

OUR LONDON LETTER.

STATISTICS AS TO COST OF MAINTAINING A MONARCHY.

Income of the Royal Family and Nobility—Iniquitous Taxation—Statistical Exhibits.

LONDON, March 20, 1884.

Figures are supposed generally to make rather dry reading. But all depends upon the subject. I never heard of a woman who was not glad to be told the price of her neighbor's bonnet, and I do not think there are many citizens or our glorious Republic who are not anxious to be told how much it costs to run a first-class monarchy. My statistics will have at least one merit. They are collected from the best sources, and your readers may rely implicitly upon their correctness. We will begin with the Queen and her family, first intimating that one pound (£) in English money is equal to about five dollars, so that when there is a curiosity to know how much is represented in our currency, the amounts given have only to be multiplied by that figure and the transformation is effected at once. For instance, £200 would be \$1,000; £10,000, \$50,000; £1,000,000, \$5,000,000.

INCOME OF QUEEN AND FAMILY.

The annual allowance to Her Majesty's private purse is £90,000. Her household expenses are £307,760. The yearly expenditure upon palaces and other royal residences is £36,550. From the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster she gets £45,000; the royal yacht and naval charges amount to £40,775; the maintenance of royal escort and military charges is £68,783. Other items swell the annual total of payments on account of the Queen to £2,618,374. The payments to the Queen's children are as follows: The Princess Royal (Crown Princess of Germany) gets £8,000 a year. At her marriage a special grant of £400,000 was made. The Prince of Wales gets from the crown annually about £120,000. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Albany get about £26,000 each. Helena (Princess Christian) and Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) receive a yearly allowance of £3,000 each. The incomes of the other members of the royal family are in receipt of handsome stipends from the funds of Great Britain are the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Augusta (Duchess of Devonshire Street), the Princess of Teck, Princess Frederica (Baroness Pawlowna); her Majesty's cousin, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and two nephews, Prince Leiningen, and Count Gleichen. The grand total of twelve monthly payments in connection with the royal family is £886,973. In addition to this, the Queen has granted pensions during the forty-five years of her reign, which, up to the present time, have amounted to £2,120,000. The Queen, it should also be remembered, is exempt from income tax. She at one time, through Sir Robert Peel, then Prime Minister, expressed to Parliament her voluntary determination to stand on a level with her subjects in this matter, and the announcement was received with loud and prolonged cheering. That was forty-two years ago, when she was young and impulsive, and the promise, if kept at all, was honored only a slender part of the time.

No considerable amount of the country's revenue finds its way into the pockets of the aristocracy. Twenty-eight Dukes and their relations have held 1,013 offices in the last 32 years, and for services (?) rendered have depleted the exchequer to the tune of £2,000,000. The family of the Marquises have held 1,252 offices in that time, drawing, in all £8,305,550; while Earls have in the same period gobbled up, personally and through their relatives, £4,963 offices, and pocketed the sum of £48,181,202, making a total of £96,247,242, with the families of Viscounts and Barons still to be heard from. Of this sum the Atholes have received £437,750; the Beauforts, £549,090; the Biddons, £554,230; the Bishops, £638,250; the Graftons, £1,115,550; and the Richmonds £1,600,500. All this in thirty-two years. The first Duke of Grafton was an illegitimate son of Charles II, as was also the first Duke of Richmond. Their relation to the "Merry Monarch" brought these families not only title, but vast hereditary pensions, which are included in the above amounts. To give the exact figures, and to put the matter plainly, the people of England have had to pay the Graftons £740,000 and the Richmonds £1,262,000, in thirty-two years, only because their original ancestor enjoyed the distinguished privilege of being

THE MISTRESS OF AN ENGLISH KING.

Who has been in his grave two hundred years, and this sum is but a fraction of the total amount which he has received. The pensions moreover, are to go on till the crack of doom. For pensions and gratuities connected with the different departments of the Government, more exorbitant than the above, still exceedingly burdensome to the Treasury, the country is now paying £13,583,000 a year. The salaries of Cabinet Ministers are as follows: Lord Chancellor, £10,000; First Lord of the Treasury (Home Secretary), £8,000; the Exchequer Secretary of Home Department, Colonial, War and Indian Departments, £5,000 each; First Lord of the Admiralty, £4,000; five others, £2,000 each.

INQUINOUS METHODS OF TAXATION.

