ART OF WRAPPING BUNDLES. Wrapping and tying parcels is so mple that every woman ought to be able to do it properly, having it look as though done by an expert. There is really no excuse for the sloppy, loose bundles one sees being carried, for even bundles one sees being carried, for even if the contents cannot be put into a box they can be made firm before the outer covering is put on. One of the fundamental principles of wrapping is firmness, and without it nothing trim can be done.

Every household should have in it two balls of twine, one fairly stout for heavy parcels and the other fine for light ones. It costs very little to buy a few sheets of white wrapping paper at sometimes may be worth more than one paid in effect gained for a gift, or whatever is to be carried. Heavy brown paper is also essential, and in families where there are dedants of frugal New Englanders every bit of wrapping paper that comes in from the shops is carefully folded and put away to do up other parcels. This economy sometimes saves ever buying a piece. String is saved in

the same way. White tissue paper is so seldom required that that which comes from the ops in gowns, etc., is usually sufficient, and frequently it is not mussed at all. That, too, should be folded lightly, not to crease it, and be put away by itself.

It is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules on parcel wrapping, but there are certain things which when observed will make for a neat outside unless the wrapper is very clumsy.

It is desirable always when practicable to put all things to be done up in a box first. This gives a firm, square foundation that makes putting on the paper easy. Even then people many women who cannot wear these sometimes fail. The proper method is to have the edges of the paper neat be in the height of fashion. They are and square, and put the box in the mid- decidedly childish-looking, but give a dle. Then lay first one side and then the other over the box, and if the string is put on them it will aid in the tied is sometimes the sole trimming and operation. In that case tie a slip knot, they are placed directly in the middle of the front. Black velvet is the prettiest, especially on a hat of white lace will hold the paper in place while the or chiffon. A pretty model is shown of black Chantilly lace and about the best way press the paper at the top down first. Then put first one side and then the other over, turning it so used with these underneath the brim. that the bottom of the end of the paper lies in an envelope point. Lastly, turn up this bottom point and put the string about it. You will have a professional looking parcel if you have made the turns at the end all right.

The same general idea is followed in ng up a bundle, though firmness is the principal thing to be remembered there. It is also then the greatest possible help to put the cord around as soon as the paper is first folded, for it holds all firm as the rest of the wrap-

per proceeds.

Contrary to the general idea, it is sometimes better to do a very soft thing in quite stiff paper, for the firm outside will prevent the contents from mussing so much. For instance, a woman a few days ago was obliged to carry a little Liberty satin skirt, and no box for it. Instead of using white or soft brown paper she got the stiffest she could find, folded the skirt and did it up squarely, and the stiff outside protected it almost as much a box would have, and was easier to carry than a soft parcel would have

In doing up a heavy parcel the string, when it is put about, should always knotted into every cross strand it passes; then if the cord should break, there is no danger of the bundle falling to pieces, or unwrapping, for the many knots will hold it, except where in the one place it gave.

No gift, however trifling, should ever be sent out without being most attractively wrapped. Narrow ribbon is better than cord for this and should end in a flowing bowknot instead of a The expense of this is very small and the difference in effect is enormous.

ealing a small parcel is pretty when the sender's crest or monogram and white wax are used. A girl who does up parcels most artistically always uses ribbon, and if the box be a little longer than wide she does not cross it in the middle but nearer to one end. There she ties a thick bowknot and just beside it, over the ribbon, she drops white wax and stamps it with her signet.

THE STORY OF THE CHEST.

Writing on "The Evolution of the Chest," in the Delineator, N. Hudson Moore gives a mass of information in regard to this useful article of furniture, which is interesting to others than collectors. "Beginning in Italy," she says, "where elegance and beauty flourished long before they reached the ruder peoples of northern Europe, we find the chest was a necessity in every household. The earliest bank of it instituted for the accommodation of private merchants was at Barcelona in 1401; so it can be readily seen what an important article & chest was Like almost everything else of Italian origin, these carved chests were ex-tremely beautiful, whether of the period or of the more sumptuous Renaissance and later. But while these chests are interesting in every way, and to be bought in this country since it is known that we are becoming collectors of the world, it is with homelier and less ornate articles of out of date.

this class that our interest chiefly cen-tres. When the Pilgrim Fathers and Mothers packed their scanty belong-ings and stowed them away in the hold of the Mayflower, their goods were mostly contained in chests, stout ones, no doubt, and, I think we can say, en-tirely guiltless of carving. These chests for use in traveling were called 'ship chests' or 'standards,' and were simple, box-like affairs with locks and no legs, and often with handles."

