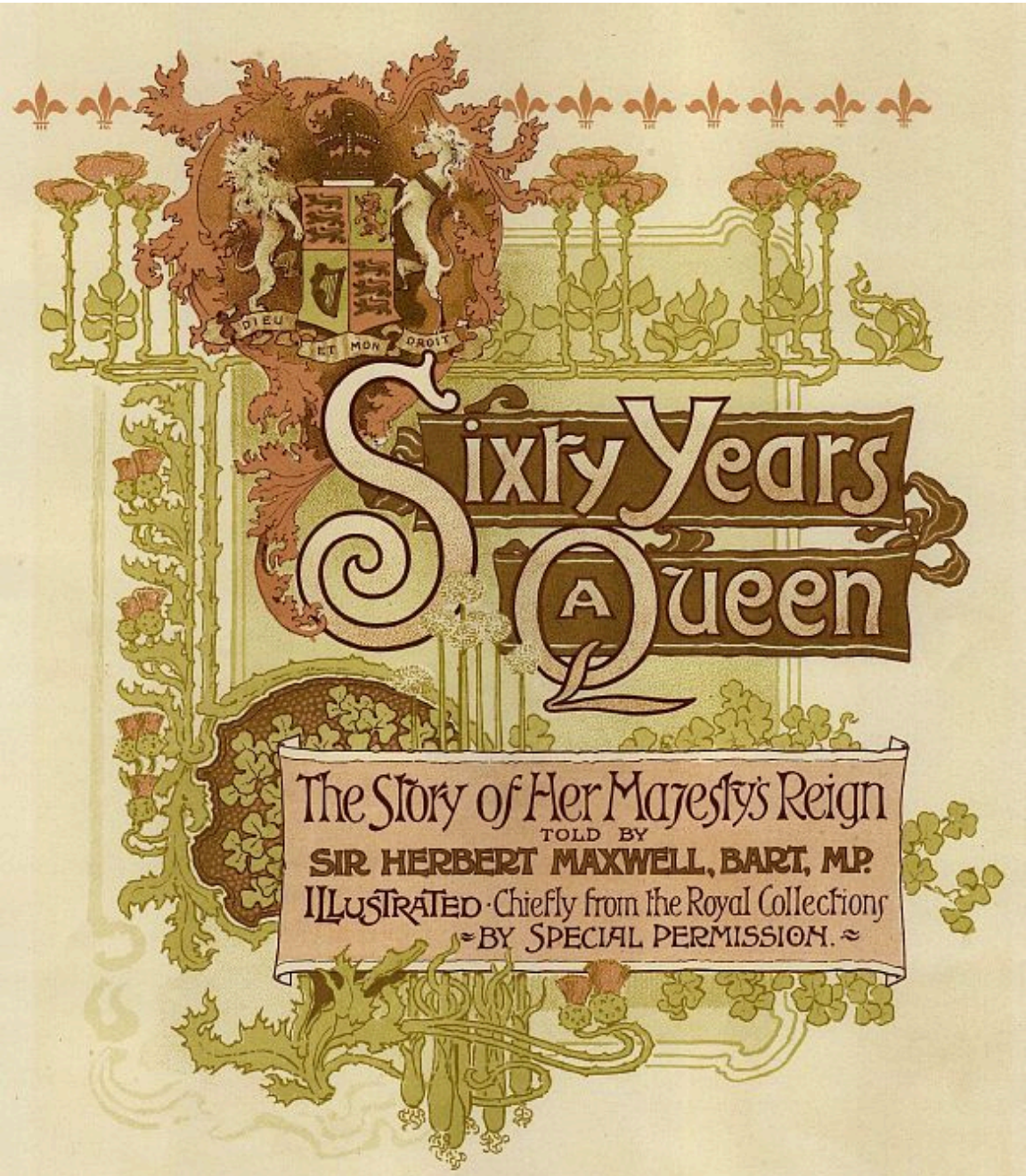


Sixty Years a Queen

The Story of Her Majesty's Reign

TOLD BY

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, BART, M.P.

ILLUSTRATED · Chiefly from the Royal Collections

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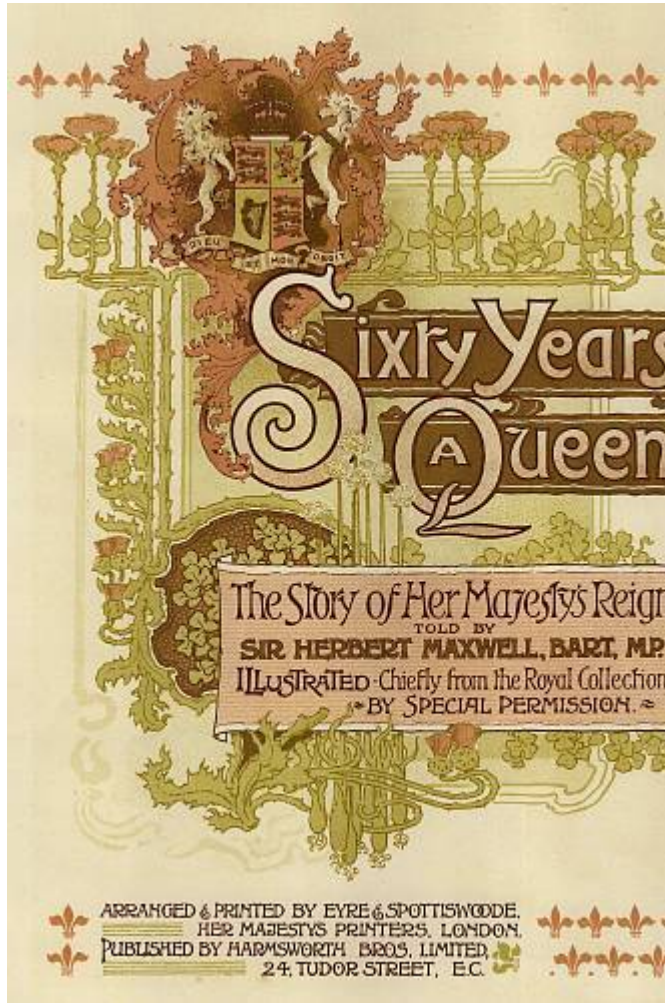
SIXTY YEARS A QU



HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN HER ROBES OF STATE

From the
Painting by F. WINTERHALTER

Graciously lent by Her Majesty specially for “Sixty Years a Queen.”


Sixty Years
A Queen
The Story of Her Majesty's Reign
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SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, BART, M.P.
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The Story of her Majesty

TOLD BY

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, BAR

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PUBLISHED B





AN attempt has been made in the following pages to give a
events in the reign of Queen Victoria and the changes resul
the means of travel and communication, the accumulation
political power by the people, and the spread of education
attempt the author had to choose between compiling a dry
his readers the salient points in a period of rapid and succ
latter; but, in order to carry his purpose into effect within t
had to pass in silence over the names of many persons dist
literature, art, and warfare. Those, or the descendants o
entitle them to an honoured place in the annals of their ag
possible only to find room for mention of a few of the
contributed to the great work of empire and civilisation.

Especially in regard to literature, it may be felt that the
is out of all proportion to its importance. But the subjec
hopeless to deal with, to any good purpose, in two or
however, been drawn in the concluding chapter to the eff
education on our national prosperity, moral character, and
its action on the material well-being of the population, it is
to its influence part of the marked decrease in pauperism in

even if the more equable diffusion of wealth be reckoned process. If the results quoted cannot be proved to be the education, at all events they synchronise in a remarkable r existence.

Turning next to the literary habits of the people, it important bearing which recreative reading has upon the na and probably never shall be, a nation of students, but we h of the present reign a nation of readers. The press of the co that has never been tolerated in any other State. Public mer to searching criticism in a degree that would be wholly in high tone maintained in British journalism. There are few th civilisation than the abundance of excellent writing suppl press, and the sound morality which pervades it.

Next to the newspaper press, and hardly inferior to it fiction produced year after year in ever-increasing volume attractions prevail over those of historical, poetic, philosop only necessary to consult the returns of any free library. For of countless readers, old and young, are continually engag dilemmas, and vicissitudes of imaginary individuals. On the literature is harmless and in some degree salutary, though years a school of novelists has arisen, containing some skilfu rely on winning popularity by going as near as they dare pursued by certain French authors. It will do incalculable literature, but to the English character, if the public, in encourage perseverance in this line. Hitherto, in the prese maintained in Great Britain at a higher level than it has ev popular writers of romance—Scott, Marryat, Thackeray, I living authors)—dealt, indeed, with the foibles, crimes, a women, but they never failed to keep a high ideal before characters were depicted as at war with evil: not always su and even folly; but no religion ever preached a purer moral the story-teller's craft. It will be deplorable if people learn t narratives of heroism, self-denial, and innocent love, but i despair, and restless stirring of sexual problems.

Some of the most striking and valuable discoveries

mention in the course of this narrative, as being among the
the reign, but it has been impossible even to allude to
important to the welfare and progress of humanity. Less o
but not less remarkable, has been the application of the exac
intellectual research, so that, although students still differ,
the end of time to differ on some of the conclusions at wh
time in the world's history they are of one mind about the ri

There are still to be witnessed in the Queen's realm the
vast wealth and grinding poverty, which must ever arise
periods of great commercial and productive activity. They a
distress to philanthropists; but one of the brightest feat
Victoria, of infinitely deeper significance than the accumul
and by individuals, is the degree to which that wealth ha
industrial classes.

