

GRAVEYARDS OF GOLD.

VAST QUANTITIES THAT DISAPPEAR IN INDIA AND CHINA.

A Yellow Stream Ever Flowing Into Both Lands—Great Sums Hoarded—Causes of the Disappearance of Gold in Other Countries—More Produced Than Before.

Gold for various reasons disappears rapidly in all countries, but nowhere else does it pass out of sight so rapidly as in India and China, says the New York Sun. So rapidly does the precious metal vanish in these two Oriental lands that they have come to be known as gold graveyards. Speaking of this curious characteristic, Thomas Jefferson Hurley of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, in his recent pamphlet on the gold production of the world, says:

"A yellow stream flows into both of these countries year by year. There is no end to this stream; it is always flowing. The money does not reappear in the Indian banks. The soil of India absorbs the golden flood just as the sands of the desert swallow the overflow of the great rivers. When it is remembered that this work of absorption has been going on with little interruption for ten centuries, and still continues under our eyes, it is easy to form an idea of the immense treasures that are hidden in that country.

"All this gold remains sterile, and consequently is lost. It is absurd to say that it is brought into monetary circulation or that it passes through the hands of the native goldsmiths. It is disseminated in innumerable places, from which it never emerges.

"It is estimated that in the regency of Bombay alone there are 12,000,000 gold sovereigns hoarded. Hundreds upon hundreds of millions of dollars lie in the hiding places of the famine-stricken land. All classes are afflicted with the incurable habit of hoarding gold. The splendid maharajahs have become shrewd enough to use banks of deposit, but there is still barbaric display of jeweled idols in the strong rooms and of golden vessels in the princess' apartments.

"Even the gods of India," remarked a writer in the *Courier des Etats Unis*, "are very fond of gold. They whistle for it through the lips of their priests. Obedient to the divine call, it comes rippling from all points, until it reaches the sacred purnis. It accumulates in the subterranean passages of the temples, to which the priests alone have access. Thence it overflows and takes its place upon the altars, where it shares with the gods the incense and the homage of the men it has bewitched."

"It seems curious that while half the world is engaged in an eager search for gold the teeming populations of India and China devote most of their energies to keeping it out of use and circulation."

But India and China are not the only countries which absorb gold without ever giving it back again. As a matter of fact, in all countries there is a tendency on the part of coined gold to get out of sight and stay hidden. This is a subject which has occupied the students of finance in all lands, and there have been many analyses of the different causes for the disappearance of gold. Yet, with the most ingenious explanations, the problem always has remained a very interesting one. Our own treasury officials have given it a good deal of study.

Of the vast amount of gold that is annually mined and put into circulation, there always remains a heavy balance unaccounted for, even after all allowance has been made for use in the arts, for loss by friction and for what would seem a fair amount to charge to loss by fire, by being sunk in deep waters and by hoarding.

Our treasury officials, according to Mr. Hurley, estimate that there is used in the arts annually, in gilding, in electroplating and similar operations which withdraw gold from possibility of other use, probably not less than \$10,000,000 worth of gold.

Then there is the use of solid gold in jewelry and plate. This in reality is not an actual withdrawal of gold, for it can be remelted and coined. Still, the handling of the metal in the process of manufacturing these articles and the handling of them after they are made is a source of very considerable loss from friction, under which gold, because of its softness, loses weight sometimes with startling rapidity. It is estimated that gold for these purposes is used every year to the amount of fully \$50,000,000. This, with the amount, \$10,000,000, used in the arts, makes an annual total of \$60,000,000 in these two directions alone. Then there is to be added the uncertain and smaller, yet by no means inconsiderable amount of gold lost every year by fire, shipwreck and carelessness.

"Since the resumption of specie payments in 1879," says Mr. Hurley, "treasury officials estimate that \$300,000,000 in gold has disappeared from circulation. The Bank of England is said to be poorer by \$400,000,000 in gold than it was in 1879. France reports an immense decrease in gold coined and in reserve, and other countries have similar stories to tell. An inquiry recently set afoot by our treasury department showed that the holdings in gold of the national banks on April 26 were \$195,769,872. The treasury holdings on May 1 were \$426,989,371, the two items aggregating \$622,759,243. The estimate for May 1 was \$1,043,525,117, which left \$420,000,000 to be accounted for as held by state and private banks, trust companies, and in safes, tills, pockets and hoards.

