $3.92. Pieces of this denomination at one time were in active circulation in California during the pioneer days, when all kinds of money flowed to the gold regions. It is the four dollar gold piece to which many of the old pioneers refer. It is not at all scarce.

Stylus, Manning, S. C.—The coin is a rix thaler of Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria. The obverse device represents the Virgin and Child, the inscription meaning "Patron of Bavaria." The intrinsic value of the rix thaler formerly was $1; the actual value does not equal face in the estimation of collectors.

J. M. E., New York city.—This is a two real piece of Philip V. of Spain. It is quoted in the catalogues at 40 cents in fair and 60 cents in good condition.

F. J. G., Guttenburg, N. J.—What is the value of a one cent piece of the year 1854?

Dealers sell specimens of this denomination and date at from five cents upward.

G. B. C., Owego, N. Y.—Kindly state the value of a 25 cent gold piece dated 1871. It is octagonal in shape.

It is quoted at from $1.50 upward, according to the variety and state of preservation.

P. R., Hoboken, N. J.—Please let me know the value of a 25 cent piece of 1806.

It is quoted at 50 cents in fair and $1 in good condition.

C. P. H., Greenville, Miss.—Would be pleased to have information about a five dollar gold piece dated 1843 with the mint mark "D." Where was it coined and what is the premium?

The letter "D" stands for Dahlonega, Ga. Coins were made bearing the mint letter "D" from 1838 up to the time of the war, 1861, when the mint was seized by the Confederates. A very fine specimen of the $5 gold piece of 1843 brought $10 at one of the Chapman sales in Philadelphia last year.

L. P. R., New York city—Please let me know if the rare dime of 1894 has any marke to distinguish it from the other dimes.

On the reverse is shown a small letter "S."

L. R. K., Harrisburg, Pa.—What is the value of the following coins: Ten dollar gold piece, 1799, in good condition; five dollar gold piece, 1798, slightly worn; five dollar pieces, 1805, 1806, 1853, 1858 and 1874, all in good condition; also California gold dollar, with letter "G"; gold quarter dollar, octagonal, and two gold half dollars, one marked with "G"?

There are several varieties of the ten dollar piece of 1799 and they range in value from $11 to $15, according to preservation. The 1798 piece ranges in value from $8 to $12; those of 1805 and 1806 from $6 to $12, according to variety and condition. The five dollar pieces of 1853, 1858 and 1874 are of several varieties and their value depends upon the mint letter they bear. They range in value usually from $7 to $10. The California pieces range from $1.50 to $2 for the halves and quarters and the gold dollars from $2 upward, according to variety.

S. A. McI., Avery's Island, La.—Consult a business directory for the name of a stamp dealer. We cannot furnish names of collectors.

J. W. M., Brooklyn—The descriptions of your stamps are not clear enough to permit of definite classification. The value of many of the stamps you mention depends on the most minute particulars.

H. H. W. W., Newtown, Conn.—The copper cents dated 1806 and 1807 are quoted at from 2 cents to $1; those of 1849 and 1857, from five cents to $1.50; half dollar of 1858, 75 cents to $1; the Nova Cæsarea (New Jersey) cent at from 25 cents upward. There are many varieties of this State. The Connecticut cent of 1787 (Auctoi Connec) sells at from 25 cents upward.

C. G. T., Philadelphia, Pa.—The "Union Forever" token of 1863 is worth a few cents above face value. Your copper cents are all common with the exception of that dated 1815. Dealers quote it at 40 cents in fair and $1.75 in very good condition. Half dollars dated 1807, 1828, 1832 and 1834 are quoted at from 75 cents to $1, according to preservation. The flying eagle cent of 1858 is a pattern piece struck at the United States Mint. The flying eagle was not adopted on the cent piece until 1857. Your 1855 coin is worth from 75 cents to $1 when in fine condition. The twenty cent piece is quoted at from 30 cents to $1. There is no premium on 1883 nickel five cent pieces. Half dimes of from 1856 to 1857 are quoted at from 10 cents to 50 cents. The pennies of George III. are quoted at from 10 to 25 cents.