The effect of the application of steam to machinery, wh
the beginning of the present reign, was, indeed, injurious
but the general result has been a continuous rise in the wa
few years of the factory system, coupled with a lamentable i
to, sanitary principles, brought a terrible increase of disea
their train. This soon attracted the attention of philanthropi
place must be assigned to the Earl of Shaftesbury; and year
parties have vied with each other in applying remedial and
evils of overcrowding, insanitary dwellings, and other dan
industrial activity. There are slums still, but they must be l
themselves on attention as was the case not long ago in almo
dwellings, far exceeding in comfort, in solidity, and in s
forefathers may have dreamt of, are now the rule and not the

Mere quotation of figures will not make clear the inc
wealth which now finds its way into the pockets of the
unprecedented cheapness of all the necessaries and ma
(intoxicants alone excepted) has raised the buying power
cannot be estimated. Mr. W. H. Mallock, a well-known write
devoted some close enquiry to it, and has brought out some
the calculation of statisticians upon the income of the n
estimated at £600,000,000, and in 1881, when it was n

having doubled itself in thirty years. He then deducts fr assessed to income-tax, arriving by this process at the total all incomes under £150), which was £340,000,000 in 1851 In those thirty years the wage-earning class had increased i 30,000,000, or 16 per cent., while the wages paid to them per cent. In fact the income of the working classes in 1881 v whole nation in 1851, with largely increased purchasing p prices.

But this does not exhaust the evidence of the diffusio going on, a process which is apt to be overlooked in th building up of a few colossal fortunes. Mr. Mallock shows, number of incomes between £150 and £1,000 a year, how g increased in numbers. Persons assessed for taxation on incor increased in number during the period under consideratio that is, in a ratio of nearly 250 per cent. It is hardly p importance of these figures in their bearing on the prospects social system in Great Britain. Had this enormous increase i a few hands, it must have given a great impetus to the r present under settled governments. But its dispersal am broadens the foundations of authority, and at the same ti upon legislation for a limited class.

It must be admitted that, side by side with the advanc less desirable incidents of our civilisation claim attention. C of disputes on a large scale between employers and wor strikes far exceeding in extent and intensity anything of the before the legislature relaxed the laws against conspiracy labour disputes are conducted now with a general absence invariably accompanied them in earlier days, they are not the losses entailed on the working classes during their conti effect they sometimes bring upon the industries affected. Bu is gradually winning its way, and the fact that on several rec reasonable method has proved successful in averting a prolo hope that employers and employed are beginning to recogn in conciliation.

It is less easy to prescribe a remedy for the admitted evi

of the people in centres of industry, and the corresponding d
This tendency has been at work ever since Virgil wrote his—

"O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint,
Agricolas"—

and perhaps from long before. Increased facilities of locomo
education to intellectual energy, have intensified the mov
worst effects of it on the national physique are being mitiga
to sanitary engineering.

One of the results of general education has been to give
to the popular aspirations for the Empire. Five and twenty y
were regarded, even by experienced statesmen, with a degr
difficult for the present generation to realize. It seemed tc
later, each of them would throw off the bond attaching it to
nothing was to be gained by maintaining a union of which
in a profit and loss account. A complete change has come
respect. Imperial federation is in the air; the precise means
have not been formulated, but the sentiment is as strong
natives of these islands as it seems to be in that of the
Canada, and in Australasia. Although the presence of a large
in our South African Colonies renders the feeling in that la
unreasonable to hope that even there just laws, wise admini
mighty empire will prevail to dispel suspicion and establish

The example of good government, which has been se
present reign, is one in which every Briton may take a jus
vehement as ever, and sometimes descend into acrimony; bu
have disappeared from public life, and all the acts of admini
searching scrutiny.

Not less remarkable is the change which has come ove
regard to alcoholic indulgence, which, throughout the last
portion of the present one, remained as a reproach on our
intemperance was looked on as undesirable, it was not thou
not incompatible with the discharge of the most important o
indulgence in drink is regarded as a bar to all except ordinar

that department the working man is steadily emancipatin
which, at no distant date, lay so heavily upon all classes.

These, and many others such as these, are some of the f
longest reign in our annals. So important are they, regarded
millions of human beings, that the remarkable length of th
moment compared with its character. It has been an age of
and political change more permanent than any which pre
been wanting those who viewed each successive ste
apprehension, predicting disaster to cherished institutions–
result, so far, has been to falsify those predictions. The
present on surer foundations than military prowess or legis
rests on the genuine affection of the people. Power has bee
these sixty years in no illiberal measure; in a very practical
the Almighty, of the destiny of the empire, for they ca
Ministers in power who shall do their pleasure. How come
exercised with a moderation very different from that whicl
precedent for anticipating? There are doubtless many contr
employment owing to the expansion of industry, cheap food
readiness of the British people to avail themselves of new la
principles keep upon them, and the instinctive conser
unconsciously to themselves, all but those who adopt extren
and many more, must be taken into account in considerin
there is one which a watchful observer will reckon more d
them—namely, the personal character of the Monarch. Vigi
been in attention to public affairs, conscientious as she has
with the limitations of our Constitution, Queen Victoria
perfect Court and a model home. Not by design has this
compliance with irksome rules or straining for public approv
nature, guided by a vigorous intellect and resolute will.

What might have been the result of the enormous deve
the Monarch had been one whose character had attracted no
to speculate. It is enough that every true Briton is able to
“Thank Heaven that throughout this critical period of ch
subjects of Victoria the Great and Good!”



SIXTY YEARS A QUEE

THE STORY OF VICTORIA'S REI(

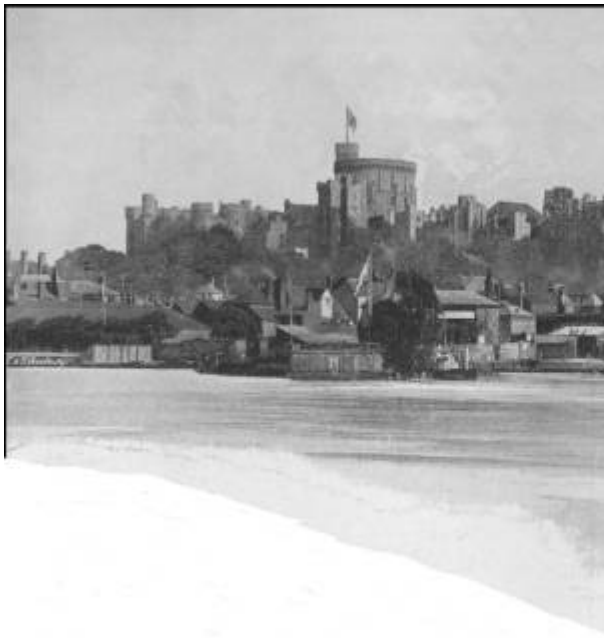
TOLD BY

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, BART



Sir G. Hayter, R.A.] [*From the Royal Collection.*

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA IN CORONATION R



WINDSOR CA

SIXTY YEARS A QUEE

CHAPTER I.

1837–1838.

Death of William IV.—Princess Alexandrina Victoria summoned to th
about the young Queen—Her early training—Severance of the C
—Prorogation of Parliament—Early Railways—Electric Tele
Reception of Wellington and Soult—State of Parties—Result
Canada—The Earl of Durham—Debate on Vote by Ballot.



T the present day, tidings, however fateful or mon unconscious fells and floods to the uttermost limits of Empi years ago. Throughout the brief night of June 19, 1837, th galloping of horses and the ceaseless rattle of flying whe dying at Windsor Castle.

He drew his last breath before dawn on the 20th, and n the highways yet more thickly than before in the early hour IV. Among them were two of very high degree—Dr. Howle and the Marquis of Conyngham, Lord Chamberlain—charg Kensington Palace in order to summon the Princess Victoria and Ireland. Leaving Windsor shortly after two in the n Kensington till five o'clock. The Palace was wrapped ir difficulty that even the gate-porter could be roused, and th the courtyard. At last the Archbishop and the Lord Chamber shown into a room, and left to themselves. **Princess Alexandri** After waiting some time they rang the bell, and desired the it to convey to the Princess their request for an immedi extreme urgency. Again the impatient dignitaries were lef pealed the bell. This time they were informed by the Prince Highness was asleep, and must on no account be disturbed.

"We are come," was their reply, "on business of State

sleep must give way to that."

The attendant yielded, and then, to quote the simple l
Wynn, "in a few minutes she (the Queen) came into the roo
and shawl, her nightcap thrown off, and her hair falling
slippers, tears in her eyes, but perfectly collected and dignifi



Sir W. Beechy, R.A.] [*From the Royal Collection.*

H.R.H. VICTORIA MARIA LOUISA, DUCHESS OF KENT, AND HER MAJE
THE QUEEN AT THE AGE OF THREE.

Next, the Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne, was summo
described in his diary how the young Queen met the Privy C

"Never was anything like the first impression she prod
and admiration which is raised about her manner and l
without justice. It was very extraordinary, and something
for. **Ignorance of Public about the young Queen.** Her extreme yo
ignorance of the world concerning her, naturally excited g

would act on this trying occasion, and there was a considera notwithstanding the short notice that was given."



R. Westall, R.A.] [*From the Royal Collection.*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AT THE AGE OF ELEVEN.

Bowing to the lords present, Queen Victoria, quite simp seat, and proceeded to read her speech in clear, calm acc oath for the security of the Church of Scotland, she receive Councillors present, the two Royal Dukes having precedence

"As these two old men," wrote Greville, "her uncles, k blush up to the eyes, as if she felt the contrast between their

At noon the Queen held a Council, at which the excell already was confirmed. Throughout the trying ceremonies o bore herself with a dignity and composure which amazed, Ministers.

Princess Alexandrina Victoria, upon whose young shoul

had been laid so suddenly, was the only child of Edward, George III., by her Serene Highness Victoria Maria Louisa, c Coburg-Saalfeld, and widow of the Prince of Leiningen. Wil III., had left no children born in wedlock; on his death, there on his niece, who was born on May 24, 1819, and was there accession. Nothing would have been more natural than that as heiress to the Crown, and the qualifications for rule of promise even at that tender age, should have been widely least, that the late King's Ministers should have formed so was not the case. The gossiping Greville repeatedly lays str Her Royal Highness had been brought up, her inexperience of the public about her character and even her appearance; her acquaintance, none of the attendants at Kensington Northumberland, her governess, have any idea of what she easily be imagined, therefore, how greatly the severity of th girl-Queen was exposed was intensified by the anxious and were present at her first Council.



