

## COMES HIGH, BUT IT IS WHAT THEY WANT

What Royalty Costs the Taxpayers of Great Britain.

TOTAL CLIMBS INTO THE MILLIONS

Extravagant Sums Required by the Queen of England and All the Members of Her Family--Annuitants of Other Rulers--Uncle Sam's Modest Pay Roll.

W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

Royalty is an expensive luxury. It costs the British taxpayers a great deal of money to support Queen Victoria and her interesting family, every member of which, men and women, receive an annuity in cash and the use of a palace to live in. It costs the people of the United States about \$5,000 to maintain their ruler. This includes his salary, the salary of his clerks and the other expenses of maintaining the white house. In Great Britain the total runs up beyond \$4,500,000 a year. The princess of Wales alone receives as pin money for her wardrobe and personal expenses an amount equal to the salary of the president of the United States, and this does not include any of the expenses of Marlborough house, in which she lives. Her husband has just four times as much, and her sons and daughters nearly four times as much more.

Theoretically the queen of Great Britain receives no compensation, but is entitled to what are known as "the hereditary revenues of the crown." According to law she is "free from all taxes, rates, assessments and charges," but in 1842, during the crisis over the income tax, Sir Robert Peel announced in parliament that her majesty had been graciously pleased to declare her voluntary determination that her income should be subject to the same deduction that was suffered by all officials and servants of the government in lieu of the income and property tax. This proclamation was received with hearty applause and most complimentary comments by the newspapers, but Sir Robert either had no authority for making it or else her majesty on second thought was graciously pleased to change her mind, for she did not carry out the promise and has never paid a copper into the treasury as taxes since she was crowned.

### A CURIOUS INVENTORY.

The "hereditary revenues of the crown" make a curious inventory. In early times almost everybody had to pay a royalty upon the proceeds of his industry or his property; hence the origin of that word, which is in common use all over the world today. A percentage of all private incomes went to the sovereign, the first fruits of the fields and one-tenth of all they produced. These taxes were first levied by the pope 1,000 years ago to carry on the crusade. After the reformation Henry VIII. required them to be paid to him as the head of the church. In 1704 Queen Anne surrendered them to the church to increase the stipends of the clergy; hence they are now known as "Queen Anne's bounty," and under that name are collected and applied to this day.

In early times the king granted all licenses, for whatever occupation or purpose they were required, and the fees went into his own pocket. The receipts of the postoffice were a royal perquisite until 1787, and even now the sovereign of England is by law entitled to all contraband goods seized, all treasure trove, all the property of felons, outlaws and persons executed, all shipwrecks, all jetsam and flotsam, all waifs and strays, all abandoned property, all animals wandering unclaimed, all lands that are forfeited by the owners or to which no proper title can be proved, and all estates that are without heirs; and up to the time of Queen Victoria the revenues of the crown from these sources would average \$1,500,000 yearly.

Queen Victoria is entitled by law to all whales and sturgeons captured by British fishermen, for they are known as "royal fish." The "droits of admiralty," which were the proceeds of prizes captured by the navy at sea, always went to the sovereign, and in twenty-five years during the reign of George III. they amounted to \$2,562,614, which is nearly \$50,000,000. The crown is also entitled to the fees received for the attachment of the great seal of state to legal documents, commissions, grants and patents, which are called the "Receipts of the Harp," and amount to several millions a year. The queen enjoys another valuable perquisite in the revenues of the Island of Barbadoes, which were granted to the crown in 1665 and amount to about \$250,000 a year. She also inherits from Henry IV. the title of duchess of Lancaster, and the revenues of that county which she still actually receives. They amount to about \$215,000 a year. The sovereign of England also receives the revenues of the duchy of Cornwall until the birth of a son, who

then becomes entitled to them as long as he is prince of Wales.

The fields, forests, orchards, vineyards, parks, gardens, mines and fisheries belonging to her majesty amount to several hundred thousand acres. Her forests alone cover an area of 114,520, and the net revenue derived from the crown lands averages about \$2,500,000 annually.

