ROYAL CIVIL LISTS.

A SUBJECT OVER WHICH THERE IS MUCH DISCUSSION.

Large Sums on Paper, But Not Very Much When Expenses are Considered—Little Left for the Receivers After They Have Spent What is Necessary.

"M. de S." writes from London to the New York Sun that at intervals, with monotonous regularity, the question of the civil lists of sovereigns crops up and is discussed with a certain violence of acrimony, in accusation and defense, according to the political and financial views of the disputants. The systematic opponents of the monarchical system repeatedly advance the same arguments against the enormousness of the sums allowed to the Crown, under the appellation of civil lists. Indeed, as they appear on paper, they do seem far beyond what any man may require for his expenditure, whatever his functions or exalted public position. Nevertheless, however large the difference between the amount granted by the nation to a monarch and to a President, it is much more fictitious than real, if it is borne in mind that the former, out of the sums he derives from the State, has to pay not only his own expenses, but a vast number of extraneous charges, engagements taken in the name of royalty, subsidies, useful and productive works by which he relieves the special budgets of the Administration, and to make himself individually responsible for the proper and wise portioning out of the respective funds.

Moreover, the civil lists of kings remain in point of fact in public circulation. They benefit the whole community directly or indirectly; one hand receives, the other gives, and there is probably no authenticated instance of their having enriched the personality or heirs of the recipients. The hereditary ruler of a country is lawful to spend his civil list in its integrity for the purposes for which he is entitled to receive it, and he has in his antecedents no temptation to save any portion of it as a provision for the future. History, especially in modern times, has shown that many exiled or dethroned sovereigns have departed poorer than when they ascended the throne.

ROYAL EXPENSES.

A few instances of the multifarious and crushing charges incumbent on monarchs will best support the above statement.

Queen Victoria, who is superbly endowed, as at her accession Lord Melbourne raised the civil list to £385,000, exclusive of the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, is obliged to keep up, repair and maintain befittingly Buckingham Palace, Kensington Palace, Hampton Court, Windsor Castle, Holyrood and the Tower of London—to pension a host of public servants, officials, dependents and customians, and to spend annually an incredibly large sum in salaries. King Humbert of Italy, who receives fifteen million francs of civil list, has to maintain a number of palaces in cities that before the Italian unity were the capitals of independent States, whose citizens would resent bitterly the relinquishing or diminishing of formalities which they consider as a privilege and a sign of their importance. He has to keep up the historical and artistic monuments, which are a national, almost a European, trust, and certainly one of the most prized parts of his royal inheritance: the Quirinal at Rome, the palace at Castel-Porziano, the royal palace at Naples and at Capodi Monte, in the neighborhood of that city; the Pitti, at Florence, the Palazzo del Re, in Turin; Monza, in the Milanese; San Rossore, near Pisa, inhabited during Victor Emanuel's life by his morganatic wife, the Countess de Mirafiore; Moncalieri, near Turin, where the Princess Clotilde lived so long; the convent and church of Superga, on the high Piedmontese Mountain, where lie buried all the kings of Sardinia since Carlo Felice up to the Re Galantuomo, who is entombed in the Pantheon; the monastery of Hauterive, which, though since the annexation of Savoy to France on French territory, has remained by a clause of the treaty of 1860 the property of the kings of Italy.

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S LIST.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has, of all the reigning sovereigns, the largest civil list. Nine million francs for Austria and eight millions for Hungary are voted by the representatives of the nations. But the nations benefit in a considerable proportion by the lavish sums bestowed on their ruler. The Emperor has the keeping up of the Hofburg (the palace of Vienna), with its innumerable staff of attendants and servants, the two summer residences of Schoenbrunn—where the Duke of Reichstadt, the only son of Napoleon I., died—and of Laxemburg, the royal palaces of Buda-Pesth, the Imperial Library (corresponding to the British Museum) Library in London, the palace of Hradschin at Prague, and the Prater, one of the best kept and finest public parks of Europe. When to this outlay is added a substantial subvention to the Viennese Opera and the Burg Theatre (an institution resembling the Comedie Francaise in Paris), another to the opera of Buda-Pesth, partly erected by the present Emperor, the salaries of the court functionaries, pensions, the cost of gala ceremonies and equipages, the reception of foreign potentates—always a considerable item in the budget of all sovereigns, and one which the country is ever anxious they should not stint—it is easy to calculate how little of the 18,000,000 is left for the private use of the monarch.

NAPOLEON III.