Sir D. Wilkie, R.A.] [*From t*

HER MAJESTY'S FIRST COUNCIL, AT KE



1. HER MAJESTY.
2. Duke of Argyll, Lord Steward.
3. Earl of Albemarle, Master of the Horse.
4. The Right Honourable G. Byng, Comptroller.
5. C. C. Greville, Esq., Clerk of the Council.
6. Marquess of Anglesea.
7. Marquess of Lansdowne, President of the Council.
8. Lord Cottenham, Lord High Chancellor.
9. Lord Howick, Secretary at War.

10. Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Home Department.
11. The Right Honourable T. Spring Rice, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
12. Viscount Melbourne, First Lord of the Treasury.
13. Lord Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
14. The Right Honourable J. Abercrombey, Speaker of the House of Commo
15. Earl Grey.
16. The Earl of Carlisle.
17. Lord Denman, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench.
18. The Right Honourable F. Erskine, Chief Judge of the Bankruptcy Court.
19. Lord Morpeth, Chief Secretary for Ireland.
20. The Earl of Aberdeen.
21. Lord Lyndhurst.
22. The Archbishop of Canterbury.
23. His Majesty the King of Hanover.
24. The Duke of Wellington.
25. The Earl of Jersey.
26. The Right Honourable J. W. Croker.
27. The Right Honourable Sir R. Peel, Bart.
28. H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex.
29. Lord Holland, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
30. Sir J. Campbell, Her Majesty's Attorney-General.
31. Marquess of Salisbury.
32. Lord Burghersh.
33. The Right Honourable T. Kelly, Lord Mayor of London.

Of all the illustrious personages here represer

For the seclusion in which the Princess Victoria had bee will be apparent to those who have studied the domestic a reigns of her uncles George IV. and William IV., which were worst traditions of Royalty. **Her early training.** The Duke of K birth of his daughter, and his widow, over-anxious, perhaps, contagion of evil, sought to protect the Princess Victoria l modern families, would be regarded as unnecessarily sev requires drastic treatment to remove it. On weak or light often seen to work disastrous reaction; happily, the youn intellect of such fibre, and a spirit of such temper, that training by establishing and maintaining in her Court suc never been known since the days of the mythical Round Tab



KENSINGTON P

Her Majesty the Queen was born in the ground-floor room occupying the farthes
the room record



S. P. Denning.] [*From the Dulwich Gallery.*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AT THE AGE OF FOUR.

Queen Victoria's accession was the cause of the depart
deservedly unpopular, whose signature stands first among

Allegiance executed at Kensington Palace. **Severance of th Hanover.** Hitherto, for more than one hundred and twenty y of Great Britain had carried with it the crown of Hanover; was limited to the male line, it passed, on the death of surviving brother, the Duke of Cumberland. It is not ne character of that Prince—it is enough to say that his depart in Hanover was probably cause of regret to very few perso for rejoicing to a great many. Nor, in looking back over the l can any thoughtful person fail to recognise advantage in the of Great Britain and Hanover. Any loss of prestige or dig anticipated has been amply outweighed by the freedom e continental complications. England, while she has forfeited Europe, is in a far stronger position to enforce her wi development of rapid and easy transit have protected Englis that might have been apprehended from an exclusively insul



W. Fowler.] [*From the Royal Collection.*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AS PRINCESS VICTORIA.

One of the incidents of the ceremony of accession comi was the fact that, in signing the Oath for the security of Queen wrote only “Victoria,” instead of her full name “Ale was a happy inspiration which prompted the choice of the has turned out, of the character of the coming reign. Proba her subjects are aware that Her Majesty has two baptismal n interest attached to their origin. The Duke of Kent gave Alexandrina in compliment to the Empress of Russia, inten be Georgiana. The Regent, however, objected to the name G other in this country; so, as the Princess’s father was determ be the first name, it was decided she should not bear the oth

On July 17 the Queen went in State to the House of L **Prorogation of Parliament.** After listening to an Address made the House of Commons, and giving her consent to certain bi read her speech to Parliament in clear and unfalterin paragraph, viewed in the light of subsequent events, must be amply fulfilled than most human promises, however sincerel



W. Behnes.] [*From the Royal Collection.*

BUST OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AS PRINCESS VICTORIA.

"I ascend the throne with a deep sense of the responsibi supported by the consciousness of my own right intentions, a protection of Almighty God. It will be my care to strengthe ecclesiastical, by discreet improvement wherever improvem in my power to compose and allay animosity and discord. A shall, upon all occasions, look with confidence to the wi affection of my people, which form the true support of th ensure the stability of the Constitution."

Every opportunity which was afforded to Parliament judgment on the Queen's demeanour tended to deepen the f created. Greville—the "Man in the Street" of those days—l wrote—

"For forty years he listened at the door,
He heard some secrets and invented more,"

is not an authority on which too much reliance should be pl
a reflection of passing events. It is full of enthusiastic praise

"All that I hear of the young Queen leads to the concl
play a conspicuous part, and that she has a great deal of c
highly of her sense, discretion, and good feeling; but what s
everything are caution and prudence, the former in a degree
one so young, and unpleasing because it suppresses the yo
graceful and attractive.... With all her prudence and disc
spirits, and enters into the magnificent novelties of her
curiosity of a child.... The smallness of her stature is quite
gracefulness of her demeanour."

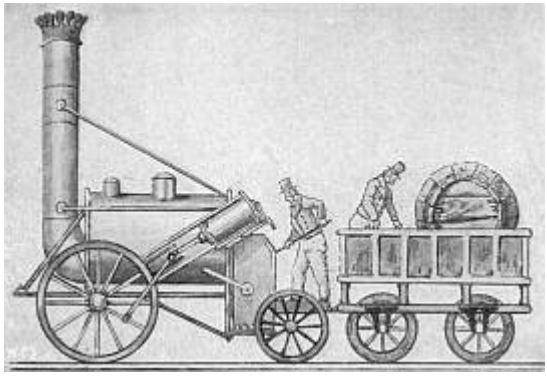


Sir G. Hayter, R.A.] [*From the Print published by Messrs. Graves.*

HER MAJESTY TAKING THE OATH ON HER ACCESSION.

Sixty years ago! It is the second and third generation fr
"God save the Queen! Long live Victoria!" Never before in t
fallen to the lot of any historian to tell the story of such a
unbroken national progress, to trace such a series of peac
accumulation of wealth and diffusion of comfort in a like pe

Sixty years ago! The population of these islands was th it amounts now to upwards of thirty-eight millions. **Early** Manchester Railway, about thirty miles long, had been ope sighted folk to predict an important change in the mode of Birmingham Railway was opened in the year of the Queen between London and Birmingham was finished, and trains v —112¼ miles—at the average speed of twenty miles an ho Railway began running in 1839, and in 1840 there were 83 United Kingdom. At the present time there are 20,000 mile which in 1894 had an authorised capital of £1,099,013,78 £84,310,831, and a net profit of £37,102,518.



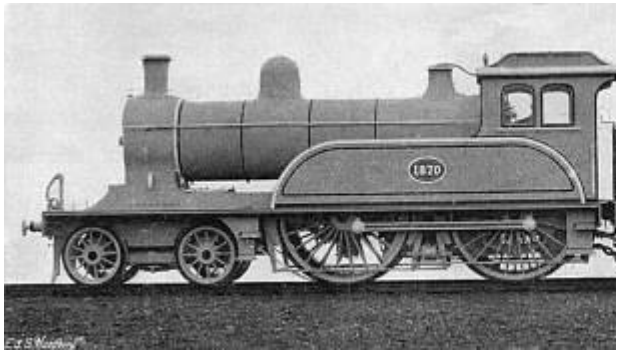
STEPHENSON'S LOCOMOTIVE, "THE ROCKET."

This engine was constructed by Messrs. Stephenson & Co. in 1829, to compete in the trial of locomotive engines held at Rainhill, on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway in October of that year, where it gained the prize of £500. The "Rocket" worked on the Liverpool and Manchester line till 1837, when it was removed to the Midgeholm Railway, near Carlisle. It ceased running in 1843–4, and was presented to the South Kensington Museum in 1862.

In order to convey the impressions of an educated tr transit, the temptation to quote once more from the lively (1837 he became tired of hearing nothing in London exce coming elections, so he resolved to see the new Birming Reaching Birmingham in 12½ hours by coach, he "got u seven in the morning. Nothing can be more comfortable tha put, a sort of chariot with two places, and there is nothing

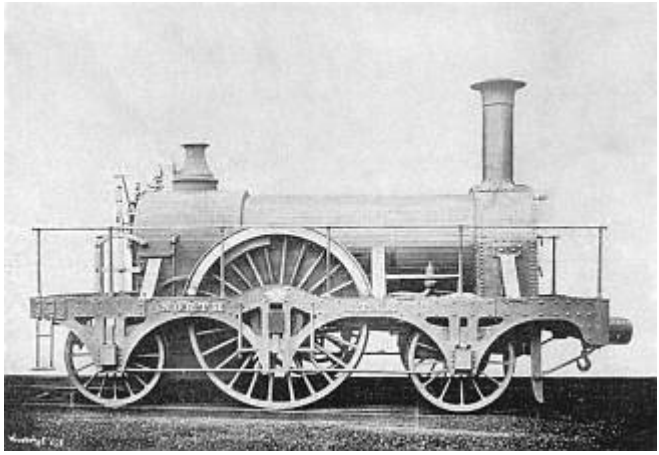
occasional whiffs of stinking air which it is impossible to
sensation is a slight degree of nervousness and a feeling o
sense of security soon supervenes, and the velocity is delight

The “velocity” referred to was regulated to an average o
but the diarist makes mention of a foolhardy driver who v
hour, and was promptly dismissed by the directors.