### PERMANENT CIVIL LIST.

In 1830 William IV. made an arrangement with parliament, which was confirmed by Queen Victoria upon her accession in 1837, under which all of the hereditary revenues of the crown and the proceeds of the royal estates were surrendered in exchange for a permanent civil list amounting to \$408,000. It was a very good trade on both sides. The proper and legitimate revenues of the queen at the present day would largely exceed this sum, but there would be infinite confusion and a very large expense attending their collection. On the other hand, she is relieved entirely from responsibility, and not only continues to receive this fixed allowance but liberal appropriations have been made by parliament for all the members of her family, and have been increased from time to time until the annuities now amount to \$558,000, or \$2,500,000. The following are the general items:

Her majesty's privy purse	\$100,000
Salaries of household	31,250
Expenses of household	37,500
Pensions granted by her majesty	25,000
Alms and special services	25,000
Total for the queen	\$198,750
Victoria, dowager German empress	\$5,000
Princess of Wales	40,000
The princess of Wales	10,000
Children of the Prince of Wales	20,000
Duke of Edinburgh	10,000
Princess Christian	6,000
Princess Louise	6,000
Duke of Connaught	25,000
Duchess of Albany	6,000
Princess Beatrice	6,000
Princess Alice	6,000
Duke of Cambridge	12,000
Princess of Teck	5,000
Total	\$173,000
Grand total	\$558,000

### A THRIFTY SCION.

The duke of Edinburgh, like his mother, has been a very economical and thrifty citizen, while the prince of Wales has been a spendthrift. From childhood until 1875 when he was married, the duke of Edinburgh had an allowance of \$15,000, most of which was saved and invested in very profitable securities. When he was married to the daughter of Emperor Alexander of Russia parliament increased his allowance to \$25,000 a year; his wife brought him a marriage portion of \$200,000 cash, an income of \$20,000 a year and a life annuity of £11,250. At her death this money will pass to her children, and the duke legally has no control of it. With great prudence he has avoided using any of his wife's income and has secured for it very profitable investment, until now the wealth of the couple is estimated anywhere from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

Some years ago the duke of Edinburgh succeeded to the throne of the German duchy of Saxe-Coburg, from which he receives revenues amounting to nearly \$1,000,000 a year. At that time he surrendered £15,000 of his allowance from the British treasury, but still retained his private fortune, and an allowance of \$50,000 a year. This is the cause of considerable scandal. The British people say that his revenues as a sovereign prince of Germany are ample for all possible requirements without considering his private fortune, from which he never draws a cent, and that he ought, in common decency, to make no claim upon the British taxpayers because he does not live in England and does not perform any service for the British government, but devotes his entire time to his duties as a ruler of Saxe-Coburg. If he wishes to be a German prince they have no objection, but he should not continue to be a pensioner of the British people. If he wishes to remain such a pensioner no one would object, but he should surrender his rank and revenues as a German prince.

The duke also receives salaries and allowances amounting to many thousands of dollars a year as admiral of the British fleet and a field marshal of the British army, and it is asserted that he even draws foreign for horses and rations as a naval officer regularly every month.

### WALES' INCOME.

In addition to his allowance from parliament, the prince of Wales receives the revenues of the duchy of Cornwall, which amounted to \$2,200,000 last year. Under an ancient law he also has a royalty upon all the tin coinage of Great Britain, which amounted to \$39 last year, and he, like his brothers and brothers-in-law, receives the pay and allowance of an admiral, a general, a field marshal, the colonel of several regiments and many other perquisites, which bring his income up to about \$125,000, or \$525,000 a year. His children, the duke of York and the Prince of Wales, Maud and Victoria, divide \$35,000 among them, which raises the family allowance to about \$560,000 a year. In addition to this his royal highness has the use of Marlborough house in the city and several

other royal residences in different parts of the country. Sandringham house, in Norfolk, is his own private property. The prince of Wales has an appropriation from parliament every year for maintaining those palaces, and the salaries of all his attendants are paid by the government, except the private servants of his household. Under the marriage contract, which was ratified by parliament, if the prince of Wales should die his widow would continue to receive an annuity of £30,000 a year and a house to live in.

Upon his marriage and during his lifetime the late prince consort received an annuity of £30,000 in addition to the allowances made the queen, his wife.

