COST OF ROYALTY.

Salaries of Foreign Potentates.

From the Boston Herald.

In this country, where the Executive is considered to be "passing rich" on a salary of $50,000 a year, with the White House as a general and the Soldiers' Home as a summer residence, there may be some natural curiosity regarding the pecuniary allowance paid to foreign potentates. It is to be remembered, however, that the majority of these rulers live princely in their private property, real and personal, of considerable value, and that the emperor-rulers are also allowed magnificent palaces, chateaux and rural residences, repaired and furnished out of the public revenues. Taking most of our figures from Frederick Morton's "Statesman's Year Book," a very reliable work, revised after official returns, and now in its fifteenth year, we shall proceed with the potentates.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, born in August 1830, has a civil list—as his salary is commonly called—of $1,600,000 a year.

Leopold II., King of Belgium, born in April 1805, has a civil list of $600,000 a year.

Christian IX., King of Denmark, born in April 1818, has a civil list of $500,000 regulators, or $277,775. His children are his nearest advisers at $25,755.

Marshal MacMahon, President of the French Republic, has an annual salary of $1,000,000, and an extra $96,000 for household expenses. President Thiers had the same salary, with $77,500 for housekeeping.

Alfonso XII., had the largest civil list in the world. It amounted to $5,000,000 a year, of which $1,000,000 he received the income of the Crown domains, amounting to $2,000,000 of the first possessions of a number of great noblemen, which had been forfeited by the side rebellion of Don Carlos. The budget reached the sum of $7,000,000. Revenues of the debts and the Imperial civil list were stated in 1867 to amount to $2,000,000.

William I., born in March, 1797, receives no salary as German Emperor. His annual salary as King of Prussia is $1,628,700. Most of the expenditure of the Royal family and the court is defrayed out of the sovereign's own income private property.

Ludwig II., King of Bavaria, born in August, 1845, has a civil list of $1,-278,805. Karl I., King of Wurtemburg, born in March, 1823, has a civil list of $1,000,000, with an additional grant of $1,351,351 for the other members of the Royal family. Albert I., King of Saxony, born April 1828, has a civil list of $1,000,000 with an additional $225,000 a year for the Prince and Princesses. The latter grant may be justifiable, as in 1866 the reigning monarch was forced to abdicate to secure the property of the State.

The Grand Duke of Baden has a civil list of $787,610 for himself and the members of his family. The hereditary landed property of the grand duke, valued at $25,850,000, has been made over to the State. The present Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, who claims to be the only European sovereign of Slavonic origin, pretends that he can trace his descent to Gostomysl, King of the Vandals, who conquered Spain in the fifth century, and, going over to Africa, took Carthage in 439 A. D. In 1874 the duke himself was "Prince of the Vandals." He has no civil list, but is absolute owner of one fifth of the Lilipution Darby which he governs. The Grand Duke of Hesse, cousin-in-law of Queen Victoria, has a civil list of $450,000 for the support of himself, his near relations, and his little court at Darmstadt.

The civil list of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg is $525,000; of Brunswick, $750,000; of Duke of Nassau, $210,000; of Saxe Meiningen, $600,000; of Anhalt, $145,000 of Saxed Jburg Gotha, $700,000; of Saxe Altenburg, $700,000; of Waldeck, $187,675; of Lippe, $50,000; of Reuss Greiz, $100,000; of Reuss Schleiz, $60,000; of Schwarzburg Sondershausen, $115,000; of Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, $125,000.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz Knes Peliza and Reuss Gera absolutely own most of the States which they govern. It is all time for the the whole of these governments to be absorbed under one ruler, so as to constitute a real German Empire.

Victoria, Queen of England, born in May, 1819, has a civil list of $1,-925,000, with $300,000 more from the Duchy of Lancaster, and $50,000 for funds which she did not surrender at her accession to the throne, but returned to the State. Thus her annual income is $2,275,000 a year. To her children and to the Duke of Edinburgh she paid a further sum of $500,000 a year, out of $1,925,000 in British royalty.

George V., King of Greece, born in December, 1845, has a civil list of $550,000 a year. The present King Frederick VII., born in November, 1843, has a civil list of $450,000 a year. He succeeded his father, William III., King of the Netherlands, who died to be the richest sovereign in Europe. The whole property in favor of Portugal's born in 1838, and his family amount to $1,000,000.

Alexander II., of Russia, born in April, 1818, receives from the revenues of the immense crown domains equal to $10,000,000 a year. Alexander XII., of Spain, born in November, 1857, has a civil list of $1,000,000 a year.