"A large amount of gold is taken out of the country by travelers. One tourist agency receives from travelers from \$100,000 to \$150,000 per year and turns it into the Bank of England.

About 75,000 per year is melted at Geneva, and in all a net loss of from \$600,000 to \$800,000 is indicated. At the latter figure the total in twenty-five years would be \$20,000,000. Inquiries made of 45,000 firms and individuals indicate a total consumption of coin by manufacturers, jewelers, dentists, etc., of \$3,500,000 per year. The official estimate of the entire stock of gold in the country was \$1,053,518,392 at the beginning of August last.

Mr. Hurley says that all the indications are that the world's output of gold will continue to increase for many years to come, even over the vast amounts that are being turned out at the present day. Not only, he says, are new processes saving gold that it was impossible to save ten years ago, but new gold camps are springing into life and old silver mines are developing into gold propositions as greater depth is attained.

"We predict," he concludes, "that within the next twenty years Alaska and the Northwest Territory will yield over \$1,000,000,000, and that by 1925 they will contain a population of over 1,000,000."

TRAILING ROBBERS WITH HOUNDS.

Western Railroad Will Raise Dogs With That in View.

The large number of train hold-ups during the past year has caused all the railroad lines in the West to consider plans for their protection, and among these one is more interesting than that adopted by the Oregon Railroad and Navigation company, writes the *Seattle (Wash.)* correspondent of the *New York Journal*. This company has become imbued with the old idea that there is no way to locate a man wanted badly better than with bloodhounds, and accordingly a large number of pups of this breed have been purchased and distributed at various points along the line. They have been entrusted to the care of the several agents at the points of custody, and will be reared with the special view of tracking train robbers. In fact, a circular has been issued from the general offices of the company to all agents in whose care the pups have been placed, giving instructions as to the manner of daily training that shall be given the canines.

The dogs are of the very best blood and come from Idaho, where their parents have for years done service in hunting down escaped criminals. Their mother belongs to John Ellis, Sheriff of Bannock county. At the time of their purchase, a week ago, the puppies were two months old. There were six of them in all, and after being packed in separate boxes they were shipped to agents who were known to be dog fanciers, and their training entrusted to them.

This is the first time in the West, so far as known, that a railroad company has invested in dogs. On several occasions bloodhounds have been used in hunting down train robbers, but in each case the dogs have been borrowed for the occasion. Wherever used it is also said, they have proven a success, as was well illustrated in the hunting down of Tom Arkins, the Union Pacific train robber, in Wyoming a few years ago. Arkins, when he found that he was pursued by the dogs, killed one of them, but was himself shot an hour afterward by the sheriff's posse.

The plan to be carried out by the Oregon Railroad and Navigation company in the event of a train on their line being held up, is told by John B. Lenning, agent of the road at Pocatello, where two of the pups have been sent to be raised. Mr. Lenning was in the city today and in an interview regarding the innovation said: "The Oregon Railroad and Navigation company has gone into the bloodhound business, and from now on it will hardly be worth while to hold up any of this company's trains, for the guilty party is more than likely to be caught.

"As yet but six pups have been purchased, but this number will be increased as rapidly as possible until a sufficient number have been stationed at various points, so that in case they are needed they can be secured quickly.

"Circulars have been issued to all in whose care the dogs have been placed, and to conductors of trains, instructing the latter in case of a robbery to at once wire the two nearest stations having pups. The agents receiving the messages will at once get the dogs ready, and as soon as they can be gotten to the scene by special train or otherwise, they will be put on the scent. In this manner it is believed that, as the trail will be warm, there will be little danger of the robbers getting away very far before the hounds are close upon their heels."

Scared the Surveyors.

