

"THERE ARE OTHERS"

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KINGSTON DISTRICT NOTES.

WHAT OUR INDUSTRIOUS STAFF OF CORRESPONDENTS WRITE.

The Events of the Week That Concern the Residents of the District District-Little Escapes Notice, and Each Local Can Find Something of Interest.

POINT ROAD, Dec. 28.—Miss Trotter, city, is visiting Mr. Toner—W. Draper, New York, is visiting his mother—E. Beggs attended the Sunday dance last night and reports a good time—H. Barrett has returned from Napanee, where he attended the funeral of his brother.

MILLHAVEN, Dec. 28.—The snow storm on Tuesday made the sleighing good and we hear the merry jingle of the sleigh bells once more—Skating is the order of the day—Mrs. William Miller is on the sick list—Mr. and Mrs. A. Amey visited at William Armstrong's recently—Mr. and Mrs. Hinton and daughter, of Stella, and Mr. and Mrs. Leo and daughter, and H. Conroy and brother Preston, Kingston, spent Christmas at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Baker and family on Sunday at Mr. Clark's—The teacher had a treat for the children on Thursday.

ROCKFORD, Dec. 27.—The annual Christmas tree on Thursday evening last proved a grand success—Mrs. William Edgley is very ill—The officers of the C.O.C.F. were elected on last Thursday evening as follows: Chief councillor, Albert Ferguson; vice councillor, DuWitt Williams; recorder, Annasa Seaman; prelate, Frederick Hunk; marshal, Hulbert Root; warden, Frederick Williams; guard, Abel Root; sentry, George Kahn; trustee, Chancy Burtch; treasurer, Albert Root—Visitors: Frederick Dixon, Little Falls, at S. Seaman's; Miss L. Loney, Gananoque, at J. Cooke's.

BREWERS MILLS, Dec. 28.—We were visited by the beautiful on Monday but not sufficient for good sleighing—Christmas passed off quietly; not even the jingle of the sleigh bells was heard—A number of men are engaged repairing the locks—John McKenna and P. Milne have returned after their long season on the water—John Murray, jr. has returned after spending the summer in Buffalo—Miss E. A. Berrigan, accompanied by her nephew, J. L. Dunn, is spending the holidays with her parents—Miss A. Roach is spending a couple of weeks at her home—Visitors: Mr. and Mrs. H. Orr at Mrs. W. Fisher's; Mr. and Mrs. W. Milne at J. McKenna's.

ANDERSONSBURG, Dec. 28.—Farmers are busy cutting wood—A. P. Gault, on the sick list, is gradually improving—The infant son of P. Andrew is very ill—Miss Annabel Root, Rockport, is calling on her many friends in this place, notably Miss Leah Adams—Thomas Powell has been engaged drawing hay to Mallorytown for the last week—T. S. Dwyer traded horses at Yonge Mills calling on recently—Blake Hawes was calling on friends in Caintown last Saturday—Cherry White was in Athens on Friday—W. C. Lane is still drawing his milk to Mallorytown creamery—William Root, Rockport, was a guest of the burgh on Saturday—Mrs. Norman Hawes, on the sick list for a while, is some better—A large crowd of young people gathered at Edward Dier's a few nights ago and all report a good time.

STAFFORDTON, Dec. 28.—A number of our young people took advantage of the fine night by attending an entertainment given at Perth Road.—The election is causing quite an excitement, but R. McEaden will surely be the successful candidate.—Miss F. Rutledge is engaged as teacher for the coming year.—E. H. Puley and E. Vallier are mining successfully in the "Klondyke." The long wished for snow storm came Monday night, but all would have welcomed it more had it come a few days sooner, as bad roads at Christmas are looked upon with much displeasure—W. H. Bower has purchased a new cutter from H. Stonehouse. Mrs. M. Brawley is expected to spend the winter months with her brother in Watertown—Visitors: C. Worden, at the sister's; Mrs. Ezra Viper, R. Stonehouse at B. Buckle's; W. Spafford at G. Deare's; D. Brawley at W. Bower's; M. Spafford and family at J. Moore's.