A MODERN EXPRESS PASSENG

This engine, No. 1870 of the North Eastern Railway, was built in 1896 by t
largest coupled driving wheels hitherto known, viz., 7 ft. 7 in. The diameter o
constructed at the same time, and the weight of each of them with tender fully l



THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY BROAD GAUGE ENGINE “NORTH STAR

This engine was designed by Sir Daniel Gooch in 1836 and built b Stephenson & Co. in 1837. It was one of the first engines belonging to the Grea Railway Company, and continued at work until 1870, running a total distance o miles.

The application of another of the forces of Nature to the has brought about a change in political, military, social, a more complete than that wrought by steam. **Electric Tele** electric telegraph coincided very nearly with the beginning 1835 Mr. Morse, an American citizen, produced a work designed to communicate alphabetical symbols by the interr but he failed to persuade Congress to furnish him with practical application of his discovery. Next year he tried to country; but, meanwhile, Cooke and Wheatstone had instrument, and the brothers Highton with another, both o railways. The growth of this means of communication ma Annual," which shows that in the year 1895–96 about se were delivered through the Post Office, besides those d companies.



J. Doyle ("*H. B.*").] ["*Political Sketches," 1838.*

LA BELLE ALLIANCE.

This sketch represents Marshal Soult meeting his old antagonist, Lord Hill, at the Duke of Wellington's. "At last," he says, "I meet you, I, who have run after you so long!" "La Belle Alliance" is well known as the name of a particular spot, which was one of the points of attack at the Battle of Waterloo.

The Queen's Coronation was deferred till June 1838. It the splendour of the ceremonial. **The Coronation.** Perhaps th least truthful, account has been preserved in one of Barl *Barney Maguire's Account of the Coronation*, set to the tune beginning—

"Och! the Coronation, what celebration
For emulation with it can compare?
When to Westminster the Royal Spinster
And the Duke of Leinster all in order did repair.
'Twas there ye'd see the new Polishemen,[A]
Making a skrimmage at half afther four;
And the Lords and Ladies, and the Miss O'Gradys
All standing round before the Abbey door."



C. R. Leslie, R.A.] [*From th*

A. Lord Willoughby de Eresby. B. The Duke of Norfolk. C. The Marquis of
Queen. F. Lord Melbourne. G. The Bishop of London. H.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN RECEIVING THE SACRAMENT
June 28, 1

Lord Willoughby de Eresby, as Hereditary Lord High Chamberlain, held the State. The Duke of Norfolk was Earl Marshal, the Marquis of Conyngham Lord C the Duchess of Sutherland Mistress of the Robes.



Sir G. Hayter.] [*From the R*

THE CORONATION OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

The moment depicted is when the Archbishop, having placed the Crown on has returned to the altar. It was at this time that the members of the Royal F Abbey rang with cheers and cries of “God save the Queen,” and the animation of

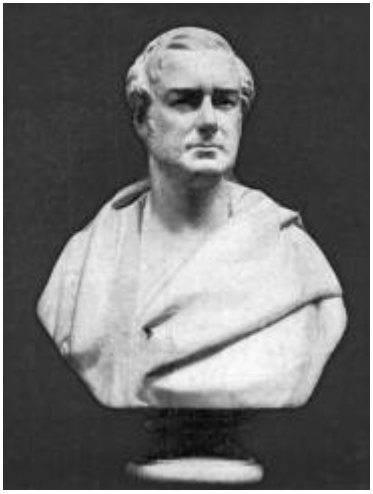


LORD JOHN RUSSELL, AFTERWARDS EARL RUSSELL (1792–1878).

Sat in the House of Commons for forty-seven years. He introduced the great Reform Bill in 1831 and was twice Prime Minister (1846–52, and 1865–6). He was raised to the Peerage in 1861.

Two personages in the procession, who had met under earlier years, met with a tremendous ovation wherever they Duke of Wellington—our Great Duke—and the other was th the puissant Maréchal Soult of the Peninsula and Waterloo- England. Mr. Justin McCarthy has suggested that "the chee day of the Queen's coronation did something genuine and s feeling between this country and France, and efface the bitte the other hand, the anti-monarchical party in France attrib Soult in London to the prevalence of sympathy with Repub **of Wellington and Soult.** Certain it is that when, in later English alliance in the French Assembly he referred with fee Victoria's coronation: "I fought the English," he said, "down last shot in defence of national independence; in the mean and France knows how I was received. The English themse cried 'Soult for ever!'" One may formulate rules of diplomac but who shall weigh the effect of sympathy between a ge gallant foe?

Parliament had voted £243,000 for the expenses of Geo
the effect of a newly-extended franchise may be traced in t
£70,000, which sufficed for that of our present Queen.



M. Noble.] [*National Portrait Gallery.*

SIR ROBERT PEEL
(1788–1850).

Was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1812, Home Secretary in 1822, and again in 1828–30 under the Duke of Wellington. In 1830 he reconstructed the Metropolitan Police. He was Prime Minister in 1834–5, and again from 1841 to 1846. His second Administration was distinguished by the total abolition of the Duty on Corn.

The battle of Reform had been fought out in the countr
before the accession, and there were, as yet, no signs—to q
expression at Tamworth—of the Constitution being "tra
ruthless democracy." On the whole, life—its business and p
forward on much the same lines as before the great Act,
intensely by one party, as it had been pressed forward and
Melbourne was the head of a Whig Administration, of whi
late King had waited impatiently for the first decent
Melbourne and Lord John Russell (who, with the office of H

the House of Commons) had to reckon with an advance wir known as Radicals, and were at least as profoundly avers were from the Tory policy. **State of Parties.** Melbourne and Radicalism and proceed with moderate and safe reforms, al chronic discontent was being fanned to eruption by the e The King's death had relieved the Whig Cabinet from the a moreover, the reliance placed from the first by the young and the intimate relations between them, brought about by enabled the Whigs to assume the peculiar rôle of their o supporters of the throne.

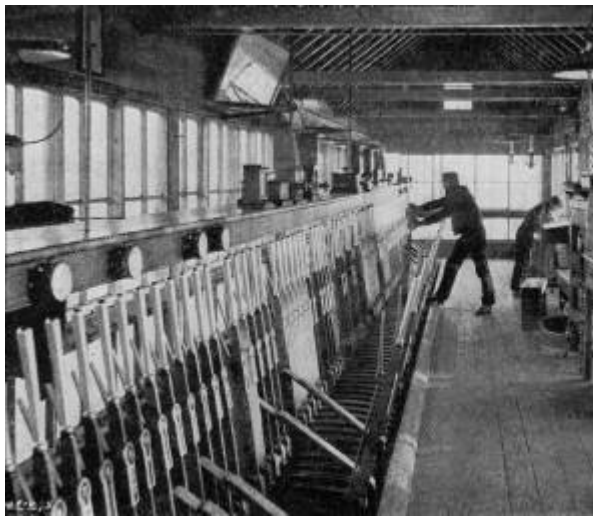
The Tories,[B] on the other hand, approached with Election, which, according to the law as it then stood, follow of the monarch. They knew that the Duchess of Kent had fa education of the Queen; they saw that Melbourne's persona complete ascendancy in the councils of the new Sovereig expect in the country but reverse.

However, the unpopularity of the new Poor Law told constituencies, and the elections left parties almost unchan When the first Parliament of Queen Victoria assembled on Government reckoned a majority of about thirty in the Hou wrote the contemporary compiler of the *Annual Register*, " none. They could carry no measure of any kind but by the su



AN EARLY SIGNAL CABIN.

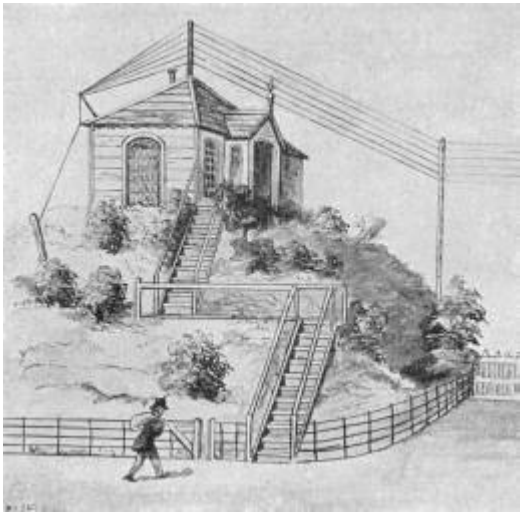
One incident in the short winter session of 1837, oft retains a lasting interest because of the subsequent celebrit rise to it. Mr. Benjamin Disraeli, the son of a distinguisl entered Parliament for the first time as Member for Maidstoı Election Petitions as the opportunity for his maiden speech writes an eye-witness, “and a waistcoat of white, of the Dic of which exhibited a network of glittering chains; large, far black tie, above which no shirt-collar was visible, com countenance lividly pale, set out by a pair of intensely bla very high forehead, overhung by clustering ringlets of coa away from the right temple, fell in bunches of well-oiled rin



A MODERN SIGNAL CABIN.

The Cabin here represented is that at Crow West Junction, Lanc

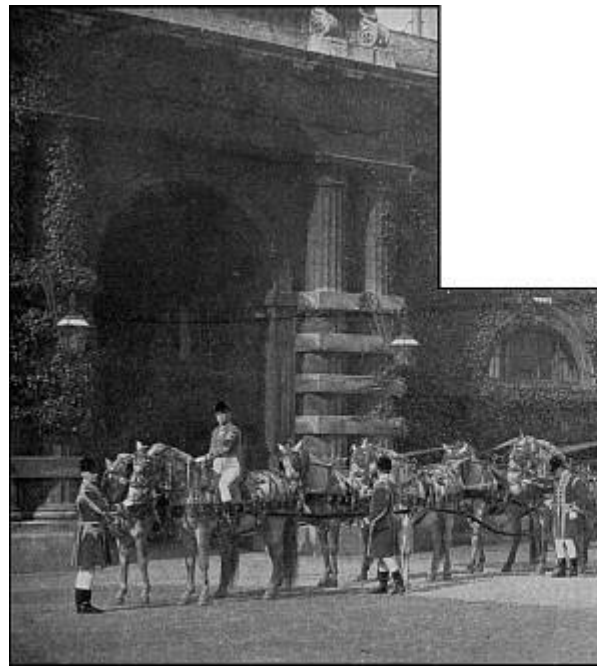
Not a prepossessing personality in the eyes of the Brit when the young orator proceeded to launch into pr accompanied by exaggerated theatrical gestures, the forbear new member's first appearance was overborne by impat affectation. He spoke amid incessant interruption and l temper, which until now he had preserved in a wonderful m of a sentence, and looking the Liberals indignantly in the opening his mouth as widely as its dimensions would adm and almost terrific tone, 'I have begun several times ma succeeded at last; ay, sir, and though I sit down now, the t hear me.'" The contrast between the early manner of this quiet and leisurely bearing in the debates of later years, bet devoted to outward effect.