J. McC., Hartford, Conn.—What is the premium on an 1822 half dollar in good condition?

From 75 cents to $1.10 when in fine condition.

H. L. D., Providence, R. I.—The cent of 1861 is quoted at from five to 65 cents; two cent piece of 1864, 10 cents to $1.50; half cent, 1828, 20 cents to $2; three cents, 1873, 10 to 25 cents; half dime, 1858, 20 to 65 cents; half dollar, 1867, San Francisco Mint, $1 to $1.25; 1854, with Liberty seated, New Orleans mint, 75 cents to $1.25. The foreign coins are common, notwithstanding the old dates, and do not command a premium worthy of mention.

G. G. Watervliet, N. Y.—Please inform me if there is any value on a two cent United States postage stamp, with Jackson's head.

These stamps are of the issue of 1862-66, and when cancelled are quoted at six cents; uncancelled 50 cents. There are several rare varieties of this stamp, however, which command a high premium. One of these, used as a one cent stamp, has been cut in two diagonally, and is quoted when so cancelled at $25. The other, used for a similar purpose, has been cut vertically, and is also quoted at $25. The third variety was printed on laid paper—that is, paper which when held to the light shows alternate light and dark lines. This variety is valued at $20.

THE REAL COWBOY.

No Longer an Animated Battery—But a Bronco Buster Still.

It is quite true that the cowboy of to-day is not a college man, nor one at all familiar with the manners and customs of polite society, says *Out West*. Neither does he go about his daily task with a brace of six shooters slung at his hips and a repeating rifle held in the crook of his arm.

Barbed wire fences, steam railroads, police courts and penitentiaries have rendered such appurtenances superfluous. And immediately after pay day he does not swoop down upon the nearest town, shoot out the lights and take part in a gun fight or two.

For the $30 or $40 a month which he receives a strict attention to the duties of his job is expected, and in these days of strenuous competition a job is a precious thing. The life of the modern cowboy is as full of hard and monotonous work as that of an Eastern farmhand, and there is very little difference in the intellectual and social standing of the two.

Though thousands of cattle are grazed on the plains of the Southwest, very few are shipped direct from the range to the market. The places of individual cattle kings have been taken by great stock companies which own numerous tracts of range land in various parts of the West.

A few years ago a dry season in southern Arizona meant the death of many cattle and very frequently the financial ruin of their owners. The old timers still tell stories of having walked for incredible distances on the carcasses of dead steers.

But all that is past—they do things differently now. Let a dry year come upon the Southwestern ranges and the cattle are hustled on board a train and transported to the cattle companies' ranges in Colorado or Montana or Dakota, where the season is good and the feed abundant.

No long drives of hundreds of miles in search of new range as in the old days. Simply a day or two of rounding up, then a few hours drive to the nearest shipping point on the railroad. Then perhaps a day in town for the cowboys and back again to the home ranch and the regular grind.

Though the cowboy is not a college graduate he is by no means an ignoramus. Usually he is American born and fairly well read, taking the same active interest in current topics and politics that other American citizens do. As a general rule he has been raised in the section in which he is employed and is of youthful appearance. He differs very little from the average American working youth, Western dialect stories to the contrary notwithstanding.

In all cowboy bunkhouses there is a pile of current magazines, the contents of which are devoured with avidity. And one is not infrequently treated to the amusing spectacle of a youthful cowboy becoming so enamored of the kind of punchers pictured in modern fiction that he purchases a pair of utterly useless sixshooters, commences to walk with a swagger and to imitate the dialect of Red Saunders.

But if marksmanship is no longer a qualification of the cowpuncher horsemanship is. The modern cattleman is as proud of his ability to ride anything on four legs as was ever the bronco buster of bygone days, and this is the first fact impressed upon a tenderfoot.

Danced on Gold Dust.