A crowd of United States surveyors and allotting agents were recently working in the reservation of the Comanche Indians, surveying, establishing cornerstones and getting everything ready to divide the land in quarter sections. The Indians did not take very kindly to the division and allotment of their land, and seeing that the whites were scared, they decided to act. The surveyors were all tenderfeet from Washington. Suddenly, without warning, their camp was invaded by a yelling, shooting band of 500 Indians in war paint and feathers. The surveying party could not stand the pressure and started out for the settlements along the Texas line, and kept up their flight, pursued by the Indians, until they crossed the state line. Then they telegraphed to state line. Then they telegraphed to Fort Sill and the commander there sent out a large cavalry force to protect the surveyors. The general supposition is that a lot of cowboys and young bucks played a practical joke.—*Argonaut*.

MOSQUITOES AND YELLOW FEVER.

Further Evidence That the Pests Spread the Disease.

The report of the Board of Army Medical officers that yellow fever is spread by infested mosquitoes is strongly substantiated by the experience of southern Louisiana, and it is probable that a memorandum will be prepared by the authorities in the Piney Woods districts of the State and forwarded to the board. It is asserted by those authorities that the disease never spreads beyond the sections where mosquitoes prevail.

At Covington, La., only thirty miles from New Orleans, there have been cases of yellow fever of refugees from the coast towns; but the disease has never spread from them to the inhabitants of the town. In past epidemics the Piney Woods of Louisiana and Mississippi, only a few miles from the coast, were considered a safe refuge from the fever, and it was attributed to the sanitary influence of the pines, without any good reason therefor. The fact that the mosquito is unknown in those woods, save in a few bottoms along the stream, would give a better explanation of the absence of the disease or rather of its failure to spread, even when persons already infected with the disease seek refuge among the pines. The report of the Board of Army Medical Men explains what has heretofore been a mystery.

The authorities in the Piney Woods towns also call attention to the remarkable fact that while ice will not kill the germ, as is shown by the re-appearance of the disease after the bitter winter of 1897, it disappears after a light frost. This can easily be explained by the mosquito theory, for the lightest frost kills off the mosquitoes, and the disease disappears simultaneously with them.

Almost "It."

Fort street cars marked "Delray" make the circuit of Cadillac square and return west; those labeled "Through" pursue their eastward way to the forest-lined limits. Late at night some conductors have a habit of cutting off corners by backing up on the curve and going back west. This car did that same. It was midnight, and the belated passenger pursued the car from the City Hall to the Soldiers' Monument without ever getting a glimpse of the label. Near the monument he overtook the car, which came to a sudden halt. The would-be passenger, who was eastward-bound, was going at a 2.40 clip, right down the middle of the track, when the conductor, standing near the platform, shouted: "Back!"

"Oh, you're going back, are you?" said the pursuing passenger.

All of the query had not escaped his lips when the car gave a jerky rearward motion, catching him full in the aldermanic tendency and tossing him to one side like the lightning, express sometimes does to stray range cattle. The startled conductor made the circumference of the car in a jiffy, expecting to find the mutilated remains of the latest street car victim strewn all over the face of nature. He was agreeably surprised to see the man standing near the monument calmly surveying the starlit heavens.

"Fooled you that time, didn't I?" said the would-be passenger with a chuckle.

"Yes," was the reply, "but you were nearly 'it.'"—*Detroit Free Press*.

Worry and Digestion.

The influence of fatigue on digestion is pretty well understood. Scientific experiments have demonstrated the fact beyond a doubt. They have even gone further and shown that fatigue is a disease, and that it is possible to produce the same symptoms in one animal organization by inoculation with the fatigued serum of another, showing that overwork produces an actual poison in the system. Worry is equally antagonistic to good digestion, another fact that is well known, but cannot be too often reiterated to this nation of worrying folk. A little rest and banishment of care in preparation for a meal should become a habit. It means lengthened life and preserved health, as do such other confessedly hygienic habits as proper bathing, dressing and wholesome food.—*United States Health Reports*.

A French Peasant's Luck.

At the last lottery connected with the Paris Exposition, the drawings for which were made just before the close of the international show, the first prize, one of half a million francs, was captured by a poor peasant, who had never earned more than twenty francs a week.