Napoleon III, with twenty-five millions of francs, often found it difficult to meet all the official expenses incumbent upon him. In November, 1860, the Senate was busy with the liquidation civil list. In September, 1870, when the Empress left the Tuileries, the imperial palaces were filled with objects of art and value belonging personally to the occupants, some of these had come to them by inheritance, others as presents, others had been purchased with their own private means. After the war was over the Emperor, through M. Rouher, demanded the restitution of these specified objects. The Government then in power ordered catalogues to be made stating accurately what was to be looked upon as State property and what was private. Many years passed. The Emperor died in exile, and the Prince Imperial as his heir persisted in the claim. The Empress was especially anxious to repossess the so-called Chinese museum at Fontainebleau and the armory at Pierrefonds. It was rumored at the time that among the treasures of the former was a rosary consisting of pearls as large as filberts, which the Empress had kept after the campaign in China, but this was, in reality, only a string of jade beads, worth about twenty pounds. However, with the whole collection it remains at Fontainebleau. The arms and armor had been bought by the Emperor at various times since the beginning of his reign and sent to Pierrefonds when that castle had been renovated by the Empress. In February, 1879, a few months before the death of the Prince Imperial, a judgment was delivered by the tribunal of the Seine—after the suit had been pending nine years—to the effect that all the articles which could be considered as works of arts, as gems, or as jewels, had no personal character, and that once having been placed in the imperial palaces, became the property of the State. The Chinese museum of Fontainebleau, consisting partly of presents offered to the Empress Eugenie by the King of Siam, and the weapons of Pierrefonds, bought by the Emperor, were, nevertheless, in the category of articles deposited in a palace, and thus ceased to be private property. Under this classification were placed, likewise, the large picture which Winterhalter had painted of the Empress and her ladies, retained at Fontainebleau; the souvenirs of Napoleon I., collected at the Malmaison, and the mementos of Marie Antoinette, so keenly sought after and purchased, so dear by Eugenie, who had stored them at Trianon.

By this same judgment the State was made responsible for each of the articles which it appropriated and each was to carry a label indicating its origin and the place where it had been found. The State, therefore, has benefited largely by the artistic and intelligent taste of the former rulers and the ungrudging application of their private income to these valuable collections. Versailles and Fontainebleau have suffered greatly and have shown traces of growing decay since these historical residences are no longer maintained by the civil list.

EXPENSE OF REPUBLICS.

Compared with the sums mentioned above, the 13,500 francs annual salary of the President of the Swiss confederation and even the 1,200,000 of the President of the French Republic necessarily appears almost impalpable, but the former has absolutely no charges, and the latter has not to keep up the Elysee, Versailles, Fontainebleau, Compiegnes, Pierrefonds, the National Library, the theatres or other buildings, so that as a matter of fact he has more funds to spend upon himself and his family, and can save more than his predecessors.

Some of the Presidents, like Marshal MacMahon and M. Carnot, have made it a point of honor not to invest or put by any portion of their salary, assuming that it is paid to the functionary and not to the man; but others, who entered upon their position poor, have retired with a handsome fortune reaped by economy or by availing themselves of the opportunities which the position afforded them. In so doing they have possibly not swerved from the letter of their legal rights.

THE TOMB OF A KING.

A Golden Crown and a Royal Image Dug Up in Arizona.

While removing earth for the foundation of the new hotel to be erected by Harmon & Brooks at Crittenden, Arizona, there was discovered what seems to be the tomb of a king, though of what people it would doubtless puzzle an antiquarian to say. The workmen had penetrated at some eight feet below the surface of the ground what they took to be stone of a soft, friable nature, which was evidently masonry of very superior workmanship, when they reached the tomb itself.

This was composed of large square blocks of stone, which were identified as red or rose granite, and cemented together with such skill as to at first close the whole, measuring twelve by fifteen feet, to appear as a solid mass. The opening of this, while very difficult, as the use of powder was prohibited by Mr. Henrickson, who, as a learned archæologist, was placed in charge of the exhumation by the authorities, was accomplished by night, when the interest and curiosity of the party was so great that the work was continued by lamplight till dawn.

The tomb, when opened, was found to contain a gigantic image of a man lying at full length and made of clay mixed with a sort of preparation which gives it a bright blue color and slight elasticity, the whole appearing to have been subjected to great heat. The image represents the naked figure, except for a very tight girdle about the waist, a pair of close-fitting sandals, and a crown on the head shaped very much like a bishop's mitre, but topped with the head of a hawk or eagle.

The features are roughly moulded on an imperious cast, and of a man in middle age, with a prominent nose and very wide mouth, but with cheek bones so low as to preclude all idea that the original could have been an Indian. The hands, which are as small as a woman's and lest on the backs the head of the bird, as on the crown, are crossed on the breast and hold an image about three inches long of a squatting figure, probably that of a god. The feet are also crossed, the right presenting the peculiarity of possessing a sixth toe, which the sandal is cut to bring into prominence, as if the owner had prided himself on it. The hair of the image is dressed in thick curls on both sides of the head, reaching to the shoulders, and brought down to the brows over the forehead.

Careful examination of this clay figure revealed that it was merely the elaborate coffin of the real body and could be opened from the back. This was done with care so as not to disturb the remains within, but a few handfuls of dusty dark brown and almost impalpable powder is all that was left of the body. The crown, however, together with the girdle, the image of the god, and a large battle axe with a blade of sharp glass or obsidian, and a handle of petrified wood, were found in the coffin.