From Pearson's Weekly.

The great dancing expert, My Fancy, who is doing the Moss & Stoll tour, has danced on gold dust.

"When starring with Charles Godfrey's company in Western Australia," she told me, "no sand was procurable for my dance, so the people in the place said they would get me some gold dust, and accordingly they brought quite a quantity of the precious stuff along, and I found that it answered the purpose very well. I reckon that was about the queerest use gold has ever been put to. Of course it was mixed with quartz, but when I put it in water I could see the gold grains shining ever so prettily."

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Lakewood.

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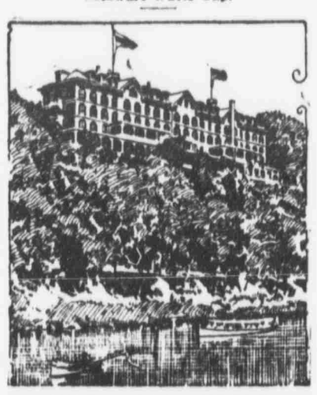

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Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, 6.30 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH (new) and PROVIDENCE. Orchestra on each.

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NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford and North. Leave Pier 28, East River, week days only, 3:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

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Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats

Leave Pier 43, N. R., week days, 6 P. M.

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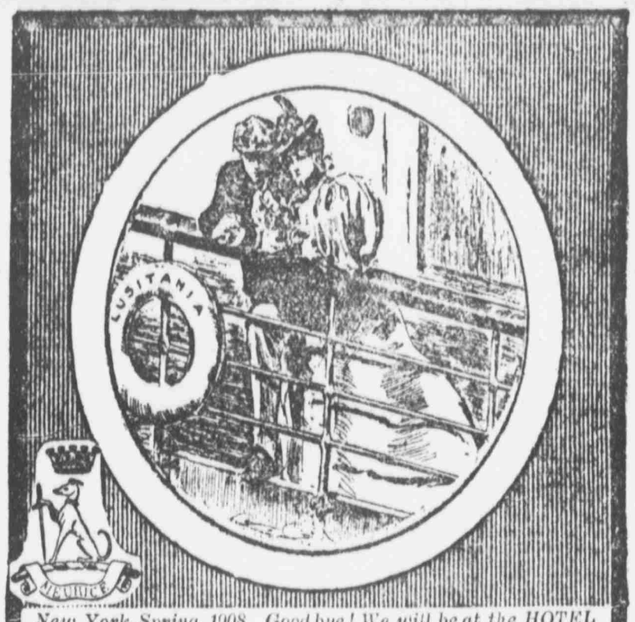

New York, Spring, 1908. Good bye! We will be at the HOTEL MEURICE, Paris, for some time. Everybody who is anybody now stays there. You know the old hotel was pulled down altogether and the new one was opened last May. They say the old MEURICE was where the nobility and aristocracy stayed when in Paris in the old days, and they are coming back as fast as they can to the new MEURICE. When Mama and I were there in the Spring, the Princess Henry of Battenberg, sister of the King of England, stayed there some time, and the King and Queen of Spain with the Prince of the Asturias also stayed there in October. The Hotel is on the Rue de Rivoli overlooking the Tuileries Gardens. Our windows had such a fine view of the Gardens and clear up the Champs Elysees. The view of Paris from the roof garden is simply grand. I have never seen any other Hotel so quietly elegant in decoration and furnishing, while the RESTAURANT is said to be the best in Paris, and has become the rendezvous of Fashion. There is nothing in the way of comfort or luxury that one cannot find at the new MEURICE.

AMERICAN LINE From Pier 15, N. R. at 10 A. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

New York.....April 18 Philadelphia.....May 2
St. Louis.....April 25 St. Paul.....May 9

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York—London Direct. Pier 20, N. R.

Minnesota.....Apr. 16 Minnehaha.....Apr. 25
Minnetonka Apr. 18, 11:30 A. M. Mackinaw.....Apr. 30

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14, N. R. at 11 A. M.