### WORLD'S RICHEST WOMAN.

Queen Victoria would undoubtedly be the richest woman in the world even if she should lose her throne and all her official revenues. She was born in poverty. Her father was compelled to borrow money from an alderman of the city of London, whom he was fortunate enough to meet in Paris, in order to pay his expenses from that city to London a few weeks before her birth, and until his death was a pensioner, not of parliament, but upon the bounty of the king.

Victoria herself occupied that mortifying relation until she became queen of England, and when she was called to the throne she did not have a dollar's worth of property in her own right. Nevertheless her wealth is now estimated by the hundreds of millions of dollars. Like the duke of Edinburgh, she never spends a cent of her personal income, but allows it to accumulate and has it invested in the most remunerative kind of property.

She has twelve palaces. Two of them—Balmoral, in Scotland, and Osborne, on the Isle of Wight—are her personal property, and she occupies them more than any of the official palaces. Buckingham palace, in London, is always kept ready for her use, and she goes there to reside at official functions, but has a prejudice against the place and has not spent a night under its roof for many years. She lives at Windsor most of the time during the sessions of parliament.

There are seven or eight other palaces maintained at public expense and occupied by her sons, daughters and other relatives and pensioners. At Hampton court, the largest and most beautiful of all the British palaces, which was built by Cardinal Wolsey, occupied by Henry VIII, and the scene of the gayest events in the lives of Charles I. and Charles II., there are forty-five families living on the royal estate, mostly retired clergymen and military veterans and the widows and orphans of similar public servants. The palaces at Kensington, Kew and Richmond are also filled with pensioners, and it costs \$34,000 a year to maintain them.

Her majesty has a train of railway cars which is never used by any one else, and it costs the government several hundred dollars every time she travels between Windsor and London, a distance of twenty-four miles. There are four royal yachts—the Victoria and Albert, 2,470 tons; the Osborne, 1,870 tons; the Albion, 370 tons, and the Elin, 183 tons—which she seldom uses, but it costs \$24,000 last year to maintain them.

There are also twenty-five state carriages and 229 horses and ponies kept for the use of her majesty and her household, which is a large number for a great variety of road carriages and other vehicles. The queen uses an ordinary basket phaeton, drawn by a couple of gentle ponies, when she rides for air and exercise in the parks that surround her residence at Windsor, in Scotland and on the Isle of Wight. Sometimes she uses a Victoria. When she goes to London she invariably drives in a plain hudda, painted dark brown, with red lines. In her stable are four matchless cream-colored stallions and ten splendid blacks, which are reserved for ceremonial occasions and never haul anybody less than a king or queen.

### OTHER ROYAL STIPENDS.

Thus it will be seen that although a woman of economical habits her majesty is a very expensive luxury for her taxpayers, but not more so than some of the other rulers of Europe. The president of the United States receives less pay in comparison with any other man in the world. The presidency of France receives a salary of \$90,000 francs, which is equivalent to \$125,000, and a similar amount for the expenses of his household. The emperor of Austria has an allowance of \$3,575,000; the king of Sweden and Norway, \$755,000; King Leopold, of Belgium, \$600,000; the king of Holland, \$300,000; the king of Greece, \$250,000; the king of Italy, \$2,875,000. The emperor of Russia, being an autocrat, can do what he pleases with the revenues of the empire, but the expenses of the court are about \$9,000,000 a year.

### A PECULIAR ATTITUDE.

From the Washington Star. The attitude of this government toward the Cuban insurgents is peculiar, and it may well occasion the insurgents themselves to wonder. We believe that their cause is just, but we will not help them to establish it. On the contrary, we are doing all in our power to help Spain. If

Spain succeeds in re-establishing her brutal authority in the island, it will be very largely through the assistance of the United States. We are carrying the big end of the stick. Spain, it is true, acknowledges this herself, for it is true, as we assert, that the insurgents have been able to make the demonstration they have made against her by aid of assistance received from these states, how very much more would they have been able to do had that assistance not been reduced to a minimum by the activity of this government in enforcing neutrality laws. As a matter of fact, therefore, we are helping to hammer into submission again a people whose struggle for independence we approve, and of whose persecutions under Spanish control we are well aware.

