

FLOW OF BRITISH GOLD

INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS
TOTAL \$700,000,000.

Lenders of the United Kingdom
Have Interests in Many
Foreign Countries.

Interesting figures showing the amount of British capital invested abroad have been collected by George Paish, editor of the Statist, London, and set before the Royal Statistical Society the other day. Mr. Paish said that the incomes which British investors drew last year from their holdings in Indian, colonial, and foreign government bonds amounted to a total of \$155,195,415.

The income from this source had rapidly expanded in recent years, it was stated, as a consequence mainly due to new loans to the colonies and Japan. The British investments in many continental countries are tending to decline, it was asserted, but the tendency might be checked, it was suggested, if the British markets be again opened freely to Russian borrowers.

The income of British investors derived from Indian, colonial, and foreign bonds and from securities of the railways of the United Kingdom was \$242,609,500, which, with the income from government loans, made a total of \$397,804,915, as compared with an income of \$202,590,000 received from similar sources

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

A large income is derived from investments in a vast number of miscellaneous undertakings. Mr. Paish ascertained the income from 2,172 companies for which Great Britain had provided capital reached \$290,000,000. If possible to bring together all of the income of companies trading abroad and distributing interests and profits in Great Britain, the total would be \$700,000,000. This great sum does not include the interest upon money deposited in Indian, colonial, and foreign banks by persons residing in this country, nor a large amount of income derived from capital privately placed abroad.

FOREIGNERS ALSO SHARE IN PROFITS.

On the other hand, it is essential to recollect that foreign investors drew a good deal of income from capital placed in British companies. To obtain its income from abroad of nearly \$700,000,000 yearly, Great Britain invested \$1,350,000,000.

Mr. Paish has taken no account of the profit of capital derived from the British mercantile marine. The investments of the last sixty years of about \$12,500,000,000 of British capital have occurred simultaneously with the immense growth of British trade and prosperity, and it is the author's opinion that this growth of trade and prosperity is largely the result of the investment of British capital in other countries.

HUGE HOLDINGS IN AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

British capital invested in American railroads in 1907 and 1908 is estimated by Mr. Paish at \$3,000,000,000, producing an income of \$135,000,000, and since July 1, 1908, to June 15, 1909, he calculates over \$67,500,000 of fresh capital has been placed in the United States. Of a total foreign investment of \$850,000,000 Canada and Argentina alone have received a larger British investment during this period than the United States.

LOCOMOTIVES OF 1908.

Few Actual Novelty, but Some New Developments.

The actual novelties in locomotive design in the last year are comparatively few, though the number of interesting designs is considerable; but, according to Cassiers' Magazine, the main features of the world's locomotive practice in 1908 may be briefly reviewed as follows:

1. The extensive introduction of "pacific" locomotives in France and the initial introduction thereof in England and Germany, both of the latter, however, being really toward the close of 1907, though usually associated with 1908.

2. The extensive introduction and development of articulated locomotives in the United States and the construction of such locomotives by British and American firms for use in other countries.

3. The somewhat extensive building of locomotives of moderate dimensions for use on railways already using larger engines, these smaller engines in some cases nearly or exactly corresponding in design with engines built some years ago or being developments of such designs. This has occurred particularly in Great Britain, but is also characteristic to some extent of Continental railways.

4. The extension of the use of super-heating apparatus.

5. The introduction of several new wheel arrangements and of at least one engine which is a very radical departure from usual methods of design.

The fastest racehorse travels at the rate of forty miles an hour.

SWINDLER HAD GAY LIFE

M. BOULAIN SKIRMISHES
WITH THE LAW.

Pleasant Experience in Jail, But
Bedroom Did Not Suit, So
He Disappeared.

In Paris there took place recently the death of a once famous financial swindler, M. Boulain, who fell lifeless to the floor in the saloon of a gambling club. His frequent skirmishes with the law had rendered him famous long before his last fabulous exploit, which set all Paris laughing for twenty-four hours. His specialty was the floating of bogus companies, but he had an extraordinary talent for wheedling money out of the pockets of both rich and poor, and his fertility of imagination in this field has seldom been surpassed. After having ruined thousands he was at last brought to book, but he put the boldest front on his arrest, which he treated as a regrettable incident, and he showed such effrontery and confidence before the court that the judges themselves were very doubtful of his culpability.

USUAL INDULGENCE.

