

COST OF ROYALTY.

THE REVENUES DERIVED BY OUR OWN GOOD QUEEN VICTORIA.

Royalty costs the British people about \$4,500,000 per annum, and few object to paying it. It is generally considered a good investment. 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 had either 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 since she was crowned.

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 to-day. 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 1000 years ago to carry on the crusade. After the reformation Henry VIII. required them to be paid 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 their 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 £3,562,614, 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 Hanaper, 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 1663 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 114,320, and the net revenue derived from the crown lands averages about \$2,500,000 annually.

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 estate 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 even \$2,950,000. The following are general items:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Her Majesty's privy purse (£60,000), Salaries of household (£131,260), Expenses of household (£172,500), Alms and special services (£21,240), Pensions granted by Her Majesty (£23,022), Total for the Queen (£408,022).

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes Victoria, Dowager German Empress (£8,000), Prince of Wales (£40,000), The Princess of Wales (£10,000), Children of the Prince of Wales (£36,000), 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 Augusta (£3,000), Duke of Cambridge (£12,000), Princesses of Teck (£5,000).

Total £172,000. Grand total £558,000. The Duke of Edinburgh, like his mother has been a

VERY ECONOMICAL AND THRIFTY CITIZEN, while the Prince of Wales has been a good spender. From childhood until 1873, 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 \$300,000 cash, an income of £90,000 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-Cobourg, 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 retains Claremont house and an allowance of \$50,000 a year. 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 because he performs no service for the British Government, but devotes his entire time to his duties as ruler of Saxe-Cobourg. 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 revenue as a German prince.

In addition to his allowance from Parliament, the Prince of Wales receives the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which amounted to £62,000 last year. Under an ancient law he also has a royalty upon all the tin coinage of Great Britain, which amounted to £840 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 \$625,000 a year. His children, the Duke of York and Princess Louise Maud, and Victoria, divide £36,000 among them, which raises the family allowance to about \$800,000 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, Sarrington House, in Norfolk, is his own private property. The Prince of Wales has an appropriation from Parliament every year for maintaining these palaces, and the salaries of all his attendants are paid by the Government, except the private servants of the household. Under the marriage contract, which was ratified by Parliament, if the Prince of Wales should die, his widow would continue to receive £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 allowance made the Queen, his wife.

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 of 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 million of dollars.

Ca'ned Very Much.

"My wife was afflicted with sciatic rheumatism for three years. Seeing an advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla we concluded to give it a fair trial. After she had taken a few bottles she gained very much and she continued its use until she was cured. CHARLES B. ABBOTT, Coldwater, Michigan.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure. 21c.

IMPORTANCE OF PLOUGHING THIS FALL.

By A. T. Wincho, B.S.A., Sparrow Lake, Ont.

I would like to draw the attention of my fellow farmers to the fact that in doing our fall ploughing this year it is very important that we consider the amount of rain which fell during the past summer. We must remember that rain impacts the soil and makes it impervious to the atmosphere, thereby excluding the oxygen, which is so necessary in making available new plant food and in furthering disintegration. Owing to the excessive amount of rain during the past season the soil is unusually compact this fall, and if the ploughing be deferred until next spring the result will be a considerably smaller crop than we might reasonably expect, because the beneficial pulverizing influences have been excluded during the time when they should do their work.

There are a number of reasons why we no most of our ploughing in the autumn of the following year's crop. Many farmers will tell you that they plough in the fall in order to save the time in the spring when they want to get their seeds into the ground at the earliest possible moment. This is one reason, but by no means the most important one. The real benefit derived from fall ploughing lies in the fact that by leaving a field in the rough furrow until the following spring it is exposed to the influence of the atmosphere and the winter's frosts. These two agents have no small effect in making soils more productive.

Nearly all soils contain an abundance of the elements necessary for plant growth, but the trouble is that these elements are largely in an unavailable form. They must first be converted into available forms before they can be taken up by plants as food. This process is going on continually in nature by means of air, water, and frost, but in many cases too slowly. It, therefore, behooves us to aid nature all we possibly can in converting the unavailable into available forms of plant food. One good way to do this is by fall ploughing. Our fields are much impacted by the excessive rains. Therefore if we plough them now in narrow, well set-up furrows, we loosen the soil and expose a large amount of surface to the action of the atmosphere and the coming winter's frosts. The air can then circulate freely among the particles of soil, thus allowing the oxygen to do its work in converting the elements into suitable forms for plant food. Without oxygen no soil can be productive.