[*From the "G.W.R. Magazine."*

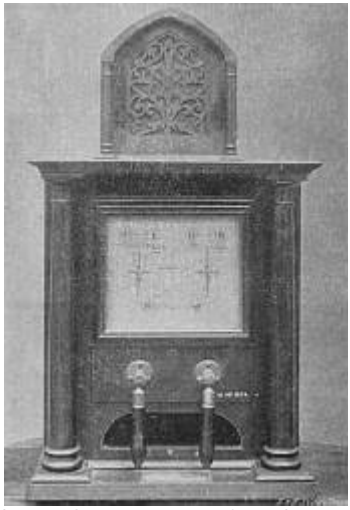
THE FIRST TELEGRAPH STATION (SLOUGH STATION, G.W.R., 1844).

The Prime Minister, William Lamb, second Viscount Me genuinely disposed to moderate reform, but in the habit of with the discouraging question, "Why not leave it a temperament was his lieutenant in the Commons, Lord John evident that the Radicals, though diminished in numbers b were likely to give Ministers trouble in the new Parliament. Brougham, who had conceived a violent dislike to Melbour energy and power of acrid invective against the Governmer to place himself at the head of the Radicals. In his first se allied himself with the Tory Lord Lyndhurst. The opport Canada, to which it is necessary briefly to refer.



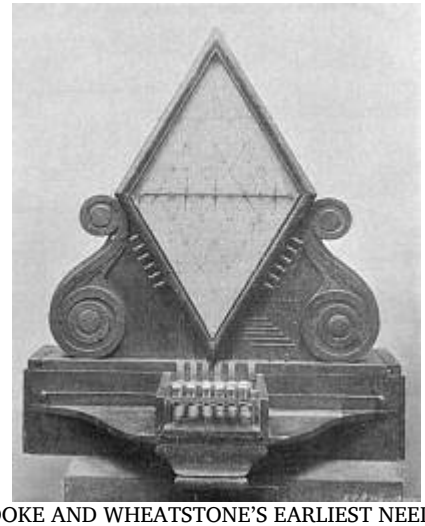
HER MAJESTY'S STA

This Coach, used at Her Majesty's Coronation, was designed by Sir William following are the most important, were executed by Cipriani. *The Front Panel*: Religion, Justice, Wisdom, Valour, Fortitude, Commerce, Plenty, and Victory, p Paul's and the River Thames. *The Right Door*:—Industry and Ingenuity giving a C the Reports of Fame, and Peace burning the Implements of War. *The Back Panel*: drawn by sea-horses, attended by the Winds, Rivers, Tritons, and Naiads, bringi —The Royal Arms, ornamented with the Order of St. George; the Rose, Shamr supporting the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, and on each side the Liberal A with the above ideas. The length of the Carriage is 24 feet; width, 8 feet 3 inch harness is made of red morocco leather. On State occasions eight cream-coloured



EARLY TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENT, FROM PADDIN

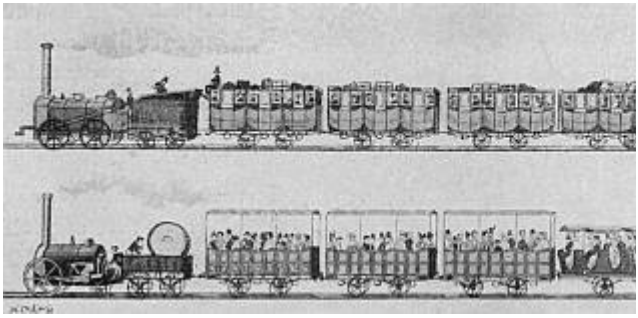
On January 1, 1844, the following message was received from Slough
been committed at Salt Hill, and the suspected murderer was seen to ta
train which left Slough at 7.42 p.m. He is in the garb of a Quaker, witl
nearly down to his feet. He is in the last compartment of the second firs
was identified, apprehended, and convicted. This was the first occasion on
a criminal led to his arrest.



COOKE AND WHEATSTONE'S EARLIEST NEEDLE
TELEGRAPH, REQUIRING FIVE WIRES (1837).

By the Constitution of 1791 Canada had been divided in
Lower Canada, each with its separate Governor, Executive
Privy Council), Legislative Council, appointed by the Crow
Assembly. The bulk of the people of Lower Canada were of F
intensely conservative of the mode of life and habits of F
English law had been established there by proclamation in
1774 French civil law was restored, and free exercise of
guaranteed. Probably all would have gone tranquilly with
population been left to themselves. But they had restless n
Englishmen, and especially Scots and Ulstermen, had set
busy, pushing men of business, traders, and farmers, develo
overflowing, as their children multiplied, into the territ
subjects, and there forming a British party, impatient of the
foreign law of land tenure, and the sleepy, unbusiness-like
Hence arose friction which soon became chronic. **Rebellio**
Council, nominees of the Crown, naturally favoured the Br
themselves at issue with the Representative Assembly. Disc
for many years, and at last matters came to a crisis. T
resolved to resist further encroachment. Headed by Louis P
Member for Montreal, they drew up a protest and laid
Governor, Lord Gosford. They complained of arbitrary infr
and other matters, demanded that the Legislative Council s
ended by refusing to vote supplies. Public meetings w
inflammatory language by Papineau, who dwelt on the exa
in resisting tyranny. Lord Gosford met matters with a high
for the arrest of certain representatives; resistance to their e
and the transition to rebellion was as speedy as probably
ardet—the flame spread to Upper Canada, of which the pe
own, though of a different kind from those of their French
place under the leadership of one McKenzie, a revolution
danger arose from the sympathetic action of certain Am
number of several hundreds, assembled under a person nan
possession of Navy Island in the Niagara River, forming part
present day, with the dense population of the United State
such a position of affairs would undoubtedly prove extreme
authorities proved able to deal with it successfully. The

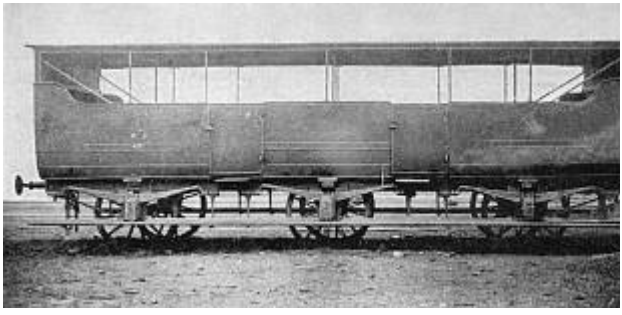
impromptu war, Lord Gosford put down the rising in Lower considerable bloodshed. In Upper Canada, the Governor, afterwards as Sir Francis Head, an amusing writer, sent command to the assistance of Lord Gosford, and, declaring Canadians to suppress the rebellion, handed over 6,000 st Toronto. The people responded gallantly, delighted by thi twelve thousand men assembled under arms, and a single force was enough to decide the fate of the revolt. Desultory bodies of American "sympathisers" at various points along could be said to be over, and there can be no doubt Government adopted a less friendly attitude, British rule in very great jeopardy.



From an old Print] [*at the South Kensington Mus*

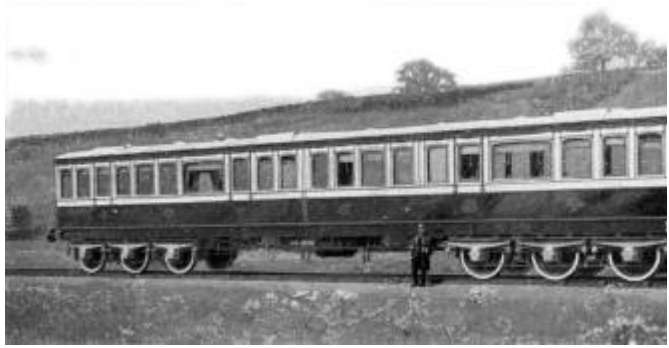
TRAINS ON THE LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY, RUNNING AT T

The upper figure represents a first-class train, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, open carriages.



OLD GREAT WESTERN PASSENGER CARRIAGE.

The Imperial Parliament was summoned to meet on Janu Canadian situation. A Bill was introduced suspending the C and empowering the Queen to appoint a Governor and assume for the time all the functions of the legislature in Wellington, as leader of the Opposition in the Lords, and Sir supported the Government, and the only opposition w Brougham attacked the Bill in a speech of which Melbo laboured and extreme concentration of bitterness." In the o interest to readers of the debate at this day lies in a speech Tory Member for Newark, who taunted Mr. Joseph Hume failure to perform in session their boastful promises during t



THE QUEEN'S SALOON CARRIAGE ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WEST

This is the carriage which has been used by Her Majesty for many years o from Scotland. It contains sitting and sleeping compartments (the former hav ceiling, lined with watered silk), and accommodation for Her Majesty's personal 60 feet long.