So much was this so that they treated him with unusual indulgence, and instead of having him brought to the bar by warders he was escorted every day by two of the best educated and most respectable detectives in a carriage from the prison of the Sante to the Palais de Justice. After a pleasant conversation of an hour with the Judge d'Instruction, the trio mounted their carriage again, but instead of returning to the prison they were in the habit of taking refreshments at various cafes on the Grand Boulevard till the dinner hour, when they would adjourn to Boulain's favorite restaurant in the Rue Rrouot, and in a private room sit down to the best of dinners. After having well eaten and drunk, they would go to the round of the music-halls, and only return to the Sante in the small hours of the morning.

Pleasant as this life was, the prison bedroom annoyed the financier, and one day he carelessly remarked to his guardians, who were already his best friends, "If you have no objection, let us go to Rue—, near the Boulevard Haussmann, where I have an important visit to make, but which will not take me more than a few minutes." At the door of the house Boulain begged the detectives to wait, and to while away the time offered them two expensive cigars. "I will be with you in a moment," he said, and disappeared, never to return.

THROUGH BACK EXIT.

The house had a back exit, but before the policemen discovered this, Boulain was well away. He might easily have crossed the frontier, but the invincible attraction of Paris was fatal to him, and before long he was again arrested. He was acquitted, condemned, acquitted and again condemned half a dozen times, and by profiting of the interminable delays of the law, he was still at liberty and fighting his adversaries when death overtook him.

HOW CHINESE LIKE EGGS.

Prepared With Aromatic Herbs in Slaked Lime.

Dr. Malegnon, who had dwelt long in China, gives some curious details of the food of the Chinese. This is what he says of the "Sons of Heaven" and the way they eat eggs:

"The Chinese are great eaters of eggs, which they take hard boiled. One finds them in all the roadside places for refreshment. The Celestials have an expression: 'Eggs of a hundred years.' The eggs are not always a century old, but you are able to get them of many years standing.

"The Celestials have a preference for the egg of the duck or goose. They are placed with aromatic herbs in slaked lime for a period more or less long, the minimum time of treatment being five or six weeks. Under the influence of time the yolk liquefies and takes a dark green color. The white coagulates and becomes green.

"The product of the eggs which has a strong odor, from which a stranger betakes himself quickly, the Chinese eat as hors d'oeuvre, and it is said to have the taste of lobster."

THIRTY DOZEN GOLD PLATES.

The plate at Windsor is valued at nearly \$10,000,000. It includes a gold service, ordered by George IV., for 140 persons, and one of the finest wine-coolers in the world, added to the collection of the same monarch; a shield formed of smuff-boxes, worth \$15,000, and thirty dozen plates, worth \$50,000. There is also a variety of pieces brought from our colonial and Eastern possessions. The latter include a peacock made of precious stones of every description, worth \$150,000, the Tipoo's footstool, a tiger's head with crystal teeth, the tongue being a solid ingot of gold.

THE PRINCE AND PRESS

AN INTERESTING REVIEW BY
THE PRINCE OF WALES.

How the Star Chamber Tried to
Stamp Out Freedom in
England.

An interesting speech on the history of the London Press was delivered by the Prince of Wales at the recent dinner of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, over which he presided at the Hotel Cecil.

In proposing the toast, "Continued Prosperity to the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation," he said the printer was the invisible friend of all who had risen, all who had read. The printing press was the source of the life-blood of the civilized world. In 1637

THE STAR CHAMBER

limited the number of printers in England to twenty. Fifty years later, except in London and at the two universities, Oxford and Cambridge, there was scarcely a printer in the kingdom. The only press north of the Trent was at York. In 1734 there were thirty-four counties, including Lancashire, in which there were no printers.

In 1901, when the last census was taken, it showed that in England and Wales there were 107,000 men and nearly 11,000 women employed in the printing and lithographic trade. Until the license act was abolished in 1695, there was only one newspaper in Great Britain—that was the London Gazette. Its total circulation was 8,000 copies, much less than one to each parish in the kingdom, and no political intelligence was allowed to be published in it without the King's license. Since 1760 the London Gazette had been printed by the house of Harrison. The head of that firm was present. He was the

FOURTH DIRECT DESCENDANT

of the original founder of the business. To-day there were some three hundred daily, weekly, and monthly publications issued in London alone. To-day the Times supplies us with almost a verbatim report of the Parliamentary debates by 5 o'clock next morning. In 1852 the daily issue of the Times was 40,000. The Morning Advertiser came next with 7,000, the remaining principal London newspapers averaging slightly over 3,000 each. To-day the printing machines of many of the London morning papers turned out upwards of 50,000 copies per hour, so that with rather more than half a century the circulation of the London daily press had increased from tens to hundreds of thousands.