The total income of the Government last year was £59,281,384, the expenditure falling below that sum by the amount of £27,675,200. Most of this money comes from the earnings of the trading and industrial classes. The anomalies of the English system of taxation are very glaring. The lands of the rich pay but one million a year in land tax, while the pipe and the baker yield thirty millions. The estates bequeathed by the rich at death pay no probate and little succession duty, but the savings of the middle and lower classes are taxed in those various directions to the tune of six and one-half millions a year. These shameful inequalities are the result of that wretched system of Parliamentary representation which has kept both branches of the National Legislature under the control of a pampered aristocracy—an evil which still continues, for to suppose for a moment that the House of Commons, which is called "The People's Chamber," is at all worthy of that name, would be one of the wildest conclusions an ignorant person could possibly reach.

COMPOSITION OF THE "COMMONS."

I have before me a table in which this branch of the Legislature is dissected. The summaries are as follows: many members, of course, being classed in two or three of the different categories: Connected by birth or marriage with the aristocracy, 272; army and navy, 168; landed interests (sons and heirs of peers, or great landholders), 277; law interests, 122; liquor interests, 18; moneyed interests, as bankers and brokers, 25; official interests, those who hold or have held positions under the Government, 113; railway interests, 113; trading, commercial and manufacturing interests, 155; laboring class, 113; members of the House of Commons, only about one-fifth can be said to be truly representative of the industrial portion of the community, the other four-fifths, made up largely of persons connected with the moneyed and official classes, are simply interested in maintaining the abuses and inequalities which exist. It

is obvious, therefore, that before any radical reform can be expected, a totally different order of men must be entrusted with the law-making power. In accomplishing the long-remembered transformation much is looked for from the pending franchise measure which proposes to admit two million of the working classes of the country to the Parliamentary vote. Another measure favorable to the same result is the corrupt practices bill, passed last session, whose provisions will greatly reduce the cost of Parliamentary elections.

INTERESTING MONETARY EXHIBIT.

The aggregate income of Great Britain during the present century amounts to £5,344,239,710, and the expenditure has exceeded that amount by the sum of £1,693,120,583. Three-fifths of the money received come from customs and excise duties, and on the other hand, four-fifths of the disbursements went either for war proper, or for war debts and preparation for war. That is, in every year, the money for the trade and commerce of the country, the interest on the national debt, and the maintenance of the national prestige, leaving for all other purposes only 38.84 per cent. The war expenses of the country last year were £31,420,754. For the information of those who may desire to know how England compares with other European nations along the lines indicated in this letter, I have prepared the following table, based upon the estimates of the several nations for the year 1881:

Table with columns for Country, Population, and various financial metrics.

In this table, the £36,000 paid to the President of France, against \$598,302 swaled up annually by the royal family of England, makes a very favorable showing for a republican form of government. But the modest £10,000 paid to the American President puts the contrast in a still stronger light, although England, it should be noted, is the model of economy in this matter compared with Germany, Russia and Turkey. Little Sweden, with its population of 4,500,000, and its total annual revenue of a little over \$4,000,000, allowing its royal family to gobble a yearly sum of nearly £1,250,000, staggers credulity, and is, perhaps, the most glaring instance of national idleness of the world to-day is permitted to behold. Switzerland, with its Presidential stipend of only £500 (\$3,000), shows up beautifully in this list. I will close with a few

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Last year there were 799,296 registered papers in England and Wales—190,386 in the infirmaries, here called unions and workhouses, and the others in regular receipt of outdoor relief. Of the total number, 168,773 are reported as able-bodied. These papers are kept from starvation by a household rate, the total proceeds of which amounted last year to £8,250,000. The convictions for crime in the United Kingdom, for 1882, are distributed as follows: England and Wales, 11,099; Scotland, 1,944; Ireland, 2,255. In the year 1849, with a much smaller population, the total convictions were 45,477. From 1849 to the present a gradual diminution has been indicated. The total number of persons taken before the magistrates for drunkenness in 1881 was 281,154; England and Wales, 174,481; Scotland, 28,909; Ireland, 78,773. The same year, 1881, the country is divided as follows, each division embracing a proportion of females: Professional, 481,967; domestic, 1,367,782; agricultural, 2,010,404; commercial, 613,710; industrial, 5,184,201. In 1881 there were 1,096 persons killed, and 4,571 injured by railway accidents in England. The same year 972 British ships were wrecked, resulting in the loss of 3,187 lives, which reminds me that if I should not be so busy compressing my notes within the limits of this letter, my reputation as a correspondent might be wrecked. H. T.

A TALE OF TEN TRAVELERS.

Ten weary, footsore travelers, All in a woful plight, Found shelter at a wayside inn, And sought repose that night. "Nine beds—no more," the landlord said, "I have to offer you; To each of you a single room, But the ninth must serve for two."

THE CARPENTER BEE.