We will not help the Cuban people to establish their freedom—are doing everything in our power to hinder and foil their own efforts to that end—but if, without our aid, and even against us, they succeed, we will at once become a controlling factor in the case. Suppose, after throwing off the Spanish yoke, and effecting an orderly transition to their own affairs, the people of Cuba should side to offer themselves to the protection of Great Britain, or Germany or even Russia. France, upon these terms, that they would feel more secure under the reign of a great power disposed to use them well. Would they be permitted to consummate such an arrangement? Assuredly not. This government would at once interfere. The Monroe doctrine would be asserted in the swift space of a second. We will not, then, believe that we will at once become a controlling factor in the case. Suppose, after throwing off the Spanish yoke, and effecting an orderly transition to their own affairs, the people of Cuba should side to offer themselves to the protection of Great Britain, or Germany or even Russia. France, upon these terms, that they would feel more secure under the reign of a great power disposed to use them well. Would they be permitted to consummate such an arrangement? Assuredly not. This government would at once interfere. The Monroe doctrine would be asserted in the swift space of a second. We will not, then, believe that we will at once become a controlling factor in the case.

But we are, of course, safe on that score. Freedom for Cuba means profit to the United States. The struggle in the island is for independence, and independence will mean close relations of every kind with the United States. The insurgents desire it, despite our treatment of them, and their interests imperatively demand it. They are imbued with republican ideas, the market for their products is here, and they are almost in shouting distance of our shores. If they succeed in throwing off the Spanish yoke, and should then, for any cause, desire a union with some stronger power, their overtures will be made to us. Does the recognition of this fact account, in any measure, for our complacency in the premises?

### FIGHTING SHIPS OUR NEED

At the recent dinner in New York of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers Assistant Secretary Roosevelt made a speech of which the following is the gist: "I am glad to say that the policy of upbuilding the navy will go on in the future as it has in the past. If the secretary of the navy gets the means to carry on the work. As all of you know, the work of building a navy has some of the most important characteristics of not very symmetrical. We found out last year that we were further advanced with battleships than we were with dry docks, and their interests imperatively demand it. We needed more officers and men, more dry docks, and next in importance to those two we needed a large supply of armor plate, and armor plate comes from the use of smokeless powder cannot be underestimated, and the secretary feels that he must bring up to the level of the ships the docks, the men, the powder and munitions of war, thus making the navy a symmetrical whole."

"I was pleased the other day to see that the chamber of commerce had awakened to the military needs of New York. But they have awakened only to half. We need fortifications, and the best heavy guns and skilled artificers, but in themselves are not half enough for adequate defense. What we need in addition to them is the upbuilding and maintenance of a fighting navy, not one of commerce destroyers, whose first duty is to run and whose heaviest guns are carried aft. Warships to fight with, battleships and torpedo boats are what we need for defense. In the prize ring no fighter ever won a battle by parrying and dodging blows and never hitting, and in like manner no nation ever won a war simply by repelling. Let the coast be left with fortifications, they will not check for one minute a nation at war with us, but having a formidable fighting navy a nation will think twice before attacking us. Therefore the navy is primarily for peace. Once we were plunged into war and two or three times were threatened with war because we had no navy, but never did we have a war on account of the navy. If any man be base enough to wish that we keep peace on conditions so contemptible that it will not be worth while to kick us, let him understand that that is not the way to keep peace. Peace comes not to the coward or to the timid, but to him who will do no wrong and is too strong to allow others to wrong him. With only the coast protected we give the enemy absolute choice of time and place of attack, but with an adequate navy it is impossible for the hostile power to choose the time, place, and condition of attack."

"Yet another thing. As our modern life goes on, ever accelerating in rapidity, and the nations are drawn closer together for good and for evil and this nation grows in comparison with friends and rivals, it is impossible to adhere to the policy of isolation. We cannot avoid responsibilities, and we must meet them in a noble or ignominious manner, by hiding our heads, hoping to escape them or shrink them, or by meeting them manfully, as our fathers did. We cannot avoid, as a nation, the fact that on the east and west we look across the waters at Europe and Asia, and while sincerely and earnestly wishing for no cause of war, we would be guilty of the greatest folly in not being prepared for it. War has grown to be a matter of preparation, and in this country means a prime test of 'those who go down to the sea in ships.' If war comes the outcome will depend upon the skill