It is interesting to learn, says the *London Express*, that the winner of the great prize for 1889—a woman—has not yet been paid. This woman won the 500,000-franc prize, but had cut off a small portion of her ticket.

Now, the law regulating these lotteries is that the ticket must be presented intact. Should it be mutilated in the slightest the winner is barred from receiving the prize until thirty years has elapsed!

Gunpowder Engines.

The idea has recently been suggested that an engine in whose cylinder small gunpowder charges are systematically exploded might be urged to run automobiles. Possibly the people who proposed the plan were led to do so by the explosions of a gas engine. However, the scheme is not at all new. Experiments were made with gunpowder in stationary engines years ago, but they resulted in an unsatisfactory way. It is not clear how such an engine would be any improvement on either steam or gasoline. On the other hand, it is probable that it could not be made to work so well.



For the Woman Who Sews.

The deft-fingered woman who evolves smart creations in her own sewing room should make a note of the fact that a big bow or chou of silk or gauze to fasten the bolero in the centre of the front is the smartest caprice of the moment. Even the little corsage coats sent out with the tailor frocks are finished in this way. She might also make a memo. of the fact that the skirt and bolero effects that are so attractive in cloth and spotted silk are made in one piece. Swathed corselets are also arranged upon a foundation, which in some cases also serves to keep the little vest and collar in place.

Spinner Marks.

Every one has had difficulty at one time or another in distinguishing married from single women. In European capitals hereafter a distinction is to be made, to the end that embarrassing mistakes may be avoided. Hitherto the only distinguishing mark between the married and the unmarried woman has been the wedding ring, of no particular consequence at evening functions, where, with the exception of dinners, a woman's hands are never uncovered.

Now all is changed. Coiffeurs insist that madam must wear her aigrette on the right side of her head, mademoiselle on the left. If mademoiselle desires to enhance her beauty by a flower instead of an aigrette, let her have it by all means, tucked in with seeming artless grace, but let her make sure it is the left side of her profile she studies while arranging the effect, lest later on she be accused of endeavoring to seem that which she is not.—*Philadelphia Press*.

Oratory for Women.

The establishment at the Syracuse university of an additional prize for excellence in oratory, in the contests for which women alone shall be eligible, is a departure, and it seems to us a wise one. Critics of our modern methods of education for women are pointing out that so long as the lives of women must be different from the lives of men, it seems plausible that their training for life should permit differences; and if this is true increased opportunities in educational colleges for development of the two classes of students in the lines most suitable to each are to be welcomed.

The women's oratorical prize, the first institution of the sort at the university, is a step in this direction, and it is a particularly significant step, because in oratory, above all other forms of competition outside of athletics, the talent of a man and the talent of a woman are difficult of comparison.

Perhaps this may lead to further variations of the sort. To some aymen interested in pedagogical matters it appears that the law of evolution points distinctly in that direction.—*Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard*.

Beauty of Carriage.

Writes Cousin Madge in *London Truth*: About a month ago some one wrote to Truth over the signature "A Lover of Beauty," drawing attention to the—

"Ungainly walk of nearly all those most beautiful and exquisitely-dressed ladies, as fair as can be, who frequent Hyde Park after church on Sundays. Beautiful as they are, it must be confessed that most of them waddle or slouch rather than walk. Few—alas, very few!—have that posture or bearing which is essential to gracefulness and far more attractive in woman than the costliest of dresses. The truth I find to be that they have never yet learned to walk. Would that they could see their sisters in Calle, Florida, Buenos Ayres! Then it would be realized by them that their gait is deformed in comparison to that of their Latin sisters."

I am afraid there is considerable truth in this accusation. I have often noticed how very few English girls can manage to hold their heads up without looking self-assertive, keep their shoulders flat without looking stiff, or hold the chest well forward. And very, very few have a thoroughbred action about the knees. It is delightful when one comes across a girl who sails along with absolute grace, holding her shoulders back, her chin up but not out, and her elbows in their natural position; not squared back in the queer fashion of the hour. Look at the fashion plates! There you will see the elbow position that makes every woman look out of drawing. It is not pretty. Is it? The human elbow was never intended to project at the back of the waist in this curious way. Almost all the figures in fashion plates are drawn with the body, from the waist upward, at an angle of 45 with the line of the lower limbs.