A TEACHER OF SMILING.

A school for smiles is the latest form of feminine commercial enterprise in Paris. The principal of the institution is a pretty and intelligent young Parisian woman, who herself possesses a most charming method of smiling, which she declares she can impart to her pupils in a course of twenty lessons. Her prospectus sets forth that the art of smiling is an invaluable commercial asset, and that it is equally essential to men who want to marry wealth. She reminds you that a professional smile is utilized by every tradesman, from the butcher who supplies your meat to the druggist who provides you with medicine. To be successful in business, she says, it is necessary to know how to smile pleasantly, even under the most annoying circumstances, and this accomplishment she is prepared to teach on very moderate terms.

To shop assistants of both sexes who are looking for an increase of salary offers her services at reduced fees and guarantees success.

RAREST DOG IN THE WORLD.

The "Sleeve dog of China" is the rarest breed of dog in the world. With the head of a pug, he has the underjaw and characteristic "wheel back" of the bulldog, a type to which his body conformation closely approximates. He has the same bowed forelegs, short in proportion to the hind legs, and quarters lightly made in comparison with his broad and massive front. Altogether he is the quaintest and most delightful of toy-dogs, but so jealously he is cherished by the Royal Family of China that it is difficult to obtain a really good specimen.

LOSS DUE TO WRECKAGE.

Once more the urgent need of an efficient salvage organization for the British merchant service is shown by the latest figures of the losses due to wrecks. It is shown that no less than \$50,000,000 is lost owing to mishaps around the British coast alone in a year, without reckoning warships. Additional testimony is forthcoming from the fact that the operations of one Swedish salvage company during the few years of its existence have resulted in the salvaging of an enormous remuneration, of vessels worth \$27,500,000.

RAID OF MALAY PIRATES

LIGHT OF A CHINESE JUNK'S
CREW LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Hung up the Steward and Forced
Him to Disclose Location
of Valuables.

A rousing pirate story comes from the vicinity of Singapore. A large Chinese junk left Singapore for Hainan, but found the winds unfavorable and next night dropped anchor between Pulo Tokong and the mainland of Johore, not far from the Sultan's Asian Monte Carlo. The crew of fourteen and four passengers were aroused at midnight by the barking of the junk's dog, but the alarm was speedily silenced by

A MALAY KNIFE.

Two prahus had come alongside and in them were ten men, some Chinese and others Malays. They proceeded to strike right and left among the sailors, laying several low. Then they seized the chinchow and proceeded to hang him up in buccanier style to force him to disclose the location of the most valuable cargo. This he did, and the pirates having secured a booty they could make way with departed as silently as they had come. The booty was not immense. It consisted of \$4 in money, gold leaf valued at \$80, raw chandu valued at \$90 and six boxes of personal effects.

When the survivors came to count losses they found five dead on the junk, two were missing, their bodies having been thrown overboard, and four were wounded, one of whom died later. His deposition was taken at the General Hospital at Singapore. Seven of the occupants of the junk were

PRACTICALLY UNHURT.

and these started to bring their vessel back to Singapore, the chinchow coming on ahead in a sampan.

When he arrived a police party put out in the launch Lady Evelyn and met the junk off Tanjong Katong. She was towed into port and the injured men were conveyed to the General Hospital, and the five bodies landed for burial. The survivors turned over to the police four weapons found on board after the pirates left. These may help in identifying the criminals, who escaped unscathed. The weapons are two long Chinese knives with narrow blades and bone handles, an axe with a short iron handle and the heavy murderous fighting blade with which the greatest execution was wrought.

MUSIC OF THE TELEGRAPH.

The Bears Think It Is the Buzzing of Bees.

Everyone has put his ear to a telegraph pole to hear the wires hum, and most people have assumed that the wind was entirely responsible for the sound. So it is, in many cases, but often the note is heard where not the slightest movement of the air is perceptible. A recent French investigator tells us that the sound in this case is due to the expansion and contraction of the wires from variations of temperature. As the wires are not perfectly uniform, they rub against the insulators, making a slight noise, which is amplified by the post acting as a sounding-board. Another investigator is sure that the sounds are due to electric waves, but he fails to explain how ordinary telegraph wires should be able to serve as wave detectors and in what way the electric waves are transformed into sound waves. The other theory seems more probable.

