

NOTES.

General Wade Hampton's health is reported to be failing.

Oliver Cromwell laid siege to Wexford October 1, 1649.

James Lick, the San Francisco philanthropist, died October 1, 1876.

Bartholdi, the French sculptor, has finished his statue of Gambetta.

Jules Grevy died worth 10,000,000 francs.

There are in the British army 2,050 generals.

Mr. Freeman is writing a history of Sicily.

The rate of taxation in Shoshone county, Idaho, is 35½ mills on the dollar.

The first snow of the season fell at Rock Springs, Wyo., on the 30th of September.

Jules Simon says that France is threatened with two dangers, namely Germany and Socialism.

A new weekly paper, to be called the *Review*, will be started at Rock Springs during the present week.

Sixteen bears have been killed in the Cascade Mountains so far this year. They are unusually plentiful, it is said.

A dozen portraits of Columbus, some of them rare, will be printed in the *Magazine of American History* for October.

In Lebanon, Pa., a crocodile was found in the new reservoir on the 30th ult. How it got there is the mystery which puzzles the people.

Roswell P. Flower, Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, cannot make a speech, but he has heaps of money, and "money talks."

The accommodations of the Vatican may be imagined when the Pope put 2,200 beds in it at the disposal of the French pilgrims, free of charge.

The Welsh National Council and the Liberal Federation of Wales have joined hands to work for church disestablishment in England and Wales.

Pocatello has a mining boom. Ore of rich grade has been discovered in the new town side. The whole town is now staked off into mining claims.

David Grant, a shift boss in the Gem mine at Wallace, Idaho, was stabbed by Charles H. Stowe on the morning of the 2nd inst. Grant died almost instantly.

Mr. Henry Labouchere has written for the *Forum* an article on one of his favorite topics, "The English Royal Family, its Uses and its Cost." It appears in the October number.

District Judge Paschal, of Uvalde, Texas, refused naturalization to R. N. Sauer, who stated that he was a Socialist. Sauer will appeal. The judge rendered his opinion in writing.

Germany will not only have a great display of her arts and industries at the World's Fair, but will have a special exhibit in a German village, on which over \$200,000 is to be expended.

Reports from France state that the McKinley bill is not so unpopular in France as it was thought. The disastrous consequences to French trade predicted for the bill were overestimated.

The Rev. Dr. Newman Hall, the English divine who wrote the tract "Come to Jesus," is 75 years old. The tract has had a greater sale than any other religious work excepting the Bible.

Colonel M. S. Olcott, president of the Theosophical Society, and the coadjutor of the late Mme. Blavatsky, arrived in New York the other day on his way to Japan, after an absence from the city of 13 years.

The railroad recently put in operation to the summit of Pike's Peak is proving a success financially. So far this year it has carried 8000 persons to its snow cradled terminus in the mountain.

Labouchere says in the October *Forum* that he does not think that the popularity of the Prince of Wales has permanently suffered from the baccarat scandal. "The general feeling was," he writes, "that it might be well for him to so arrange his amusements as to manage to keep out of the law courts."

Three United States ships of war, the "Boston," the "Atlanta" and the "Yorktown," are getting ready to sail for Chilean waters to maintain the honor of the American flag. It looks as if all were not smooth sailing down there. Egan may yet become famous or infamous. So far he seems to be on top.

The benefits of Blaine's reciprocity scheme begin to be felt. New York merchants have orders for 300,000 barrels of flour from Cuba. The new reciprocity treaty with Spain goes into effect on January 1st, next. The Cuban duty under the old regime was \$8.20 a barrel; under the new it will be \$1.00.

John W. Mackey and Richard V. Day started from San Francisco on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in a special car, and arrived in New York at 10:56 a.m. on Monday. Previous to this five days and four hours was the best time on record. This trip was made in four days and fifteen hours. The car was attached to the fastest trains on the different roads over which it went.

ROYALTY AND ITS COST.

The great National Liberal Federation Congress of England and Wales opened its sessions at Newcastle, England, on the 1st instant. The dispatches contain the substance of its proceedings so far. One significant feature of its work is the unanimity with which a local government scheme was adopted. Another is that the House of Lords was characterized as a serious obstacle to progress, and an anomaly in a country where representative government prevails.

In view of the direct tendency towards democracy in the British Isles, Henry Labouchere's article in the October *Forum* makes instructive reading. It is entitled "English Royalty: Its Costs and its Uses." He says that the day for worship of royalty is past; that loyalty to a King is no longer a fetish; that the fuss and feathers of courts are anachronisms; that continental sovereigns are held in power by armies; and that the Queen of England is

tolerated partly because of the English dislike of change in the abstract, and partly because she is merely a figure head.

Monarchy has been lauded because of its alleged social advantages. Mr. Labouchere claims that this is a fallacy. Monarchy tends to breed snobism. The tone of a court depends on the character of the monarch. During the lifetime of the Prince Consort, the tone of the court was beneficial to public morality. But during the reigns of George I, George II, and George III, the social influence of their courts was for evil rather than for good. Besides, a hereditary arbiter of social morals is, according to the editor of the *Truth*, a transparent absurdity.

It is in the expense of royalty that Mr. Labouchere sees its inconvenience in England. All told, he says it costs \$5,000,000 annually. When William IV died, a new Civil List act was passed. By this the Queen was allowed £385,000 or over \$1,900,000 a year. In addition she holds the revenues of the Duchy of Lancashire, amounting to \$250,000 a year. Then there is the cost of maintaining palaces, and a number of houses in which the friends of royalty reside, all of which comes out of the public treasury, and is not included in the Civil List.

The Prince of Wales receives from the Duchy of Cornwall \$300,000 per annum. In addition he has been voted by Parliament a sum of \$250,000 a year, and his wife, the Princess of Wales, gets \$50,000 from the same source. The younger sons of the Queen receive each \$125,000 a year. Each of the daughters get \$30,000 a year. The Empress Frederick of Germany, on the occasion of her marriage received \$500,000 in one sum, independent of her annual income from the British treasury. The Duke of Cambridge gets \$80,000 a year and his two sisters, severally, \$25,000 and \$15,000 a year.

Notwithstanding this enormous expense of royalty, the Queen is personally popular. The Prince of Wales also commands a certain kind of popularity. He is likened to Charles II, and with some classes is a favorite. The other children of the Queen, lead quiet and decorous lives. The Duke of Edinburgh is the least popular; he is rich and parsimonious.

Mr. Labouchere sees among the reforms of the future the abolition of the House of Lords and the disestablishment of the Church. But he contends that monarchy will survive all these changes. Its abolition is not within the realm of English practical politics. He thinks the English people do not desire a republic. The House of Commons will become more representative of the people. Members will be paid, and this will change its composition from that of plutocrats to one of democrats. Unless members of the royal family prove very unwise in their generation, royalty in England will survive many sweeping reforms.

Rome, Oct. 4.—Three of the French pilgrims, arrested for rioting on Friday, have been conducted to the frontier. Loyal demonstrations were held in most of the large towns of Italy today.