F. Fessenden, St. Helena, Cal.: As you may not find the grape-root borer (Agrilus politus) in this State, I cannot give you the date at which the perfect insect appears. In the Southern States it is found from June to September. The specimens you sent in the excavations of the wood are very interesting. The perfect insect in the excavations in one of the pieces is a very fine specimen of the carpenter bee (Xylocopa), and in all probability of the species Fagorum, as the cylindrical material in the second piece is the nest made by the female bee in which to deposit her eggs and store pollen for the support of her young. In this material I find a few small pieces of wood, and a few individuals. A description of the habits of this insect may be of some interest. In the specimens of the wood furnished there are three tunnels, one of them extending the whole length of the wood, 4 inches, and was probably much longer, as the wood is sawed off. In one of the tunnels is found the perfect insect; in another is a roll of cottony-like material about two and one-quarter inches long—the center tunnel being empty and running the whole length of the section. The cottony like material, which is probably procured from cutting the wood, is divided into three sections of nearly three-quarters of an inch in length. In each of these sections, a narrow, constructed one over the other, is placed a quantity of pollen, and in it the egg is deposited. When the young larva is hatched it feeds upon the pollen, and when full grown spins itself a fine silken case of a rich dark brown color, and ovate in form. The specimens sent are about half an inch in length and about five-sixteenths in diameter.

MILDOW ON PRUIT.

The continued rains of the past week will undoubtedly do serious injury to the fruit crops, such as peaches, etc., that are liable to be attacked by mildew. In many orchards it has already appeared on peaches, peaches and apricots. Immediate action should be taken to prevent its spread. This can be done by spraying the foliage and fruit with whale-oil soap and sulphur, one pound to each gallon of water used, or 10 pounds whale-oil soap, 34 pounds sulphur, 1 pound concentrated lye. Dissolve the lye in two or three gallons of water, when boiling add the sulphur; boil ten minutes, then add the soap. When ready to use, add water to make sixteen gallons.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.

THE WAYS AND CRUSADES OF THE INSECT PESTS.

Preparations for the War—The Peach Moth—Peach Worm—Other Insects—Mildew on Fruit.

(Specially prepared by Mathew Cooke for the Broom-Union and Weekly Union.)

It is the desire to make this department of the Broom-Union of great interest to the cultivators of the soil throughout the Pacific coast, and especially in this State. A thorough investigation will be made of such insect pests as are found in this State, and their natural history learned as far as possible. Although excellent remedies are known at the present time, yet every effort will be made to discover others, especially for summer use, that will be effective, and it is hoped at a reduced cost to those heretofore used, and at the same time, be harmless to fruit and foliage. Investigation will also be made, in relation to the disease of trees, such as mildew, sap-disease, black knot, etc. In order to make this department what is desired, the assistance is requested of agriculturists, horticulturists and viticulturists throughout the Pacific Coast as follows: To furnish specimens of injurious insects of any kind, or such as are suspected of being injurious, together with a description of their food-plant, date of appearance and such information as may be known concerning their natural history.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Frames of white lace over tinted bright color photographs are the newest for the family photographs in the parlor.

Arrow-root gives a certain richness to sauces which renders less butter necessary than if flour is used for thickening.

The cake par excellence now is a layered cake with chocolate and coconut mixed together and put between the layers. Frequent sponges, and add the grated coconut to the batter, and add the grated coconut to it. No one can think, who has not tasted it, what a delectable morsel it is.

Very pretty tidies for common wear are made by taking a piece of cretonne which has a pretty figure, that seems to come from a pretty thing, and trim this all around with a pretty, though inexpensive cotton lace, and an old chair will be brightened and made to look attractive at small expense.

A pretty dish for dessert is made by beating the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth, and then adding gradually a cup of cream. Take the juice from a can of red raspberries, strain it and color and flavor the eggs and sugar with it. Serve in glasses with cake or with chocolate sauce.

Honey fritters help make variety for the breakfast table. Boil the honey the day before, then take two teaspoons of it, and a small cup of sweet milk and a little salt with it, and one egg, four tablespoonfuls of flour, with half a teaspoonful of baking powder. Have your frying-pan ready with the fat hot in it, drop the batter in by spoonfuls, and fry a delicate brown. The flavor is better if half butter and half lard is used.

Rabbit-pie is a dish that is approved by all sportsmen. Make it thus: Remove the skin and wash the rabbit in cold water for fifteen minutes; then drain it, and if necessary, wipe it with a clean cloth; cover the bottom of a baking dish with very thin slices of bacon, sprinkle pepper and salt and lay the rabbit in the center, cover with rabbit powder; lay the pieces of rabbit in, and put a few more thin slices of bacon over them. Put in a coffee cup of water, and cover the top with a good thick crust; cut air holes in the top, and let this bake one hour in an oven that is not too "quick."