Oscar II., King of Norway, born January, 1829, has a civil list of $50,-000. Charles XV., died 1872, was paid $50,000 from Norway. He also had a civil list of $92,250, voted many years ago to Carl XIV. (Bernadotte) and his successors on the throne of Sweden. He total is $485,105 per annum.

The Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid, whose only a single-year term, receives $1,000,000 a year. Nevertheless Pasimanlaad is well governed.

There is no knowing what is the salary or income of Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, born in August, 1842. The civil list of Abdul Aziz, who was found his immediate predecessor, was fixed at $4,537,000 in 1868, to $5,-914,000 in 1872 ; but it has been calculated on good authority that in the fiscal years of his reign, which closed in May, 1876, Abdul Aziz spent $22,-000,000 more. It is not clear that he amount just now.

Lord Lytton receives £25,000 a year salary and £12,000 for "allowances" as Viceroy of India. The Duke of Marlborough gets £20,000 a year as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Earl of Dufferin has £10,000 salary as Viceroy of Canada.

The Achievements of Stanley, and other African Explorers.

No recent event has excited a deeper and more wide-spread interest in the country than the brilliant achievement of Henry M. Stanley in the field of African exploration. Ever since the successful accomplishment of the arrival of a famished emissary at the mouth of the Congo, a number of men of means and of enterprise, a number of men of thought and experience, and the results of his discovery. The announcement, therefore, of this volume, from the pen of so brilliant and popular an author as Mr. J. T. Headley, will be received with lively interest and satisfaction, and this interest will be greatly heightened by an examination of the book itself.

Since the death of Livingstone, the work of exploration has been pushed with great vigor. Sir Samuel W. Baker with a number of army and under royal authority, ascended the Nile, and was the first European to penetrate from the north into the great Central Lake region. Lieutenant Cameron, of the English Royal Navy, reached the same region from the east, and then pushed across the Continent to the west, to the extreme coast, and last and greatest of all, the daring and intrepid Stanley, breaking through the barriers which had proved insuperable to all former explorers, in the face of a thousand perils by savages, cannibals, disease, wild beasts and starvation, forced his way down the dark river 2,500 miles, and solved the great mystery by proving the Lualaba river discovered by Livingstone to be verily the headwaters of the mighty Congo, and thus opening a grand highway from the west coast to the richest treasures of one of the most prosperous and productive continents of the globe. A more intensely interesting and exciting narrative we have never read. To follow the brave Stanley in his marvellous voyage down the unknown river, fighting thirty two battles with man eating savages, passing fifty seven cataracts and rapids, to read of the desertion of a large number of his party paralyzed stricken at the terrors of the forest, of threatening starvation in the midst of the great river whose banks were filled with human habitations, of enormous labor in hewing through dense jungle to pass the great cataracts ; of the vast Wonderland, but during this mighty river, rich in ores, minerals and fruits where "Ever-more plenty—and none to enjoy it" and then all the incidents and adventures of this marvellous journey, and of the grand customs which have everywhere honored the indomitable American, one must follow the pages of this book.

The publishers deserve great praise for the superb manner in which they have brought out the work. The beauty of its typography and binding and the number and excellence of the engravings, are in keeping with its value and character. Undoubtedly it will be more extensively read than any other book of the year.

Tact's Kt.

"Is it true," asked the shiners and newboys around the Post office the other day to one "Limpy Tim" come among them in an aspect way, and to hear him say :

"Hoys, I want to sell my kit. Here's two brushes, a bull box of blacking, a pair of shoe laces, and the outfit goes for two shillin's."

"And what, says, Tim" carried one.

"Not yarely, boys, but I want a quick sale for the outfit—I'm off to see the Gen'l on a mission" asked an

"Not to day, but I must have a quick sale, for money."

One of the lads paved over the money and took the kit, and Tim walk-d straight to the counting room of the Post and asked to see Gen'l Grant said :

"I guess I kin write if you'll give me a pencil."

With slow moving fingers he wrote a death notice. It went into the paper and he went to bed, but he slept not have seen it. He wrote :

"Dead—Said Gen'l Grant's favorite aged three years. Funeral to-morrow, at three o'clock p. m., left son Ulysses."

"Was it your brother" asked the

Tim tried to brace up, but he broke down and began to cry, and the clerk quieted, and he pointed to the door, and Tim staggered and gasped :

"I—I had to sell my kit—do it, and I—I had to write it—I—I—I