The Governor appointed under the Act was the Earl of I ability, who had embraced Radical principles with great ar prevent him interpreting his office as that of a practical c powers vested in him by the Act. **The Earl of Durham.** In dea not stoop to the only way of obtaining convictions—that of the arbitrary course of ordering into exile those connected w of death if they returned. Looking back to the existing state question the real clemency and wisdom of the new Govern

they were at once attacked in the Imperial Parliament, a tyrannical and unconstitutional. Lord Durham had made m Lord Lyndhurst and the Tories joined forces with Lord Br pressing Ministers to disallow the ordinances of which Brougham perceived the opportunity of discomfiting the pressed it. The Ministry were not strong enough to resist. Lo though his recommendations were ultimately carried into ef governing colony, he never recovered the unmerited disg impetuous, and sensitive, he fell into ill-health, and died in His end must ever be regarded as one of those misfo government, for his policy has been amply vindicated si foundation of the whole modern scheme of Colonial governn



Photo by] [*Elliott & Fry.*

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES PELHAM VILLIERS.

Born 1802. Is a grandson of the First Earl of Clarendon, and has represented Wolverhampton in Parliament continuously from 1835 to the present day. He took part, with Cobden and Bright, in the Free Trade movement, and in the passing of the Ballot Act. He and Mr. Gladstone are the only survivors of those who sat in Queen Victoria's first Parliament.



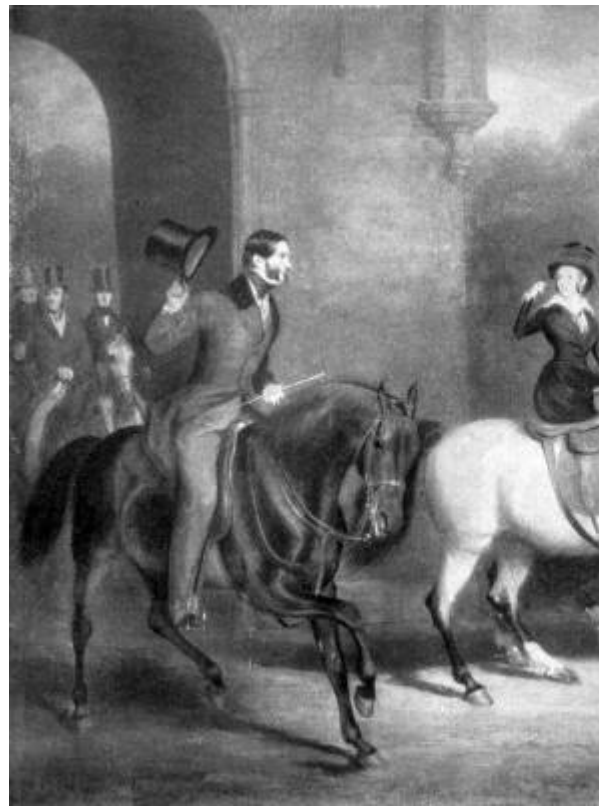
J. Doyle (“*H. B.*”)] [*Political Sketches*, 1838.

THE THREE SINGLES.

Lord Brougham in 1837 had opposed the Government measures relating to Canada. For some time he stood alone, and it was not until the Bill for Abolishing the Canadian Legislature had made considerable progress, that he found himself supported by the Earl of Mansfield and Lord Ellenborough. But though acting together on this occasion, each had his own separate motive and argument, and perhaps there were not three members of the House of Peers who better deserved to be acting singly and without party connection. Lord Brougham is here represented with the Earl of Mansfield on his right arm and Lord Ellenborough on his left.

One other debate in the Commons during this session mu to mark the wide interval which separates the Liberal Party Whig leaders at the beginning of the reign. On February 1 his annual motion in favour of the Ballot in Parliamentary **Ballot.** Hitherto little interest had been attached to the pro with which it was regarded by all but extreme Radicals. several Ministers and many supporters of the Government themselves at the polls to the principle of secret voting. Lo

that to carry such a measure would be tantamount to a repe
that for the Government to promote it would be a breac
supported the extension of the franchise, and he refused to l
his sense of prudence nor of honour would justify." Sir
Government in resisting the motion, and it was rejected by
of 513 Members. This was hailed as a moral victory by
Brougham was jubilant, and told the Lords they must make
reform. A few days later he declared in Greville's room that
years from that time, and many people regarded it as pa
government. On the other hand Greville quotes Charles Villi
whom I sometimes converse," as declaring that it would pr
and that better men would be chosen. In effect, it took, not
reconcile Englishmen to the practice of secret voting; and Mr
the protection thereby afforded to the voter has certainly no
Conservatives from office. But it would be unphilosoph
conceded in 1872 to an experienced and educated electorat
might have been bestowed with equal safety in 1838, or
measure of enfranchisement.



Sir F. Grant, P.R.A.] [*From th*

HER MAJESTY THE Q

Attended by Viscount Melbourne, the Marquis of Conyngham, who raises his hat

CHAPTER II.

1837–1842

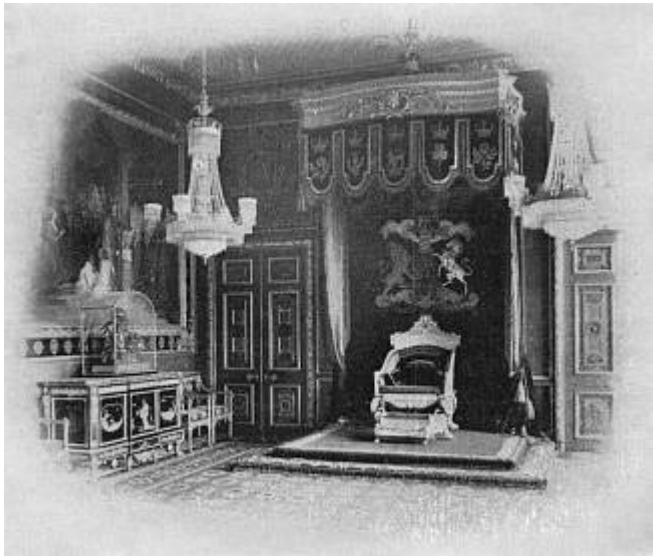
Lord Melbourne's services and character—Prevailing discontent of the Chartists—Riots at Newport and elsewhere—Fall of the Minist

"Bedchamber Question"—Melbourne recalled to Office—The Pen
Betrothal of the Queen—Character of Prince Albert—Announ
Marriage of the Queen and Prince Albert—War declared w
Bombardment of the Bogue Forts—Peace concluded under the Wa



HE ardour and intelligence with which the Queen applied of ceremony and business incident to her position at the he protect her from censorious and even malicious criticism. It exclusive confidence reposed by Her Majesty in Lord M jealousy of others, whose exalted rank gave them what they to access to the presence.

Lord Melbourne's constant attendance at Court had c demeanour in a very remarkable degree. **Lord Melbourne's s** his affectation had been to conceal all traces of seriousnes would sprawl on a sofa, blow a feather about the room, cushion while receiving deputations—the very incarnation o those who anxiously desired to engage his attention, a persuaded by those who knew him best that he had spent s the subject under discussion, was perfectly acquainted w besides, listening most attentively to all that was said. His p how really hard the Prime Minister worked, and told (Melbourne) used to transact business all day in his bedroom that bores might be dismissed with the information that " bedroom."



THE THRONE ROOM AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

But besides this tiresome frivolity of manner, there wa which Melbourne had to put severe restraint on himself i been his custom to season his conversation with a multitu Denison (afterwards Speaker, and subsequently Viscount Oss about some points in the Poor Law Bill, then under consi going out for a ride, and referred Denison to his brother Ge replied Denison, “but he damned me, and damned the Bil “Well, damn it! what more could he do?” quoth Melbourne,

In spite of all his affectation and a degree of underl performed a singularly valuable public service to his country afforded the Queen at the most critical time of her life; a s handsomely acknowledged in the House of Lords by his chie Wellington, in 1841.



Sir David Wilkie, R.A.] [*By permission of the Corporation of Glasgow.*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN 1839.

There was a great deal of brooding discontent in the cou Victoria's reign, which soon passed into a phase calling for a Some have recognised in the Chartist movement the chagri having imparted to the mills of State the impetus necessar for their employers—the merchants, farmers, and mi themselves no better equipped for political action than **discontent of the Working Classes.** But such a suggestion f experience of popular movements. Agitators might declaim i a restricted franchise if their hearers had no other cause fo bitterness lay in the suffering and distress caused by the s high price of bread,[C] and, on the top of all, detestation of th is genuine grievances such as these which, from time to ti those who suffer from them the glaring contrast between th the superfluities of the few. So, in 1838, hungry crowds wer

denunciations of the privileged classes; to believe that the G
Minister were insensible to their sufferings so long as their
supplied; and that Government was no more than a machin
the expense of the masses.



J. Doyle, "*H. B.*"] [*Political Sketches*, 1837.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, M.P., 1775–1847.

Known as "The Liberator." Was an Irish barrister. Elected to the House of Commons in 1828, he was the principal advocate of Catholic Emancipation, and founder of the "Loyal National Repeal Association." The sketch represents him on the watch for an opportunity to attack the Government with the weapon of "Repeal."

It has to be remembered, also, that during the develo
population, consequent on the rapid increase in various indu
classes found themselves at a great disadvantage in nego
owing to the stringent laws regulating trades unions. A w
away before, in 1875, Mr. (now Viscount) Cross should
criminal proceedings in cases of breach of engagement, pla
on equal terms before the law, and enacting that nothing w
workman to do should be illegal when done by a combina
union.

The Whig leaders having declined to re-open the qu
document was drawn up at a conference between a few Ra
and the representatives of the Working Men's Association, fo
on behalf of the proletariate. Universal male suffrage, annua
abolition of the property qualification required at tha
Parliament, payment of members, and equal electoral d
insisted on; of which three, it will be seen, have since been

The Chartists. "There is your Charter!" exclaimed O'Connell,
the Working Men's Association; "agitate for it, and never be
The term took the popular fancy; the programme became
those who supported it were hereafter known as Chartists.