The first step in the evolution of the chest occurred when a drawer was added, and from this point Mrs. Moore traces very interestingly and with the aid of many illustrations the successive stages in the development of the chest, by the addition of drawer upon drawer and of legs, to its highest expression in the chest-on-chest of the eighteenth century, after which it merged into the

LINGERIE HAT LATEST FASHION. Among the dozens of lovely hats which the season is offering, the lingerie model is among the most stunning and becoming of all. Its simplicity and daintiness are exactly what appeal to women, for it is nothing but exquisite embroidery or lace, with a bit of ribbon or some dainty flowers tucked snugly away in a place where it just gives the proper effect. They are just suited to the dainty frocks which the modists are turning out, and no other hat could possibly give the effect that these do. They are made up in colors to match the gown and some are heavily laden with dainty flowers. Ribbons also constitute much of the decoration which they display.

The Charlotte Corday hat is very like the lingerie model, both having a tendency to flop over the face. There are most piquant appearance to young and they are placed directly in the middle crown are a spray of dainty rosebuds and this sort of hat would be extremely becoming to a brunette of pronounced type.-Newark Advertiser.

RUSSIAN WOMEN.

It is difficult for an American to understand that freedom, as we know it, does not exist in Russia. There the legal position of woman is far from satisfactory. She hardly ever belongs to herself, but is always under the tutelage of some one.

As a daughter the Russian woman is

under the entire control of her parents. Her coming of age does not alter her position. She simply changes the authority of her parents for the no less rigid authority of her husband. As the Russian statute puts it: "One person cannot reasonably be expected to fully satisfy two such unlimited powers as that of husband and parent."

The unlimited power of the parent is withdrawn, and that of the husband and wore the grand cross of the Legion substituted. She cannot leave her lord, of Honor. But that he should become even to visit a neighboring town, with a king was ludicrous. out a "pass" from him. He names the Yet within a year time she is permitted to stay, and at the end of that time she is bound to return to get the pass renewed.

A husband may appear in a court of law as a witness against his wife, but a wife is not allowed to appear against her husband. A woman's evidence in Russia is always regarded as of less weight than that of a man.



The pleated skirt is very appropriate for walking.

Several of the new shirt waist suits are cut on sailor lines.

The morning gowns are of serge, inen, lightweight tweed, cotton or the new pongee.

Linens, plain, embroidered and inset with heavy lace, appear to cover every possible want.

Fashion is certainly exploiting the popular shirt waist suit in every possible direction.

Lingerie frocks are aiways appropri ate for little girls, and this year they are extremely smart in every detail. Softer goods are used for the afternoon gowns. Voile, taffeta silk, eoli-

enne, handkerchief linen, and all sheer materials are correct. The one color arrangement which is demanding such extensive attention

finds favor in the eyes of those women who are sure of their colors. The most prominent factor in the ad vancing styles is the decided differ-

ence shown in the treatment of morn ing and of afternoon gowns also. Scarfs of ostrich feathers in salad green, or in blue, shaded from dark in the centre to light at the ends are much worn in Paris and are becoming to

Used alike for automobile wraps and for gowns for morning and afternoon wear, the wardrobe that has no linen garment this year will be hopelessly

THE ROMANTIC STORY OF THE BERNADOTTES

Margaret of Connaught to the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway there belongs the strange and romantic story of the

bridegroom's ancestry, a story which in its wonder and adventure justifies the maxim that life is more surprising than melodrama.

Little more than a cenutry ago, in

the little town of Pau in the French Department of the Pyrenees, there lived a lawyer of the name of nadotte. He had two sons, who, like Esau and Jacob, got on together so badly that the younger, Jean Baptiste Jules, cut the family knot by running away from home at the age of sixteen and enlisting in the Royal Marines. That was in 1780, when France was still a kingdom, and ten years before the outburst of the Revolution.

