MONARCHY OR REPUBLIC.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT LIGHTING THE TORCH.

The British Crown Assailed—A Speech by Sir Charles W. Dilke, Delivered at Newcastle-on-Tyne Nov. 6 Now for the Breaking up of the Kings around Victoria's Throne.

From the London Times.

With regard to the cost of royalty we have first to deal with the sum of £372,000 a year expended upon the civil purse and upon the Household, to which I add the royal duke and the royal allowances, which do not to £13,000, making up the sum to £385,000. We next have £131,000 of annuities of a temporary character, which are entered and recorded in the income of the Duchy of Lancaster, £12,000; that of Cornwall, £33,000; the interest on lump sums, such as that given to Princess Louise, which have been paid to the various members of the family still living, about £10,000, making up £ 21,000. Then look to those presents such as were given by Prince Alfred in Australia, the dowries, pensions to royal servants, rangerships of parks not borne upon the civil list, make £7,000 more, and military and naval pay to various members of the family, about another £20,000. [Hear, hear, and hisses.] The public commons, Hampton Court, which is a public show place, are £47,000 more. Windsor Park there is a deficit in the Woods and Forests account, and that deficit of £19,000 about represents the cost of the keepers, game, and other royals so trusted with full the expenses in reference to the Park. Taking the figures

SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS,

which is the end of the figures that are of a certain and very tangible character. Beyond this we have two large sums, as to one of which we can be fairly accurate; as to the other, of which we can give nothing but a guess. The first of them is the cost of the Guards. It would be totally unfair to set down anything like the whole cost of these regiments to the account of royalty, because the infantry are good troops and are available as part of the regular army. I regret that it is not in my power to say as much for the cavalry of the Guards—the Life Guards and Horse Guards, as they are called. [Hear, hear.] I do not speak of the stampede of their horses

WHEN THE GEESE SOUNDED THE ALARM

at Chobham [laughter]; but their cumbersomeness and inefficiency to another sort were amply demonstrated in my presence on several occasions during the Hampshire campaign, and especially in the first battle, at Sedgemoor, when the only act that revealed the presence of the foe was the sudden appearance of the Life Guards [loud laughter] and their retreat [laughter]. Those gentlemen riding up and down a ploughed field to find the way out of it, being all the time subject to the fire of three batteries of artillery. [It is not laughter.] I calculate that the cost to the public, over and above the cost of an equal number of other troops, is at least £100,000 a year because of the extensive barracks in the immediate neighborhood of royal residences.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

I believe that it is not easy to overrate the evil effects upon our army of the existence of private corps. The first act of the French republic after the demolition of the empire was dissolution, not the first—the first was the abolition of the Senate, the French Peerage—the second was the abolition of the privileges of the Life Guards and its fusion with the regular army. [Loud applause.] At Sedan they had painful experience of the value of *corps d'élite*, and things had come to such a pass that the troops used to say when the Guard were sent for to the front of the fight that it was found that the Horse Guards and the Foot Guards were excepted from its operation, and that certain young gentlemen who have been in the habit of obtaining commissions directly to the Guards—

PAGES OF HONOR

they are called—are the only men who will enter the army without examination. You have seen told that the army has been sought back to the old order of things. Explanations of promotion purchase has been abolished; that a competitive examination must be passed before a man can enter the army, and yet you have those young gentlemen—the Queen's pages of honor—allowed to pass into the army by favor, and the only men who have not to go through that examination. The other of the sums is, as I believe, I charge, only the separate items of expenditure connected with the royal family, and that is the cost of the royal yacht. I've not to do with hearing the service of the Sailor Queen the Duke of Edinburgh, the Crimean war—both actual and incidental, harm of a moral nature—by the diversion of the service of men who ought to have been employed upon our war ships, to the flattery, for the Queen, of one of

THE ROYAL YACHTS.

Her Victoria and Albert, I believe. But few of us are aware of the vast sums that are spent in these gaudy toys. Expenditure of a quasi-royal character, for coals, for seamen's wages, for pensions to the late officers and seamen of the yacht—it is little wonder that the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lowe, said that he had to struggle for every farthing to ascertain the facts. I believe we have a right indeed to expect that such. As an instance of excessive expenditure in these yachts, I may mention that when the Queen's yacht was to be launched, the Queen's pages of honor—boys, I mean—were allowed to take out their friends to see the launch, at a cost of £1,000 for the entertainment of the pages of honor. Now, I have no objection to see the Queen's pages of honor—boys, I mean—enjoy themselves, but I do object to the cost of their entertainment. [Laughter.] In the Queen's household there are two officers, receiving salaries of between £2,000 and £3,000 a year, and there are between five and six officers of whom have duties that I can find out, for instance, as the

TWO "GREEN OFFICE" MEN.

[Laughter.] There are whole departments, which I cannot by any consideration, give the name of, in all events, not counted in the House of Commons, were about to introduce the Civil Service Estimates for 1872, Mr. Lowe, I think, stated to me that there were 2,000 men in the telegraph department and the sewer department, while there are only 1,000 employes in the Queen's household, for instance, the college of heralds, for instance, the Queen's bodyguard, the Queen's yeomen, who have salaries of between £2,000 and £3,000 a year, for instance, as the

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THIRTY-TWO DOCTORS IN ONE FAMILY.

[Laughter and applause.] I should be almost afraid to talk anybody who declared to me while I went over the list of strange offices of which I do not know the name of—Lord High Almoner, Sub-Almoner, Secretary to the Almoner, Master of the Buckhounds, Clerk of the Check, Clerk of the Closet, Keeper in Waiting, and last, but not least, the hereditary Grand Falconer (the Duke of St. Albans [laughter]) who might, perhaps, with a vantage, if he would resign his salary of £1,500 a year, be created a

HEREDITARY GRAND PIGEON SHOOTER IN ORDINARY.

[Loud laughter.] If we turn to the Lord Steward's department we come at once upon a mysterious [illegible] which, as it is called, at the head of it is the Lord Steward, the Treasurer, the Comptroller of the Household and the Master of the Horse, with a great array of secretaries and clerks and with special secretaries, with special salaries and with special salaries in each of these departments. [Laughter.] In the stable department, I've have a Master of the Horse, receiving salaries of between £2,000 and £3,000 a year, then the five and a half