PERTH, Dec. 27.—Hugh E. Hondry, Almonte, Thomas Barrie, A. J. Hendry, Orin Summerville and R. Bryson, Ottawa, spent Christmas at their homes here—Saturday was a very busy day in town—At the nomination of the town hall Messrs. Balderson and Shaw stood for mayor and four new councillors were brought out, making nine contestants, six to be elected—Wilson J. Detrick, B. James and Charles Foy were brought out and Messrs. Code, Smart, Shaw, Condit and Bennett will run again.—R. Richardson's family spent Christmas with Mrs. Richardson's sister, Mrs. J. Campbell, Perth.—Mrs. Woods, of the high school, left last week for her home in Toronto—L. Stenson, principal, spends his holidays in London—There are thirty-two men and four women in the Perth jail at present.—Frank Hicks returned from Calgary on Saturday; he is expected to be home about a month.

WILTON, Dec. 28.—The tea meeting at the Methodist church last Thursday evening was a success. The proceeds amounted to nearly \$50. Addresses were given by Revs. Adams, Baker, and T. C. Brown, Kingston. Rev. W. T. Brown entertained the audience with some choice selections from his graphophone. Mrs. (Rev.) Adams, Yarker, who was to have sung, was unable to do so, so her brother-in-law kindly consented to take her place and favored the audience with a couple of recitations and a song, which were highly appreciated. The rest of the programme was furnished by the choir.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Summerby and family, Sudbury, are spending the holidays with her father, James Forsyth.—W. R. Gordianer and family, Napanee, and Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Tooker, Brockville, spent Christmas at W. H. Neilson's—John Davy is ill.—Mr. Skinner is not improving as could be wished.

ANECDOTES OF THE QUEEN.

ATTEMPTS MADE UPON HER LIFE.

But she has miraculously escaped—Her Majesty One of the most interesting of the world's most famous women—Plans the expenditure of it all.

The queen is popularly reputed to be one of the richest women in the world, says T. P. O'Connor's new weekly, "M.A.P.," but the amount of her majesty's private wealth is known only to a very small circle of persons. As none of these persons would be likely to divulge even the smallest item of information on the subject, and the will of the sovereign is beyond the jurisdiction of the courts of law, the queen's authentic details on this really very interesting point will probably never become public. But from sources that are available, indications may be obtained tending to show that the popular idea is to a great extent justified.

The allowance granted to her majesty by the country amounts to £385,000 a year. Of this sum, the queen is allowed for her private purse, £50,000; for salaries and retiring allowances, £131,200; and for royal bounty, alms, and special service, £132,200. These sums leave unappropriated £84,000 per annum. In addition to this sum, the queen, when she carries to the throne, mother, the duchess of Kent, while after her marriage, the prince consort had a separate allowance of £30,000 a year. The queen's private expenses have been estimated at £1,000,000 a year. Her majesty was much annoyed at the further reduction of the allowance.

As soon as the prince came of age, suitable arrangements were made to them, while on their marriages the princesses were each voted incomes of £1,000 a year. These figures are merely given to show that so far as the queen's life is concerned, she has the most splendid disposal of almost every shilling of it. In detail the list is a wonderful document. Every imaginable want, whether to eat, drink, or dress, is provided for. The queen's private income from the duchy of Lancaster, which belongs to the reigning sovereign by private right, and as an appanage from the crown, is paid directly into the private purse, and she herself can save or spend it as she pleases.

The duchy of Lancaster, which has moorlands, forests, and woods in thirteen counties, belonged originally to Saxon nobles, the possession of which has since passed to the crown. The queen's revenue from this source has been steadily increasing. Thus in 1865 it was £26,000; in 1867, £29,000; in 1869, £31,000; in 1872, £30,000; now it is over £50,000 a year.

A second source of income which the queen holds until the prince of Wales came of age—when it was, according to precedence, made over to his royal highness—was the duchy of Cornwall, which she holds in right of Devon, Somerset, Wilts, Surrey and London. The duchy had been at the time of the queen's accession, hopelessly mismanaged, and it was owing to the prince consort's administration that her majesty's revenue from this source was at all worth having. In 1821, the gross revenue had fallen to £22,000; in 1822, it was nearly £70,000. When the prince of Wales came of age, the duchy was put under the management of George III., and kept in shape in St. James' street. The old jeweller was in his way, a great philanthropist and emulated Howard in his attempt to ameliorate the condition of those poor wretches who languished in his majesty's prisons.

He sent his son to Trinity college, Cambridge, and the bar, and at his death left him £250,000. This great sum he had himself saved and invested in a most miserly fashion. When his will was opened, it was found that with the exception of a few legacies he had left his fortune of £500,000 to "Her most gracious majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and assigns forever, in full acceptance of the same, for her sole use and benefit, and that of her heirs." The queen sought out Nield's relations, and gave them £1,000 each, and called on them to the palace. This splendid sum her majesty has practically untouched, and it must now have accumulated to a million pounds. The queen also inherited from her husband, who was of a most careful and business-like disposition, a large part of the £900,000 he left behind him.