New York—Dover—Antwerp.

Vaderland.....Apr. 18 Kroonland.....May 2
Zeeland.....Apr. 25 Finland.....May 9

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48, N. R.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.

Baltic.....Apr. 16, 10 A. M. Arabic.....Apr. 30, 10 A. M.
Cedric.....Apr. 23, 11 A. M. Celtic.....May 7, 10 A. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

Teutonic, Apr. 15, 10 A. M. Majestic, Apr. 29, 10 A. M.
Adriatic...Apr. 22, 10 A. M. Oceanic...May 6, 10 A. M.

NEW YORK and BOSTON TO ITALY via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar.

Republic...Apr. 18, noon Cretic.....May 9, noon
Romanic, Apr. 25, 5:30 AM Canopic, May 16, 10:30 AM.

PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY

CUNARD LINES

From Piers 51-52-54, North River.

To LIVERPOOL, via Queenstown.

Passengers booked through to LONDON and PARIS.

Lusitania..Apr. 15, 3 P.M. Etruria...Apr. 25, 11 A.M.
Caronia....Apr. 18, 3 P.M. Lucania...Apr. 29, 11 A.M.
Mauretania Apr. 22, 9 A.M. Carmania...May 2, 3 P.M.

The MAURETANIA & LUSITANIA, the largest and fastest steamships in the world, will hereafter sail on Wednesdays, inaugurating A NEW SEMI-WEEKLY SERVICE.

HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN SERVICE TO FIUME VIA GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, TRIESTE.

SLAVONIA.....April 30, noon; June 18, Aug. 6
PANNONIA.....May 14, noon; July 2, Aug. 20
CARPATHIA.....May 28, noon; July 16, Sept. 3

Vernon H. Brown, Gen'l Agent, 21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN—10 A. M.

Cecilie (new).....Apr. 14 Kaiser Wm. II....Apr. 28
Kronprinz Wm....Apr. 21 Kaiser d. Gr.....May 5

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN—10 A. M.

Luetzow.....Apr. 30 Barbarossa.....May 21
Kurfuerst.....May 7 Deutschland.....May 28

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA, AT 11 A. M.

K. Luise.....Apr. 18 P. Irene.....May 9
K. Albert.....May 2 Friedrich.....May 16

North German Lloyd Travellers' Checks. Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Norway Iceland Spitzbergen

EXCURSION June 27 to July 25, by North German Lloyd S. S. "Grosser Kurfuerst" from Bremen.

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FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique

Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France)

Sailing every Thursday, 10 A. M., from Pier 42, North River, foot Morton St.

*La Lorraine.....Apr. 16 *La Provence.....May 7
*La Touraine.....Apr. 23 *La Lorraine.....May 14
*La Savoie.....Apr. 30 *La Touraine.....May 21

*Twin screw steamers.

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DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 2 P. M.

W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry

Furnessia..Apr. 15, 2 P. M. Caledonia...May 2, 10 A. M.
California Apr. 25, 2 P. M. Columbia.....May 9, noon

SALOON, $62.50, $67.50, AND $72.50.
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THIRD CLASS, $27.50 AND $28.75.

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HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE

New York—Rotterdam via BOULOGNE.

Noordam, Apr. 15, 4 AM N. Amsterdam, Apr. 29, 4 AM
Statendam Apr. 22, 10 AM Ryndam.....May 6, 9 AM

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HAMBURG-AMERICAN

LONDON-PARIS-HAMBURG

*Pretoria....April 14, 4 P. M. P. Lincoln (new), Apr. 25
Kaiserin.....April 23, 11 A. M. Deutschland.....April 30

Piers Hoboken, N. J. *Sails to Hamburg direct.

GIBRALTAR-NAPLES-GENOA

Moltke, Apr. 22, 10 A. M. Moltke, June 2, 11 A. M.
Hamburg....May 14, 9 A. M. Batavia....June 25, 2 P. M.

Midn