In an open winter, such as the past one the action of frost is especially beneficial. The continual freezing and thawing breaks up the soil, furthers disintegration, and leaves the land in excellent tilth for harrowing and seeding in the spring. This action of frost is of most importance in heavy clay soils. An excellent plan for treating heavy clays is to ridge up the fall plowed field before winter sets in. This may be accomplished by always ploughing two furrows together in the manner usually adopted in planting a field of potatoes. It can readily be seen that by this means we are enabled to expose the largest possible amount of surface to the influences of air and frost. We have done this at home with the greatest success. Heavy clays that were always forming into clods were made nice and mellow. The increase in the crop yield will more than repay the extra time and trouble.

I have not treated this subject exhaustively, my object being merely to draw the attention of my fellow farmers to a few important facts, and am satisfied with the hope that what has been said may lead many to give the matter their careful consideration.

I CAN'T SLEEP.

Is the Daily Mail of Thousands of Humanity Who Have Suffered as Wm. Proudfoot of Huntsville Has—Read What the Great South American Nervine Did For Him.

I was greatly troubled with general nervous debility, indigestion and sleeplessness. I tried a number of cures and consulted best physicians without any benefit I was finally induced to give South American Nervine a trial. I had heard of some great cures by it. I took it, got relief from my sufferings, and after using one bottle sweet sleep came to me. I slept like a child. Six bottles have completely cured me. Sold by W. W. Short.

WHERE LOVERS ARE SCARCE.

FORT GAINES, Ga. Nov. 4.—This thriving little town of 2,500 inhabitants has just celebrated its first marriage in seven years. The bride was Miss Pearl Brown and the groom is Mr. Joseph Culpepper. The fact that the young people of the village showed no tendency to wed has been the source of much uneasiness for years, and when Mr. Culpepper began courting Miss Brown the entire town was in a state of fearful suspense. At last the engagement was announced, and when the marriage occurred every store in the village closed its doors and almost the entire population thronged the church to witness the wedding. So popular is Mr. Culpepper on account of this step that he will be a candidate for the Mayoralty.

CASTORIA. The family medicine of the age. Sold by W. W. Short.

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Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 c. tin.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

The undermentioned non resident rate payers of District No. 1 in the Parish of Weldford in the County of Kent, Province of New Brunswick, are hereby notified to pay the amount of Rates and Taxes set opposite their names together with the cost of advertising, 1.00 each to the undersigned within two months from the date hereof otherwise legal proceedings will be taken to recover the same.

Table with 3 columns: Names, 1895, 1896, 1897. Includes James McDermott, Andrew Dale, James Cyrstal, ALEXANDER McMICALL, Collector.

South Weldford, Kent County, N. B. September 16, 1897.

LAND IN ST. LOUIS FOR SALE.

A meadow lot of 20 acres more or less on the west bank of the northern lagoon of Kouchibouguac River, also one-sixth part of a Marsh on the north side of Kouchibouguac river. The said lot and portion of lot being lately owned by Sylvestre Maillet, also, the lot in Saint Louis conveyed to Sylvestre Maillet by Lawrence Maillet and wife, containing 50 acres more or less Apply to

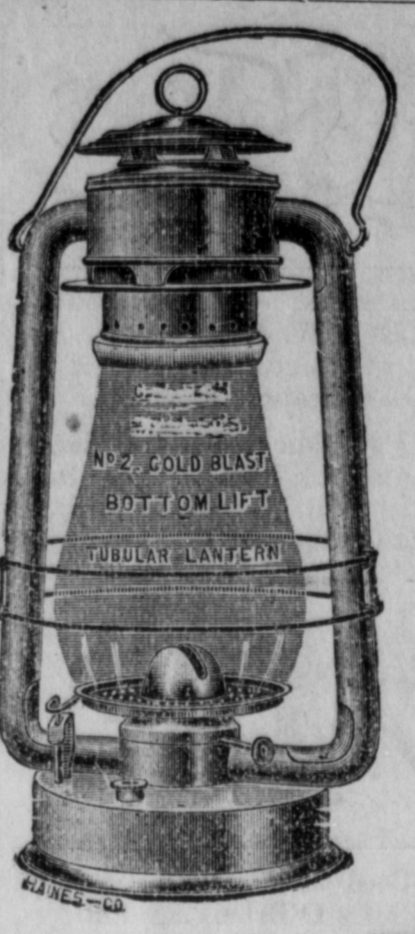
J. D. PHINNEY.

NOT A GIFT.

"Julia," said the old gentleman, reproachfully, "if I'm not mistaken you gave that young man a kiss." "I did no such thing," returned the young woman with emphasis. "It was a trade."—Chicago Post.

Advertisement for 'DOING CERTAIN PAIN-KILLER' featuring a bottle illustration and text: 'Beware! Whenever in need of kidney treatment always be true to yourself and refuse any substitute or imitation of the original and genuine'.

Advertisement for 'DOING CERTAIN PAIN-KILLER' with text: 'THE GREAT Family Medicine of the Age. Taken Internally, It Cures Diarrhoea, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., etc. Used Externally, It Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.'



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