It was in her comparatively poor days that her majesty purchased the greater portion of the Osborne estate, which she had originally bought for her son, Prince Albert, in the Isle of Wight, where she had stayed in her childhood, but she was obliged to give it up, as she said she could not afford it. A little later she bought the castle built, both these private properties of the queen have been added to very largely from time to time, and their value is yearly increasing. Osborne is now reckoned as being the queen's private property as when it was purchased in 1881.

The queen had another stroke of luck in 1881, when, by the advice of Lord Cromwell, lord Sidney, and the late Sir Arnold White her solicitor, she bought outright some property for £28,000. The market value of that purchase is now reckoned at about £170,000.

A Charming Life.

London Daily Mail.—The truth is lacking out concerning the recent accident that occurred to the carriage in which the queen and her eldest daughter, the empress Frederick, were driving, which, although minor at the time, was extremely alarming to the royal occupants of the equipage, who probably owed their lives to the skill of the coachman.

Contrary to general belief, the queen has experienced many dangers, and it is questionable if there is any lady living at the present time who has had as many and as varied escapes from death as her majesty. From her childhood upwards her life has been constantly imperilled. When only six months of age she escaped death almost by a miracle. Her parents, the duke and duchess of Kent, had taken the royal child to Sidmouth, Devonshire, for change of air.

and the nurse's sleeve was riddled with shot, but both the nurse and the baby princess escaped injury. Four years afterwards the princess's life was saved by an Irish soldier. The pony carriage in which she was driving upset, and would have fallen on her had it not been for the promptness with which the soldier, who was named by her as "the little girl's white frock" and tossed her up into his arms.

Curiously enough the soldier was not aware until fifty-four years had passed that the child whose life he had saved had grown up to be the queen of England.

No fewer than seven attempts have been made upon her majesty's life, but with the exception of a slight wound on her cheek, which she sustained from all these dastardly attacks.

A short time after her marriage an insane post-boy named Oxbridge fired twice at the queen in Hyde park. Two years afterwards the queen and her husband were driving home from church, the prince consort saw a man present a pistol and fire point blank at her majesty. The weapon, fortunately, flashed in the pan.

The next day the queen and a fellow-servant, Francis, again fired at the queen. This time he was captured, tried for high treason, and sentenced to death, but by royal command his sentence was commuted to transportation for life.

Seven years afterwards a man named Hamilton fired at the queen, and the next year an ex-captain of Hussars named Pate cut open her majesty's face with a blow from a stick. In 1872 a lad named O'Connor was prevented from firing at the queen by the late John Brown, and ten years later a man named Maclean fired at her majesty as she was entering her carriage at Windsor station.

Soon after the coronation, when her majesty was riding past by her mother near Highgate hill, the horses took fright. They were stopped by a publican, who, when asked to name his reward, said, "permission to put the queen's arched eyebrows in my pocket."

Next day he received the present of a pocket book from her majesty, of which he facetiously observed that "it was heavy, very heavy."

The queen was also in peril of her life on one occasion in Scotland, and her majesty was in imminent danger at sea.

When a girl of fourteen, during a yachting excursion, she was dragged overboard, and was rescued by a pilot named Saunders, and so saved from death.

Forty-two years after this the royal yacht collided with a vessel named the "Mistake," and two people were drowned. This sight of the queen's majesty was in a railway collision in 1856.

In all these trying experiences, the queen maintained her self-possession; and she herself has observed that one should not be frightened at such a time, but the regret of being certain duties in which she was then engaged unfulfilled.

Recruiting in France.

Chambers Journal.—Every year about 300,000 Frenchmen reach the age of twenty. After the physical and moral qualities of the above exempted any of the above clauses, have been weeded out, the actual number of men required to maintain the standard strength of the army is chosen by ballot. They spend one year in the active army, and are then dismissed from permanent service and return to civil life. But for the following ten years they are numbered among the reserve of the active army. They then enter the territorial army for six years, at the conclusion of which they pass into the territorial reserve for another six years. Not until the age of forty-five does a Frenchman come from the army, and those who are exempt under any of the above clauses, have been weeded out, the actual number of men required to maintain the standard strength of the army is chosen by ballot. They spend one year in the active army, and are then dismissed from permanent service and return to civil life. 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