I fancy that much of the ungraceful walking is caused by tight lacing and tight boots. A girl we know, who used to stutter along in No. 4 shoes, was advised by her doctor to walk four hours a day in order to counteract the ill-effects of a sluggish liver. To manage so much pedestrianism she had to wear No. 5 shoes; but if this was a disadvantage it was amply atoned for by the improvement in her walk and carriage. She no longer stutters on her feet, but gets over the ground in splendid style, with "the gait of a goddess," like the heroine of a modern novel.

Very Little Space.

"My parents may come between us," she faltered.

"If they do," he exclaimed, hotly, "they must be pretty small."

And he pressed her still closer to his manly breast.—*Philadelphia Record*.

Two Winter Frocks.

Sharp contrasts are to be seen in the fashionable shops these days. The airiest of frocks are exhibited for midwinter wear, too, and the furriest, cosiest of wraps and suits are shown in the same rooms. As for the furs—they were never more luxurious, and let us hope will never be more expensive than they are this year.

Two Frocks shown in a Fifth Avenue shop are typical of the season's extremes in fabrics and fashions.

The first was an airy affair of mauve taffetas; the skirt was tight fitting over the hips and fell in a double founce. It was trimmed with several rows of very narrow Irish lace inserting. The bodice had a deep centre of black velvet brought through a fantastically chiselled gold buckle. There was a bolero arrangement of Irish guipure over mauve gauze, and a waistcoat of antique cream silk fastened with big gold buttons.

The near neighbor of this dainty creation was a gown of gray frieze (and the customer called it "frize,"

as the Irish do). The short coat was heavily braided, military style, and had a dark gray velvet collar. The skirt opened at the side over an underskirt of gray velvet. The original feature of this gown was the enamelled buttons, squares, reproducing the kings, queens and knaves of playing cards. The price of these buttons alone would buy a fairly good dress from a fairly good dressmaker.—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

Arts and Crafts for Country Women.

The women of the historic town of Deerfield, Mass., have been busily at work several years, in their spare time, learning the secrets of the famous and beautiful blue-and-white embroidery, the knack of weaving marketable rugs, and of fashioning useful and dainty baskets from palm leaf. An exhibition of the fruits of their labor is held every year, and a market is found thereby among summer visitors and people of the cities for the product.

The workers, many of them, naturally have their eye upon the cash returns—which, by the way, make a pretty showing. But to the outside observer this is recognized as one of the minor blessings. The woman who loves beautiful things and is interested in the world's progress, but is kept closely at home by the daily routine, finds in this work not merely pin money, but an outlet for her tastes and aspirations. She lives out her larger self, artistically and socially. How few people in the world, country or city, have their eye trained to beauty and their hand to deftness, as God intended they should be trained. Fortunate indeed is the community which develops the latent skill and taste of its women and girls in useful arts and crafts. There is a town in New York state where Elbert Hubbard, humorist and sage, keeps scores of women and girls busy decorating and binding books and weaving rugs. A young woman in a New Hampshire village is building up a lace industry, if we remember rightly, which promises to be extensive.

What can be done in these places can be done in others. On the economic side of the question, let us drop a hint right here—there is a growing demand in the cities and large towns for the best hand work in various lines, as an escape from the cheapness and the monotonous uniformity of machine-made things. This is true of preserved fruits and vegetables, as well as of fancy work, furniture, and a score of other things. The time and the ability to supply the demand often belong to the farmer's wife and daughters. But it is the other side of the problem we would emphasize—the immense value of such occupation in enabling women to live out their natural selves, and be that part of the world of art and industry which nature intended them to be, while fulfilling their duties as home-makers.—*American Agriculturist*.

Members of the House of Commons.

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Work of the Gentry Society.