and preparation in giving a fighting fleet and on the skill of the men who handle it. In addressing you I want to address that large public who have the courage to look earnestly into the future. Do not let them be influenced by the timid and short-sighted. Don't let them listen to those admirable gentlemen to whom whether the stocks go two points up or down is more important than the honor of their country. Let them remember also that the men who are readiest to preach war are not the readiest to work for the preparation therefor, and that those who are the readiest to advocate war measures are the last to vote a dollar for the repair of a ship, much less the building of one. The American people are hot-headed, high-spirited and short-sighted. If they felt that they were insulted they would plunge forthwith into war, not counting the cost, not considering the preparation. We want to have that which will keep other nations from plunging into war with us and which will at the same time be a sobering thought to the people. Therefore I wish to impress upon you and upon them that the maintenance of the navy is the greatest guarantee of peace."

### LIVELY TIMES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Odd Things Which Are Happening All Over the State.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. Up at Allentown the other day a merchant went to his shop to open it for business and found a rascally fellow with the symptoms of hydrophobia running the shop to suit himself. At Tamiqua at about the same time a peasant started from the mountains and flew like the wind through the streets of the town, finally dashing against

a plate-glass door and shattering the glass. Near Marietta they have taken to lassoing German cars. In five or six different places strawberries are still growing in the open air, the tall corn combat is still on, the squirrels are said to unusually busy, and there is even a chance that the buckwheat cakes of the coming winter will contain real buckwheat flour. This is a great country and a great State, and if the people think this administration isn't going to turn out a full supply of natural phenomena they will miss their guess by several miles.

### RAILWAYS AND PROSPERITY.

Including the wives and children of the 32,000 men employed by the railroads of the United States, there are some four million persons directly interested in the prosperity of the roads. Within three years, from 1895, there were some 24,000 hands laid off owing to the dull times, contraction of business, and consequent decrease in the quantity of freight handled by the railroads. Good times mean more freight, more hands employed and more families provided for. The importance of prosperity to our railroads is shown by the fact that the earning capacity of all the employees amounted to \$48,345,531 in 1896. Over 90 per cent. of the total operating expenses of the roads is money paid in wages and salaries. The whole of this money is distributed from hand to hand, from store to store, from wholesale to retail, from factory to mine and farm, involving, with each turn of the money, additional employment for other hands who are thus, both directly and indirectly, concerned in our railroad conditions, which affect the many rather than the few.

## SLEEP FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

And rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure. CUTICURA REMEDIES afford instant relief, and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring, humors, itching, burning, bleeding, crusts, scaly skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Hold throughout the world. PUTTER DAVIS AND CO., CHICAGO, ILL. Sole Importers, Boston, Mass. "How to Cure Skin-Tortured Babies," free.

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It will pay you to keep your eye on the "Want" Columns of The Tribune.

## Buy Ready-Made.

You order of a custom tailor.

You are dissatisfied with the suit when finished—no real reason—simply you don't like it—but morally obliged to take it.

You are uncomfortable while wearing it, and you throw it aside before it's worn out—but you have to pay for it.

Here you get all the custom tailor gives, and what he doesn't give—"your money back if you want it."

Our salesmen are instructed to tell customers the truth—just what the clothes are made of and how made.

If medium quality cloth, they don't say it's the finest; if button holes are machine made it is sold as machine made and not as hand made.

After a few purchases you will become accustomed to it.

We have begun to chop prices on some suits—patterns that have been good sellers and only few are left, and some patterns are not so taking and all are left.

\$3, \$4, \$5 less a suit will make you take your time and hunt for these.

Suits \$8 to \$25—Overcoats \$8 to \$25.

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# 1,000 ROLLS OF CARPETS.

Do You Realize What This Means?

50,000 YARDS OF CARPETS FOR 2,000 ROOMS

We had an opportunity of buying, for spot cash, from three of the largest carpet mills, all they had made up from free wool; including all the new Spring patterns. We will offer you these goods, as long as they last, at the price other dealers will have to pay for them. With these Carpets are 500 Wool Smyrna Carpet Rugs, 9x12 and smaller sizes.

This will be a great sale. No fire sale that you have ever seen will compare with this. Do not miss it for you will surely regret it. We will store all Carpets until the customer desires to have them laid, without extra charge. This will be an opportunity to buy Rugs for a Christmas Present.

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