Some curious stories are told of this telegraph wire music. In Siberia the bears think that it is the buzzing of bees, and would tear down the poles to look for honey if the constructors did not pile great stones about them to prevent this. In France, on the south side of the forest of Fontainebleau, the telegraph sounds are regarded as presaging rain. This is because the south wind in this region brings rain, and the forest shuts off the north wind. In some districts the noise is popularly supposed to be due to the passage of messages, but it is hardly necessary to say that there is no evidence to support this view.

SOUTH POLAR MINERALS.

One of the results of the recent exploration of the Antarctic Continent is the discovery that that lone and distant land, with its burden of snow and ice, is able to furnish minerals of value to the civilized world. Among the minerals is a very good variety of coal. Professor David, one of Lieutenant Shackleton's companions, who climbed Mount Erebus, expresses the opinion that there are many minerals on the Antarctic Continent that could be profitably worked from Australia.

"Did you take me for a fool when you married me?" cried an angry husband, in the thick of a domestic quarrel, to which the wife meekly responded:—"No, Samuel, I did not; but then you always said I was no judge of character."

MUIR GLACIER IN SIGHT

EARTHQUAKE HAS BROUGHT
IT INTO VIEW AGAIN.

Was Hidden for Nine Years—It
Presents a Kaleidoscopic
Appearance.

Something wonderful has recently taken place in Alaska. This is the drifting away of the icebergs from the front of Muir Glacier in Glacier Bay, so that for the first time in nine years this famous glacier, the father of all glaciers, and the most noted on this continent has been visited. In 1889 a subterranean earthquake took place at Yakutat and, ever since, the approach of this glacier has been so choked with ice that boats have turned away with their passengers disappointed. Now, through some peculiar drifting of the ice, steamboats can enter the channel and go near the right wind and after cautiously pushing their way get a glimpse of the left face.

In the nine years, away from the sight of man, this glacier has shown remarkable changes. When Professor John Muir, after whom it was named, visited it, it had a solid face, two miles long, about two hundred and fifty feet high above the water line. It was a live glacier, and great ice masses toppled into the sea with reverberations like thunder. Water would splash fifty feet high, and the sight was

FEARSOME AND FASCINATING

To-day, the glacier assumes a different aspect. Erosion has worked out a new bay which will soon be charted and the glacier itself seems to have two parts, the live part, from which icebergs break and fall with a tremendous noise, and a dead arm, or one with land forming between it and the sea. This change is due to a hill which projected through the top of the ice when Professor Muir was there. Now that hill top is a large mountain, dividing the ice fields. The ice has also receded at least four miles in the nine years. No wonder the intrepid captain of the first steamboat piloted in front of this glacier in recent years was presented with a silver service marked in large letters "Muir Glacier."

This is without doubt the most remarkable known glacier on this continent, though Alaska has other wonderful glaciers which occupy clefts high up between mountains and some of which have an elevation of six thousand feet. Among these are the Taku, Davidson, Windom and Le Conte. But Muir Glacier has three hundred and fifty-four square miles of ice, and presents such an imposing sight that it is considered the crowning glory of Alaska's stupendous scenery—

THE SIGHT OF A LIFETIME.

No one knows how it happens that Glacier Bay can be entered now where it could not before, but it is thought that favorable winds and mild weather caused the ice to drift away.

An interesting fact about Alaskan glaciers is that some are "dead" and others are "alive." Davidson Glacier, which is really a tongue of the Muir Glacier, has been ascended by travelers for a number of years. It is a "dead" glacier, having a moraine of several miles between it and the sea. Looked at from the boat it presents a kaleidoscopic appearance as the sun shines on it, and the surface seems scratched with tiny pin lines. These are in reality deep crevices which must be approached cautiously, for they are lurking pitfalls for the unwary. To reach Davidson Glacier the boat stops some miles from the shore, and those desirous of ascending are taken ashore in small boats. Sometimes the water is so shallow that the last of the trip is accomplished on the sailors' backs. The trail to the glacier is across a moraine two or three miles deep. A hay field, a stretch of ground filled with Alaska's showy fire weed, and a strip of gravel are passed.