The first military experiences of this young runaway, Jean Bernadotte, who was the dullard of his home, were not encouraging. He fell seriously ill, was pronounced dead by the doctors, and his body removed for dissection. While lying on the dissecting table he recovered consciousness and showed that he

Eight years' strict attention to his military duties raised Bernadotte from the ranks to the position of sergeantmajor. Then came the French Revolution, sweeping away all social barriers and clearing the road to the highest offices for men of merit. Berna dotte showed himself one of these. In 1790 he was given his commission as lieutenant in an Anjou regiment. Within two years his corps of wanderers and peasants was a model of dis cipline. At Spires he fought his first battle. There and in succeeding en gagements he proved himself a born leader of men. Not once but many times he rallied retreating regiments and instilled courage into flying soldiers. Riding among them, a tall figure of a man, his eyes flashing, and tossing his black hair like a lion's mane, Bernadotte's commanding pres ence and the thundering eloquence of his voice stayed the broken troops and

led them to victory. To such a man honor was inevitable. After refusing the rank once, he be came general of a division in 1794. The next year he led the First Army Corps over the Alps to support Napoleon' campaign in Italy. It was the first time the two men met. Napoleon showed no especial liking for Bernadotte; he recognized in him a man as strong as himself, but of scrupulous onscience. But Bernadotte, this general risen from the ranks, was too able a man to be disregarded. He was appointed Ambassador at Vienna, and during Napoleon's campaign in Egypt acted as Minister of War, meeting the ncessant demand for stores and men.

Suddenly Bernadotte was dismissed from office. Napoleon feared his op-position to the coup d'etat by which he made himself first consul. "If Bernadotte addresses the troops I am ost," said Napoleon, but Bernadotte refrained. His talents were rewarded with the rank of marshal, and Napoeon assumed the office of godfather to Bornadotte's first-horn son, for whom he chose the name of Oscar. It was a this time that an old fortune-telling woman predicted Bernadotte's rise to a throne. It was certainly an era of amazing ebbs and flows of fortune The lawyer's son turned common soldier, had become a marshal of France

covered half the distance to a throne His share in the victory of Austerlitz was rewarded with the title of Prince f Ponte Corve. Then Napoleon, who disliked the man, sent him to govern Hanover and command the troops there and in Denmark, as a means of getting cid of him. Bernadotte showed himself as wise a ruler as Austerlitz, Jena and many battles had proved him a mas terly soldier. He was recognized, in feed, as one of the ablest men of the day when men were great and many.

Charles XIII., King of Sweden, was childless; with him would end the royal house. It was urged that a sucessor should be selected from the great men of Europe, and by election Bernadotte was appointed crown prince and heir to the throne of Sweden. At first, however, Napoleon opposed this rowning of his marshal. The Emperor's hostility was pierced by Berna dotte's superb sarcasm: "What," said he to Napoleon, "would you make me greater than yourself by making me

refuse a crown?" Napoleon capitu-lated. "Go," he said, "our destinies must be accomplished." And to Sweden went Bernadotte a Crown Prince in 1810. Of Huguenot ancestry he readily embraced the Pro testant religion, and assumed the names of Charles John. Renouncing his French nativity, he became a true Swede as befitted the future King of hibition. Sweden. In 1811 Charles XIII. fell ill, so that Bernadotte, or the Crown Prince Charles, as he should now be called, became regent. In the service of his adopted kingdom he did not shrink from opposing his old sovereign. and realized a considerable sum by its When Napoleon laid an embargo on all British trade, Bernadotte refused to recognize the blockade, as contrary to Swedish interests, and war with

France followed. In the European alliance which led to Napoleon's downfall at Leipsic, Bernadotte played a true Swede's part. But in the subsequent invasion of France, which led to Napoleon's abdication and flight to Elba, it is to Ber- light waves-which measure only nadotte's honor that he would not in- few millionths of an inch-or with the vade nor harry his fatherland. At almost inconceivab

O the marriage of Princess of things that Bernadotte would be come King of France, but content with his reversion to the Swedish throne he did not push his claims. In reward, however, for Sweden's share in the subjugation of Napoleon, Norway was added to Sweden.

After seven years government as re gent, Bernadotte succeeded to the throne of Sweden and Norway on the death of Charles XIII. in 1818. Born a mere country lawyer's son, and thirty years before only Sergeant-Major Bernadotte of the French Royal Marines, he now stood forth as Charles John, King of Norway and Sweden, his son Oscar as Crown Prince, His own courage, ability and indomitable will made him King.