Not a very formidable programme after all, nor one th
constitutional means, but one that, like many other popular
paths by the imprudent zeal of some of its advocates, and
the discontented, unfortunate, or predatory waifs of civilis
any social change for the sake of what plunder it may bring



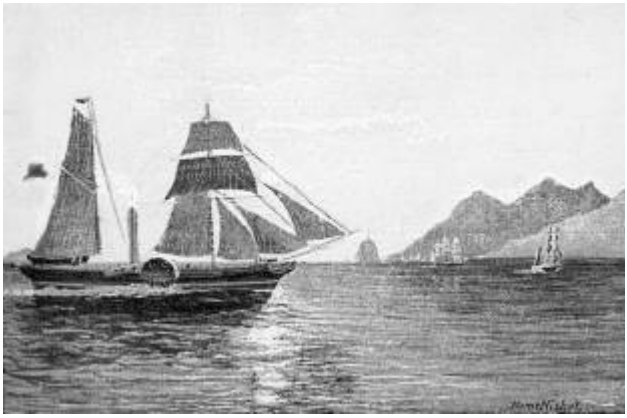
STEAMER POINT, ADEN.

The Peninsula of Aden was added to Her Majesty's dominions by conc
situation at the mouth of the Red Sea, on the direct route to India and tl
invaluable as a coaling-station both for naval and mercantile purposes. In
falls only about once in three years. The town is supplied with wells and
in the solid rock, the construction of which cost over £1,000,000.

In November 1839 the miners of the Newport district of
the number of 10,000 under a tradesman called Frost and a

one Vincent, who had been imprisoned for using seditious l
elsewhere. The mayor and magistrates of Newport, with a
gallant resistance; the rioters were dispersed with a loss of
the mayor, Mr. Phillips, receiving two gunshot wounds.
afterwards convicted of high treason and sentenced to de
methods of government had begun: the death sentence v
mercy to one of transportation for life: even that was subseq
allowed to return to England some years later to find himsel
memory of the past.

But in spite of the punishment of the Newport rioters
different places, Chartism continued to spread until it b
intelligent and fruitful agitation for the repeal of the Corn La



Hume Nisbet.]

"WILLIAM FAWCETT," THE FIRST P. & O. STEAMSHIP, IN THE GUT OF
1837.

This was the first steamer employed in carrying mails to the Penins
1837. Tonnage, 206; horse-power, 60.

This great question was brought under the consideration
of 1839, by Lord Brougham in the Lords on February 18, a
Charles Villiers in the Commons; but the motion for inqu
division in the former and by a majority of 189 in the
country, however, were to hear plenty about the Corn Duties

The Whig Ministry were now approaching the end of th

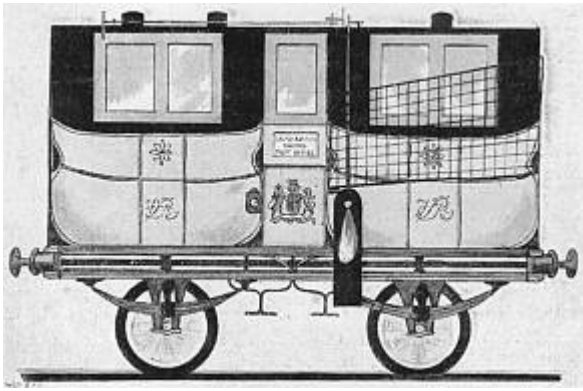
steadily losing favour in the country. They had earned the en
apathy to further reform; and the novel advantage of Roya
for a Whig Prime Minister did not affect the general d
Meanwhile, Peel was indefatigable on the platform securing
Conservatism.

Drifting thus helplessly in the doldrums of unpopulari
foundered on April 9, the immediate cause being a Bil
Constitution of Jamaica. **Fall of the Ministry.** The second read
majority of five; but the resignation of the Ministry was
Majesty's hands and accepted. It put an end to an intolerabl
the division Greville wrote in his diary: "The Government is
the debate next week may possibly prolong its existence, as
man, but it cannot go on. They are disunited, dissatisfied, an



W. W. Lloyd.]
A MODERN LINER COMING UP THE THA

The Royal Mail Steamer "Caledonia," belonging to the P. & O. Compan
Fawcett." Tonnage, 7,758, horse-power, 11,000.



EARLY TRAVELLING POSTAL VAN, LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILW

The Queen sent first for the Duke of Wellington, but he for leading a Government without a majority in the House on the grounds of his age and deafness, and advised Her M Robert Peel. That statesman replied, that having been party brought about the situation, nothing should make him reco of it, and he formed a Cabinet without delay. **Sir Robert Peel** and unforeseen difficulty, known as "The Bedchamber **Question."** Peel found no difficulty in filling up the importa until it was explained to him that the Court Offices were va ones, and that they also must be supplied. He took up a explained in Parliament, learnt from it for the first tir appointments, and submitted to the Queen a list of name below the rank of Lady of the Bedchamber. But Her Maje reader will more readily understand her reluctance to attendants, of whom she had grown fond, by remembering youth, and the very few acquaintances she possessed at the b

A difficulty of such slender proportions seems one that but it was not to be. The Queen was inflexible, and Peel, on **Melbourne recalled to Office.** Lord Melbourne and his colleagu followed in both Houses, and the incident disappeared in was relieved from a position the reverse of enviable, and brunt of a tirade from the relentless Brougham and resu allowed to slip from a somewhat reluctant hand.



TRAVELLING POSTAL VAN ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAI

Interior, showing sorters at work, and exterior with net extended for taki and bag hung ready for delivery while the train is in motion.

As for the cause of dispute, it was not finally dispo marriage, when, on the suggestion of Prince Albert, it wa Ministry the Queen should arrange for the voluntary resi being relations or very intimate friends of leaders in opposi of the Prime Minister, be inconvenient to retain in office.



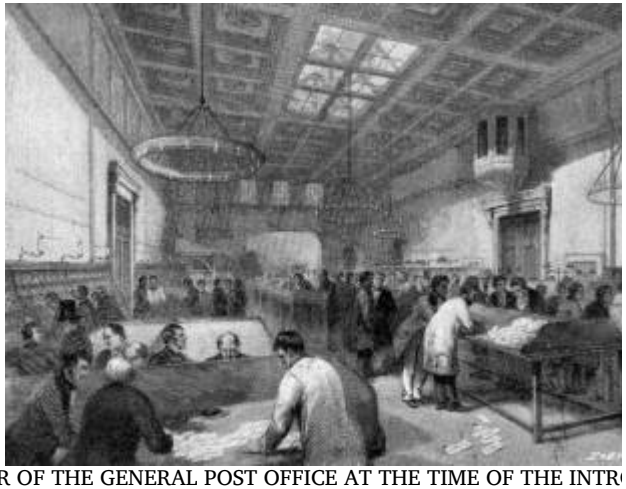
J. A. Vinter.] [*National Portrait Gallery.*

SIR ROWLAND HILL,
1795–1879.

Originator of the system of uniform Penny Postage
with prepayment by stamps.

It sometimes happens that Ministries which are least co
their career or the talents of those who compose them,
lasting benefits on the nation. The crowning achie
administration originated neither with a Minister, nor w
officials upon whom Ministers rely to make up for
departmental work, but with a humble school teacher. Nobo
postage with the name of Mr. Spring Rice, the Chancellor
the way for it in the Budget of 1839, but it is inseparably a
its inventor, Sir Rowland Hill. The son of a schoolmaster, R
inborn love for arithmetic, and became mathematical mas
Penny Post. This natural talent, it is said, was directed to the
by an anecdote told of Coleridge, who happened to see a po
refuse to accept delivery of a letter from a postman becaus
the postage—one shilling. Coleridge, hearing that the letter
naturedly insisted on paying the fee, notwithstanding the
sooner was the postman's back turned than she showed hi
nothing but a blank sheet. It had been agreed between her a
send her such a blank sheet once a quarter so long as things

the cover so that she should not require to accept delive
should get his mute message without need to pay postage
fallacy which opened the way to such innocent roguery, and
means to remedy it. He published his design in pamphlet
bold proposition that the smaller the fee charged for carryin
the multiplication of correspondence, and the larger the
proposed an uniform charge upon letters of one penny
distance. It was the application to the public service of a c
large fortunes have been repeatedly realised in private
unhesitatingly condemned by the Post Office authorities.
Lichfield, spoke of it in the House of Lords as the wildest an
all the wild and extravagant ones he had ever listened to. C
the Post Office, declared the experiment was certain to fa
that no obstruction should be placed in the way of it,
afterwards be blamed for not giving it a trial. Lastly, Syd
representing educated public opinion: “A million of revenue
nonsensical Penny Post Scheme, to please my old, excellen
friend, Noah Warburton. I admire the Whig Ministry, and
good things than all the Ministries since the Revolution; but
unworthy marks of weakness, and fill reasonable men with a



INTERIOR OF THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AT THE TIME OF THE INTR
PENNY POSTAGE.

Mr. Warburton and Mr. Wallace were the two memb warmly advocated the project of Rowland Hill. But credit is Mr. Spring Rice, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, in th quarters of a million, was bold enough to adopt the scheme his Budget. Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Goulbourn criticised ground that it involved a risk of loss to the revenue which o existing state of the finances; but on a division the resolutio 102, and the Bill carrying it into effect subsequently pas reform, the offspring of the genius of an obscure mathemat brought to light, has since been adopted by every civilised realise the boon thereby conferred on commercial and g necessary to recall the postal regulations in force in Gre Letters could not be prepaid; the charge for postage varied a according to the weight, shape, and size of letters. Thus, a Brighton cost the recipient a fee of eightpence; the rate from 3½*d.*, and to Belfast 1*s.* 4*d.* No wonder, then, that, in a Chancellor of the Exchequer found himself supported i petitions from commercial centres in favour of cheaper post this: there was the flagrant injustice of the system of off Government and of Parliament had the privilege of free po letters but for those of their friends by simply writing the privilege had grown to the dimensions of a gross abus friendship of a Minister were not the least shy of pestering was defrauded, and those who were least able to bear the order to recoup the Department for the loss on letters writte

GENERAL POST OFFICE, ST. MARTIN'S

This building, erected in the reign of George IV., is still used as the c



MAIL COACHES LEAVING THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, 1837.