The crown is of thick red gold, carved with minute but well executed drawings, representing battle scenes, triumphal marches and other pictures, the meaning of which is somewhat misty, but in all the principal figure is that of a man with six toes on his right foot. The workmanship of the whole crown is very fine, and the bird's head on top is a masterpiece worthy of Cellini. It holds in its mouth a magnificent Chalchuites, or green diamond, valued by the Aztecs, which shows some attempts at lapidification.

The girdle found is composed of plates of gold arranged like scales and very thin, so as to give with every movement of the wearer's body. On each of these plates, which is in shape a half eclipse, is engraved a figure or hieroglyphics, conveying, however, no hint of their meaning in their form. The image of what is presumably a god is made of clay combined with the preparation spoken of before, and also burnt till thoroughly hardened. It represents a male being seated on a pedestal in a squatting posture, its eyes squinting and grinning in hideous mirth, while both hands are over the ears, as if to shut out sound.

A peculiar thing about this image is that its hair is represented as hanging down its back in one long plait like a Chinaman's. The figure is hollow, but contained only one half dozen small black pebbles, highly polished, and a somewhat larger stone of a dull-gray hue. The coffin and these relics are now on exhibition at the court-house, and are to be donated to the State Museum of History and Archæology at Tucson. No clue of any value as to what race the remains are to be ascribed can be had, but it is probable that it was one antedating the Aztlan and even the mound builders, and superior to both in the knowledge of masonry, sculpture, and the working of metal.

A MANIACAL COUNT.

Once Engaged to an American Girl—Broke His Valet's Skull.

Count Kleist, who has been in prison for some time past for an attempt at manslaughter on Herr Albert, proprietor of a hotel in Berlin, is again in trouble. On Friday last, on a plea of sickness, he was liberated from prison. On Saturday he was seized with a fit of maniacal rage and made a savage attack upon his valet, who was in bed at the time. The Count beat the man so brutally that he fractured his skull. Count Kleist has been rearrested and taken back to prison.

After the Count's attack on Herr Albert, in September last, he was confined in a lunatic asylum in Berlin on the ground that he was insane. On September 24, however, he was removed from the asylum by order of the crown solicitor, who was of the opinion that the Count's insanity was only shammed for the purpose of taking advantage of the earliest opportunity to escape to the United States. He was consequently placed in the Moabit jail, and, being an officer in the army, his name was struck off the army list.

During the morning of September 30th Count Kleist attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself with his suspenders from a beam in his cell, but was discovered and cut down before life was extinct. Until a month or so before that time Kleist had been engaged to the beautiful and wealthy daughter of Mayor Thompson, of Detroit, Mich. At the time of the Count's attempt at suicide it was said that the motive for the rash act was mortification over his expulsion from the army. He was also said to have been deeply affected by the suicide of his friend, Count Schlentz, the moral responsibility for which was said to rest with Count Kleist. Count Schlentz ruined himself by gambling, and committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver on September 19, 1890.

The Cost of the Indian War.

The estimate of $2,000,000 as the cost of the recent Pine Ridge campaign, which has been derived from the figures recently laid before Congress, is made somewhat prematurely. The outlay of about $1,300,000 by the Quartermaster's Department refers to military expenses proper, and chiefly those of transportation for the many troops concentrated in Dakota and for the supplies of clothing, rations, horses and so on. The troops had to have some special winter outfits, and the movements had to be by rapid methods of travel. But undoubtedly we shall hear also of depredation claims added to the long list of those already pending before Congress, since there were accounts, during the troubles, of cattle driven away from the ranches and of various destructions of property. These will swell the estimate of the cost of the campaign. And the money item is not the one of the most consequence, the sacrifice of the lives of three gallant officers and many gallant men being a more serious consideration. With the recent visit of the Indians from Pine Ridge at Washington there has been an opportunity to look into the causes of the campaign, and the responsibility should now be placed where it belongs.—New York Times, February 16.

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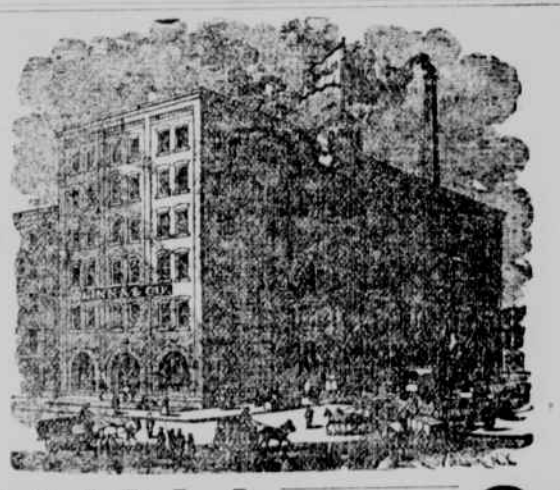

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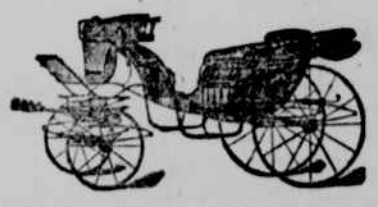

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