A wise King was he. After the sun of his native France the northern climate tried him sorely. He was alone among strangers, whose language he could scarcely speak, but whose love and devotion he won by his equity and government. In the promotion of education, agriculture, manufactures and commerce, he accomplished much before his death in 1844, aged seventy-nine. Of this Bernadotte, the humble attorney's son, who rose to the throne of Norway and Sweden, the present King Oscar is the grandson, and it is in turn his grandson Prince Oscar, who now wins Princess Margaret of the royal house wins of Britain and historic Guelph lineage as his bride.—St. James' Gazette.

Prepared For the Worst.

"Aunt Jane" is a woman of forethought. If she is ever burned to death it will not be because she has not prepared for the emergency. The Washington Post presents her thus, on on a shopping expedition:

She was accompanied by her niece The moment they entered a department store Aunt Jane asked "Where are the

"I don't know." replied the girl. "The elevator's over there.'

"I insist on using the stairs," said Aunt Jane.

Everywhere they used the stairs It was not until they were coming out of one store that Aunt Jane remembered there was something she wanted on the third floor. Then the niece

"Oh, please take the elevator!" she "What on earth makes you climb stairs when there's no need of

Jane. "You didn't know where the stairs were till I made you find out. There are five hundred women in the store this very minute. Not fourteen of them think of the stairs. If the place caught fire they'd rush to the elevators. You and I and the fourteen who know would have the stairs to our selves."

Unwonted Luxury. When the old house which had be longed to Squire Potter in the days of his youth was bought by Sam White, of Potterville, and made over into a hotel the proprietor was determined that all his guests should appreciate

their good fortune. One day he showed a dry-goods runner, who stopped over three trains in Potterville, the best room in the house. "You can have this room for to-night seeing the house isn't full." he said. somewhat grudgingly, and stood in the doorway waiting for a word of praise.

None came, and when the young man carelessly threw his coat over one chair and placed his hat on the table and let his umbrella rattle down to the floor, Mr. White felt the time for a word of

"See here," he said, with dignity, "There's a cluzet where you can put those things out o' sight. I guess you aren't much used to dadoed rooms nor yet rooms with landscape paper on 'em, young man."-Youth's Companion.

Senator Deboe, of Kentucky, tells interesting story concerning a school teacher in his State who was also a preacher. He loved horses and dogs and he was the owner of a trotter with a good record for speed. One Friday afternoon before dismissing the school he addressed the boys thus:

"Now, boys, I suppose you know that there will be some horse racing to-morrow. Now, don't you go to the The race track is no place for boys. But, boys, if you do go to the races don't do any betting. It is not right to wager money on horses. But boys, if you do go and you do bet nind what I tell you-bet on Deacon Abernathy's mare. This is a straight

And the mare won, too. She was th old preacher school teacher's thoroughbred under another name.-Kansas City Star.

Two Big Sea Turtles.

John Jest and Lot Cresse caught in the surf yesterday a sea turtle which weighs 125 pounds and is now on ex-

George Mixner, of Green Creek caught a 200-pound sea turtle in his pound net and, thinking it of no value killed it and threw it into the bay. A Swede fisherman recovered the carcas sale.—Cape May Correspondence Phil adelphia Bulletin

Velocity of Electric Waves. The electric waves of Herz were found by him to measure 150 feet from crest to crest, but those used by Mar coni in telegraphing across the Atlantic are 600 feet long, or more. These waves travel at about the same rate as nor harry his fatherland. At almost inconceivable velocity of 184,- THE NATIONAL GAME.

Outfielder Barclay has been released

Jake Stahl has not been playing his best game since his illness.

Gibson, the Pirates' new catcher, is a Canuck, and hails from Ontario. The Washington Club (Am.) has loaned Outfielder Rothgeb to the Baltimore Club.

Beaumont played sixty-five games without an error. He is putting up a

McGinnity made one or more hits in his first nine games, and then missed the next ten.

The St. Louis Club (Am.) has traded Catcher Weaver to Indianapolis for Catcher Frank Roth.

The St. Louis Club (Nat.) has given the veteran pitcher, "Kid" Nichols, his unconditional release.