It is well worth while to climb back on this glacier and to behold from it the continuous panorama of mountains that stretch to view.

AERIAL PLEASURE YACHT.

Residents of Berlin Will Take Trip in First Ever Built.

It is announced that several residents of Berlin have ordered an airship of the Parseval type, to be used for a pleasure trip. This vessel will be the first aerial pleasure yacht ever built. The airship will be completed in seven months, and, according to the contract, must be delivered to the purchasers before the end of July. Great interest is taken in military circles in the new type of airship invented by Herr Veech, of Elberfeld. The Kaiser has given orders for the complete plans to be laid before him, and several experts have been delegated by the Ministry of War to investigate the possibilities of this new invention.

A giraffe's tongue averages two feet in length.

FROM ERIN'S GREEN ISLE

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of
Interest to Irishmen.

A farmer named Mark Connetty was hot dead in the townland of Drung, Co. Cavan.

A new fishing industry has been established on Lower Lough Erne, where pollan are abundant.

A silver Elizabethan coin of 1,561, was recently discovered in a field at Stonepark, Co. Roscommon.

A pike weighing 41 pounds was caught recently on a set-line on the Gartylough shore of Arva Lake, Co. Cavan.

A serious fire broke out in Lurgan recently, which practically wiped out the remains of what may be described as Old Lurgan.

The death of "Jim" Connell, who was one of the prominent figures in the '67 rising, took place recently at Millstreet, Co. Cork.

An old man who died in the Enniskillen Workhouse Hospital recently had a deposit receipt for over \$500 and a gold watch in his possession.

John McCluskey, Limavady, who recently purchased at a cost of almost \$10,000 Major Boyle's Markets, is about to make some extensive improvements.

A riotous reception was accorded at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, to the invasion play "An Englishman's Home," when produced for the first time in Ireland.

Stoupe Maginnis, the rate collector for Belfast Corporation, who absconded in 1907 with a sum of money, was apprehended in Manchester, England, recently.

Waterford Shirt and Collar Factory which has been idle for some time, has been re-opened under new management, and a large number of hands are employed.

The English postal authorities have refused to accede to the request of the Carlow Urban Council to build a new post office building in the town of Carlow.

Belfast house property is at present at a discount. Sixteen houses in a populous working-class district were put up for public auction on - ay 8, and fetched \$925.

Derry Harbor Board have again commenced dredging operations, the cost being estimated at \$10,000. Operations began at Tur and will continue to Redcastle, and finally Clooney Bank.

A New York firm recently placed an order for a quantity of lace costing about \$5,000, and intimated that further orders would be forthcoming later on.

James Hancock, a Crimean veteran, died in his 80th year at Newry, County Down. He was in receipt of an old age pension, and was taken suddenly ill while on his way to the post office to draw it.

A sentence of a month's imprisonment was imposed at Waterford Petty Sessions, recently, on a woman named Johanna Morrissett, who was alleged to have made a false statement in order to obtain an old age pension.

A terrible double murder was perpetrated at Draperstown, County Derry, the victims being Ellen Crill and her infant. The body of the child was found in a field, and the dead woman in her house not far away.

The Limerick No. 2 District Council have adopted a resolution in favor of building a bridge over the Shannon at Castleconnell, the expenditure, estimated at some \$80,000 to be borne as a charge on the counties of Limerick and Clare.

BANISHING THE MOTORS.

Ruled Out of Hyde Park, London, During Part of the Day.

The rule that no motors should invade the precincts of London's Hyde Park during the early hours of the afternoon and evening is now in full force. It makes a big difference in the appearance of the park.

In former times, not so very remote either, every fine afternoon in the season saw two solid lines of carriages stretched from near the Albert Memorial by way of Hyde Park Corner to the Marble Arch and back again. Between these serried ranks the Queen used to drive, preceded by a mounted policeman. Every one was attired in his bravest and best; in fact the whole scene, backed by the green of the park and the brightness of the flowers, was quite a kaleidoscope of shifting color. This is all changed since motors have come in, and more especially during the hours they are excluded from the park. "I walked through a day or two ago," says a writer in the Gentlewoman, "and found a few rather forlorn looking broughams and victorias trotting up and down in a leisurely manner, but of crowded ranks or fine folks in fine carriages there was none. The consequence is that the streets close by are so blocked with motors and taxis that they are practically impassable for any one in a hurry."