If made with judgment and taste a pillow made of crazy patchwork is very handsome. Choose a piece of cloth for the foundation, of the size you wish to have the pillow; then begin at one corner with a strip of material of any kind of color, and lay it down; then under and blind-stitch them down; then you can ornament with a variety of fancy stitches with embroidered ribbon, or any other kind of work. The work appears. Purple is a color which adds brilliancy to the patchwork, but is difficult to arrange, and in making the cushion cover you must all the time bear in mind the effect of the color of each piece, but the general effect of the whole.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Pure insect oil, an expert observes, has a bright, ruddy color, and is very sticky when flowing from the can, tastes smooth and mild, and has the smell of a flaxseed oil.

Professor Ball, the Astronomer Royal for Ireland, in an address on comets, considered that the meteoroids seen as shooting stars in 1806 were actually the remains of the tails of comets.

According to Professor Wanklyn the manufacture of gas from lime coal is a success, as it reduces the amount of sulphur compounds to three grains in the hundred cubic feet, and increases the yield of ammonia and tar by the addition of the lime purifiers.

Ptolemy's Menubasis is regarded by A. Granddier, after an examination of the maps of the Middle Ages, as identical with Madagascar, and he believes that the island was known to the Arab and Arab geographers long before its rediscovery by the Portuguese in 1500.

Professor Chouvenet, St. Petersburg, reports the invention of an electric watch, which derives its motion from a very small battery. It is said to keep very good time. No details are given as to the construction and arrangement of its several parts, but the mechanism must be very simple if, as it is stated, the watch has only two wheels.

A clock at Brussels has been going for eight months, and was first set going in fact, the sun does the winding of this time-piece. A shaft extended to the sun causes an up-draught of air, which sets a fan in motion. The fan actuates mechanism which raises the weight of the clock, and the fan, then, and then puts on a brake on the fan until the weight has gone down a little, when the fan is again liberated and proceeds to act as before.

The natives of the Choo Islands make use of a curious kind of barometer, which, when first noticed by the Captain of an Italian corvette, the name "Barometre Araucano" has been given. This novel weather guide is the shell of a crab, one of the Anomura, probably of the genus Lithodes. It is peculiarly sensitive to atmospheric changes. It has a color nearly white in dry weather, but as soon as wet weather approaches small red spots are exhibited, varying in number and intensity with the amount of moisture in the atmosphere. In the rainy season it is completely red.

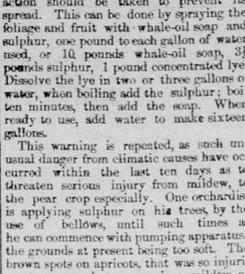
One of the highest officials of the order of Foresters in the United States is Mr. B. P. Pike, of New Orleans, La. Mr. Pike, who has been a member of the order since he was a boy, is said to have been the first to notice the effect of St. Jacobs Oil when he was brought to the hospital for relief from the effects of a stroke.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Has been used for years in a million homes. Its great strength makes it the cheapest. Its perfect purity the healthiest. In the family loaf most delicious. Prove it by the only true test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

Manufactured by STEELE & PRICE, Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

Manufacturers of Lippin's Best Corn, Rice, and other goods.

WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.

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THE GREAT NUTRITIVE TONIC. GET THE GENUINE.

Highly recommended for all ailments, such as Dyspepsia, Indigestion, General Debility, Nervousness, etc.

Not a medicine, but a nutritive food, building up the system by its own tonic powers, and by its aid in assimilating all other food.

The genuine is always put up in a glass bottle, and is sold under the name of JOH. HOFF & CO., Sole Agents for the United States and British Provinces, 278 Greenwich St., New York. Price, 84 per dozen m-1/2-17/83-4

A FEW HINTS

FOR THE USE OF AYER'S PILLS.

Do not take the pills more than once a day, and only after a full dinner.

For Constipation, or Costiveness, no remedy is so effective as AYER'S PILLS. They insure regular daily action, and restore the bowels to a healthy condition.

For Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, AYER'S PILLS are invaluable. They cure Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Head Stomach, Flatulency, Dizziness, Headache, Nausea, and all ailments cured by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

In Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, and Jaundice, AYER'S PILLS should be given in doses large enough to excite the liver and bowels, and remove constipation. As a cleansing medicine in the Spring, these PILLS are unequalled.

Worms, caused by a morbid condition of the bowels, are expelled by these PILLS. Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Head Stomach, Flatulency, Dizziness, Headache, Nausea, and all ailments cured by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

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