Archie Graham, an extra outfielder of the New York Nationals, has been sold by McGraw to the Scranton Club. The Rochester Club has signed Catcher Frank J. McCabe, who gradu-ated from Dartmouth College on June

Arthur Devlin, of the New York Nationals, is far and away the best base runner on the team, according to rec-

secured Outhelder Fallon, of the Man-hattan Club, for trial with the High-

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The keynote of Admiral Rojestven

Pius X., like his predecessors, is t heavy investor in American securities. M. Combes, who until a short time ago was Prime Minister of France, is a physician.

King Alfonso has a fair claim to be regarded as the best educated of the crowned heads.

Edison admits that he has found radium a dangerous substance to ex periment with.

Secretary Hay, less than a year ago, predicted that he would not live twelve months longer. Jules Verne did not write his me moirs and disliked having his person

ality brought forward in the news papers. When President Roosevelt goes for a gallop he slips into the pocket of his riding coat paper and pencil for making

memoranda. United States Senator Clapp and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor were employed on a Minneapolis paper together years ago.

A sword of honor is to be presented to Marshal Oyama, and an album to the Mikado, on behalf of the members of the Hungarian Chamber of Depu

Russell Sage, who is not specially noted for the number of warm personal attachments he forms, is said to a very high regard for George have a Gould. President Roosevelt and former Pres

ident Grover Cleveland have been elected honorary members of the Hun-Garden Association, of Great Pond, L. I.

Robert S. McCormick, the new Amer-ican Ambassador, is said to have caused a most favorable impression among Parisians by the fluency with which he speaks French.

The farm is to be a nome as was as a place of business, hence it is better to wait years until just tha right place is found, reflects the American Ct be fertile, enduring, workable early in the spring and adapted to producing a large variety of crops. Sandy soils are attractive at first sight, being level and easily worked, but must be constantly ted with fertilizers in order to keep up the fertility. It zeldom contains one-tenth part plant food of clay. Rock; soil sometimes looks cheap by the acre, but it must be bought from three to five times for before it can be put into snape for The best land is modern machinery. fairly free from stones, a mixture of clay and sand that will not bake nor leach, that dries off quickly and warms up early in the spring. It will be good grass soil, good for grain and farm crops and usually adapted to fruit. The top soil should be in cast a foot deep.

Some people refuse to believe that the man who rocks the boat is any more of a fool than the one who wants to run an automobiles a mile a minute on the public highways, declares the Chicago Record-Herald.

Pennsylvania Railroad. In effect May 29, 1904.

88	Tricult Line.		
	Leave Cresson—Eastward. Sea Shore Express, week days Harrisburg Express, (ex Sun.) Main Line Express, daily Philadelphia Accom., (ex Sun.)	12 53 p	I
1	Day Express	2 37 p	I
ø	Mail Express, daily	5 91 p	I
괢	Eastern Express	8 11 p	I
	Sundays	12 57 n	I
ä	Leave Cresson-Westward.		
2			
	Sheridan Accom, week days	8 32 a 1 56 p 3 57 p 4 34 p 4 53 p 7 07 p 7 56 p	
	In effect May 29, 1904.		
	Leave Patton-Southward.		

Train No. 708 at 6:50 a. m. arriving at Cressor at 7:50 a. m. Train No. 709 at 3:38 p. m. arriving at Cressor

Train No. 709 at the at 4:25 p m.

Leave Patton—Northward.

NEW YORK

ENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Beech Creek District. Condensed Time Table.

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	12 19	Gazzam		4 07
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Pitcher Lew Wiltse and Outfielder Jack Hayden have jumped the Baltimore Eastern League Club to play with the York (Pa.) Club.

Most Western critics consider the Philadelphia Nationals' outfield to be about the best in the country, all points considered. They're about right.

In sunday

Connections—At Williamsport with Philadelphia and Reading Railway; at Milliamsport with Hall with Central Railway of Pennsylvania; at Philipsbury with Pennsylvania; at Philipsbury with Pennsylvania railroad and Ny and P C R R; at Clearfield with the Bus falo, Rochester and Pittsburg railway; at Mahafrey and Patton with Cambria and Clearfield division of the Pennsylvania railroad; at Mahafrey with the Pennsylvania and Northwestern railway.