The records of the Gentry Society show that there have been received 129,675 complaints, involving the custody of 368,799 children. Of these 50,400 cases have been prosecuted, with 47,455 resultant convictions, while 83,986 children have been rescued and cared for. During the year 1899 more than 3000 cases were investigated, with a saving to the city of \$84,864, at the yearly allowance of \$104 per capita. Further, the society collected in the same year the sum of \$6960.75 from parents whose children have been committed to institutions. This money has been paid over to the city fund for the maintenance of public charities and institutions.—*Ainslie's Magazine*.

AMERICAN CIRCUS IN GERMANY.

Not a Workman Went to the Factories on the Day It Came to Town.

Aix-la-Chapelle is a busy manufacturing town in Germany, close to the Belgian frontier, on a little tributary of the Meuse River. It has nearly 100,000 inhabitants, and its numerous advantages make it a very busy and thriving city. Its sulphur and thermal springs originally made its fortune, for Charlemagne was so pleased with them that he made the place the capital of his empire, and though the town hall now occupies the site of the marble palace he built, the chapel that he erected and in which he was buried still exists as a part of the cathedral. Nearly 30,000 visitors flock to Aix-la-Chapelle every year to take the waters, but the springs are by no means the only source of prosperity. It has large elements of wealth in its coal, lead and zinc mines, in its metal-working establishments, and in its cloth mills and manufacturers of needles and pins. A large part of the people work in the mills.

Late in September last the inhabitants of the busy town had a new sensation. It was an American circus, and curiosity was aroused to the highest pitch by such advertising as the people had never seen before. The interest in the billboard display and in the circus itself when it entered the town with a great blare of trumpets was so great that Consul Brundage thought it worth while to send a report about it to the State Department.

The art display on the billboards was a revelation to everybody. The thrilling and marvellous scenes to be witnessed under the canvas were depicted in the most expansive and highly colored style of American circus art. Nothing like the magnitude and stunning character of this bill-posting had ever been seen in the town before, and the free show given on every dead wall was the talk of Aix-la-Chapelle for a fortnight before the circus arrived. Thousands thronged around the circus grounds when the big wagons and tent hands arrived, and the way the rings were prepared and the tents erected caused even more astonishment than the spectacular billboards.

In fact, by the time the canvas door flap was turned back and the ticket seller was ready for business everybody in the town had taken a hand in advertising the great American show. There was no work for the factory hands that day. Not a workman went to the factories, and every spindle in the town was idle. "At every performance," writes Consul Brundage, "the tent was full. The vague antipathy felt by the people for the United States has been turned to respect and awe. The people now say: 'Anything is possible to Americans.'"—*New York Sun*.

House of Commons Customs.

Members of the House of Commons are not allowed to refer to each other by name in debate. The only member who is properly addressed by name is the Chairman who presides over the deliberations of the House in committee. On a member rising to speak in committee he begins with "Mr. Lovther," and not with "Mr. Chairman," as at public meetings. When the Speaker is in the chair, the formula is "Mr. Speaker, Sir."

In debate a member is distinguished by the office he holds, as "The Right Honorable Gentleman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer," or by the constituency he represents, as "The Honorable Gentleman, the Member for York." Some make use of the terms, "My Honorable Friend," or "My Right Honorable Friend." In case of family relations the same form is usually observed. Occasionally "My Honorable Relative," or "My Right Honorable Relative" is heard, but "My Right Honorable Father," or "My Right Honorable Brother," though no doubt allowable, has not been hitherto used.—*The Nineteenth Century*.

The Prince of Wales's Income.

The truth is that from the moment of his birth the Prince of Wales has been splendidly rich. He was born, as the Irishman would say, with sixty thousand a year in his pocket, and from that day to this the Duchy of Cornwall has yielded him that magnificent sum. At twenty-two the Prince married, and Parliament gave him Marlborough House and a wedding present of £40,000 a year. That too, has come to him regularly since 1863, year in and year out. In 1889, when the Prince's family ran away with his money, Parliament once more came to his aid and nearly doubled the grant he had received since 1863. From 1889 the Prince has been relieved of the anxieties of a father for the financial welfare of his children by a special grant of £35,000 a year which comes to him in quarterly instalments of £9000. So that the public income of the Prince is £126,000 a year. That is what it is worth to be Prince of Wales.—*Temple Magazine*.

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