Geo. H. Daniels,

Geo. H. Daniels,
Gen. Pass, Agt.,
New York,
J. P. Bradfield, Gen'l Supt., New York.

Pittsburg, Johnstown, Ebensburg & Eastern

R.R.

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SUNDAY TRAINS. To Philipsburg. 12 05 12 14 12 18 12 30 Philipsburg

Connections—At Philipsburg(Union Station) with Beech Creek railroad trains for and from Bellefonte, Loca Haven, Williamsport, Reading, Philadelpuia and New York, Lawrence ville, Corning, Watkins, Geneva and Lyong; Clearfield, Mahaffey and Patton; Curvenswille, Dubois, Punxsutawney, Ridgway, Bradford, Buffalo and Rochester.

Connections at Osceola Mills with Houts-tale and Ramey with P R R train leaving Tyrone at 7:20 p. m.

For full information apply to
J. O. REED, Superintendent.

Philadelphia & Reading Railway.

Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke. IN EFFECT MAY 15, 1904. IN EFFECT MAY 15, 1904.

Trains Leave Williamsport From Depot, Foce
For New York via Philadelphia 7:30, 10 a. m.,
12:29, 4:00, 11:30 p. m. Sunday 10:00 a. m.,
11:30 p. m.
For New York via Easton 10 a. m., 12:29
noon, Sundays 10 a. m.
For Philadelphia, Reading, Tamaqua, Mahanor City, Ashland and all points in Sohuyla

For Philadelphia, teating, tanaqua, hanoy City, Ashland and all points in Schuylkill coal region 7:30, 10 a. m., 12:29, 4 and 11:29 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m., 12:20 p. m. Trains for Williamsport:

Leave New York via Easton 4, 9:10 a. m., 1:20 p. m. Sundays 4:25 a. m. and 1 p. m.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 12:15, 4:25, 8:20, a. m., 2:20 and 7:00 p. m. Sundays 12:15 a. m., 4:25 a. m., 12:00 and 9 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, Reading Terminal, 4:26 a. m., 8:36 and 10:20 a. m., and 4:35 p. m., and 11:30 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, Reading Terminal, 4:36 a. m., 4:36 p. m. and 11:30 p. m.

Through coaches and parlor cars to and from Philadelphia and New York.

Tickets can be procured in Williamsport at the City ticket office and at the depot, foot of Pine Street.

Baggage checked from hotels and residences

Pine Street.

Baggage checked from hotels and reside direct to destination. EDSON J. WER General Passenger A. T. DICE, General Superintendent. Reading Terminal, Philadelph Parlor Cars on all express trains.

Huntingdon & Broad Top Mt. Railroad.

Southward. Train No. 1 (Express) leaves Huntingdon (every day except Sunday) for Mt. Dallas at 8:35 a. m., arriving at Mt. Dallas at 10:20 a. m.
Train No. 3, (Mail) leaves Huntingdon (every day except Sunday) for Mt. Dallas at 5:55 p.m. arriving at Mt. Dallas at 7:30 p. m.

In effect Sept. 7, 1903.

Train No. 7, (Sundays only) leaves Huntingdon for Mt. Dallas at 8:36 a.m., arriving at Mt. Dallas at 10:05 a.m. As All trains make connections at Mt. Dallas for Bedford, Pa., and Cumberland, Md.

Northward. Train No. 4 (Mail) leaves Mt. Dallas (every day except Sunday) for Huntingdon at 9:38 a. m., arriving at Huntingdon at 11:10 a. m.

Train No. 2 (Fast Line) leaves Mt. Dallas (every day except Sunday) for Huntingdon at 3:40 p. m., arriving at Huntingdon at 5:15 p. m. Train No. 8, (Sundays only) leaves Mt. Dal-las for Huntingdon at 4:00 p. m., arriving at 5:30 p. m.

All trains make close connections with R. R. both east and west at Huntingdon. CARL M. GAGE, General Manager

Hitherto it has been supposed that electric light is more injurious to the eyesight than any other artificial light, but Russian oculists who have peen closely studying the subject now maintain that, on the contrary, it is less injurious than the light either of gas or candles or any other material.

An estimate of the accumulated capital of the United Kingdom puts at about \$60,000,000,000.

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