From a print of that date.

Such being the case for reform from a popular point of v
from a departmental one. The Post Office had then, as
conveying correspondence; but the high rates charged h
means of infringing that monopoly. There had arisen all sc
enterprises for carrying letters at cheap rates. It had been
which considered Mr. Hill's scheme that five-sixths of
London and Manchester had been smuggled for many y
despatched sixty-seven letters by unlawful agency for ever
Post Office. Between 1815 and 1835 the population had incr
the stage-coach duty by 128 per cent., yet the revenue of
stationary.

The proposed reduction from an average rate of sixpen

certainly a startling one. The Committee above referred to h twopenny rate, but Spring Rice told the House of Con convinced that the loss to the revenue (for no practical ma Hill himself, doubted that loss there must be) would be estimated in his Budget the sacrifice at about £700,000.



GENERAL POST OFFICE—NEW NORTH BUILDING.

This building, completed in 1895, is occupied by the official, financial, a clerical staffs of the Post Office.

The wildest enthusiasts can never have contemplated results as revealed by the Post Office returns of 1895–6. In 1 and 44,000 newspapers delivered through the Post Office in of 124,000 deliveries. In the twelve months of 1895–6 deliveries (exclusive of telegrams) amounted to the stupend representing 2,248 times the volume of business transacted i profit of £3,632,122. **Its remarkable Success.** Certain races of have never acquired the art of counting beyond two; eve reckoned as “plenty.” Such figures as those quoted above powers of calculation; very few persons are able to appreher less can they grasp the reality of growth represented in th the magnitude of the Post Office business at the present day miscarriages. The value of property found in letters opened in 1896 amounted to £580,000.



[*From an Engraving.*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN LEAVING WINDSOR CASTLE FOR THE REVIE
September 28, 1837.

The Queen, who is in semi-military habit and rides a white horse, is attende
uncle, the King of the Belgians, on her right, with Lord Hill, Commander of th
on her left, and the Duke of Wellington behind.

The Penny Post, then, endures as the single masterpiec
affording another example, if one were wanting, how n
achievements on which they pride themselves least. Mac
India at this time, had re-entered Parliament as member f
Cabinet as Secretary for War. Greville quotes him as havin
could destroy all that he had written up to that date, for h
thrown away upon *opuscula* unworthy of his talents." He ha

serious work—the History of England. But much of his lit
opuscula: most people esteem Macaulay the essayist far mc
historian or Macaulay the Minister. Greville himself,
unconsciously illustrates the inability of men to judge
Speculating what Macaulay might have been "if he had v
away his intellect as I have done mine," the diarist proce
trained and subjected to moral discipline, I might have a
part." Possibly; but in that case the journal, by which alone
never been written.



CENTRAL POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

This large building, officially known as the "G.P.O. West," occupies the cc
Street opposite to the General Post Office at St. Martin's-le-Grand. It was erected
is entirely devoted to telegraphic business. The uppermost three floors are ope
the interior of one of which we give a view on page 31.

Before the close of the year announcement was made
importance, which was to affect in a very large degree the n
as well as the character and happiness of the monarch
November 23 the Queen held a Privy Council at Buckingh
her intention to marry her cousin, the Prince Albert of Saxe-

"About eighty Privy Councillors were present," writes
were thrown open and the Queen came in, attired in a plain
a bracelet containing Prince Albert's picture. She read

sonorous, sweet-toned voice, but her hands trembled so exce
able to read the paper which she held."



W. C. Ross, A.R.A.] [*By permission of Messrs. Graves.*

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT AT THE TIME OF HIS MARRIAGE.

Prince Albert, the second son of Ernest, Duke of Saxe
daughter of Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Gotha-Attenburg, was
the Queen, having been born on August 26, 1819. Roya
outcome of purely political or prudential calculation that p
the deeper personal feelings are not allowed to weigh with
but young men and women are not the less human because
and Queen Victoria's marriage was as much a love match
Character of Prince Albert. But she had set her affections on o
not commonly to be found in any station of life. Not only
handsome and amiable, but he had sedulously cultivated

order. He had made himself a good musician, he had pene made a special study of social politics, and was well read known to have steered a clear course among the temptati young man of princely rank and fortune. All this he might h not been something to balance it, he might have proved nc Queen of the English. But there was another side to his completely without the fastidious or shy manner which sor learning, for his manner in society was extremely fascinat soon to prove himself capable in business. Last, but not public, he was an accomplished horseman, and devoted to fi



W. A. Knell.] [*From the Royal Collection.*

THE LANDING OF PRINCE ALBERT AT DOVER, February 6, 1

His Royal Highness experienced very bad weather in crossing the

The Queen opened Parliament in person on January included the formal announcement of her betrothal to Pr **Parliament.** Strangely enough the first criticism came from t her subjects the least likely to question Her Majesty's dec ought to have been officially declared that Prince Albert wa to insert the word "Protestant" in the Address in reply to Lord Melbourne thought the amendment was superfluous, b

division.

Less harmonious were the proceedings of the followir when Lord John Russell moved for a grant of £50,000 a yea paid out of the Consolidated Fund. **Debates.** Colonel Sibth known for his eccentricity, moved an amendment to sul supported by Sir Robert Peel and the Opposition. Lord warmth, declaring that “no Sovereign of this country had be as her present Majesty had been”; but the Government combination of Tories and Radicals, and Colonel Sibthorpe’s majority of 104.



W. Drummond.] [*From an Engraving in the British Museum.*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN HER BRIDAL DRESS.

The fact is that people who have grown up familiar only the Royal family with the public can hardly realise how pr were held regarding the Queen, and how much prejudice Pr

A famous duel. On the 17th of the very month in which the was fought between Mr. Horsman, Whig member for Cock who had used discourteous and disloyal language about th Canterbury. Horsman had said that Bradshaw had the tongu a coward. After an exchange of shots, the seconds induc apologise. It may be mentioned here that the abolition of objects to which Prince Albert devoted his efforts after his the substitution of Courts of Honour to arbitrate in quar though he did not prevail on the Commander-in-Chief to es doubt that the Prince's personal influence was greatly the c which was in full force during the early years of the reign.

The Queen's marriage to Prince Albert was celebrated c the summer of that year the Queen was fired at by a lun Constitution Hill with the Prince, but happily escaped all i sometimes hears doubts expressed about the necessity for th for the safety of Royal personages, who, it is supposed by so themselves more freely to the goodwill of their subjects. But than this—that, however popular or deserving a monarc crazed or desperate individuals with schemes of insu opportunity to carry them out.



Sir G. Hayter, R.A.] [*From the Royal Collection* (*by permissi*

A. Prince George of Cambridge. B. Duchess of Cambridge. C. Princess Mar
Adelaide. G. Prince Albert. H. The Queen. J. Duke of Sussex. K. Arch
Cambridge. N. Duke of Cambridge.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT AT T



W. H. Overend.] [*From Contemporary Sketches.*

THE "VOLAGE" AND "HYACINTH" ENGAGING TWENTY-NINE CH

The relations of Great Britain and the East India Compa years been drifting into very unfriendly conditions, arising Chinese Government had strictly prohibited the import commanding the sincere sympathy of those in this countr opium as an unmitigated physical and moral evil. But In from the opium trade, and her traders used every device to suspected, and the Foreign Secretary, Lord Palmerston, enc policy of the Chinese Government had nothing to do with t was concerned only to protect the native opium industry. wheels of diplomacy ran heavily between the "Heavenly Dyn Office for many years, till at last they were brought to a sta war. Lord Palmerston had appointed three superintendents British traders in Chinese ports, and invested them with Thus it came to pass that when, after months of pr Government at last announced that "they could not interfer British subjects to violate the laws of the country wit practically forbidding the opium trade, Captain Elliott, th between the lines of the despatch, and, on the Chinese autho of opium in British vessels, requested the Governor of In protection of Englishmen trading in China. The request wa the despatch of two frigates, the *Volage* and the *Hyacinth*, w

of twenty-nine junks below Hong Kong, blew up one of th the rest about in fine style.



J. Doyle (“*H. B.*”).] [*Political Sketches, 1840.*

CHINESE JUGGLERS.

Sir J. Graham, who attacked the Government with a Motion in regard to the conduct of the Chinese War in 1840 and nearly defeated them, is here represented as drawing forth reels of Chinese Papers and Blue Books from Lord Palmerston. John Bull, in the background, is remarking, “What an enormous quantity of paper for any man to swallow!”

A strong armament of fourteen warships and several
Singapore, the command of which was given to Admiral Ell
his arrival, however, in the *Melville*, 74, the second in c
Gordon Bremer, captured the island of Chusan, on July 5, v
six miles in circumference. Negotiations for peace were tl
authorities prolonged them on so many various pretexts, wh
the Bogue, near Canton, that Commodore Bremer broke off
for action. **Bombardment of the Bogue Forts.** The Bogue Forts
them were captured on January 7, 1841; after furt
bombardment was re-opened on February 19, and the w
taken. After each successive engagement, Captain Ellio
attempted to obtain a pacific settlement with the enemy; bu
interpreted by the Mandarin as a sign of weakness, and it wa
Hugh Gough, had fought their way to the walls of Canton th
announce that terms of peace had been agreed to, just forty-
attack on Canton was to have taken place.

SIGNATURES OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCE CONSORT IN 1840.

Peace concluded under the Walls of Nankin. Once more pe hostilities were resumed; Chusan was re-occupied; Amoy, b impregnable, was taken by assault on August 25, 1842; Ningpo followed; and when Sir H. Gough appeared Government finally agreed to accept the terms imposed as millions and three-quarters sterling were exacted as an in Kong was ceded to Great Britain, and five principal Chines British trade.



C. R. Leslie, R.A.] [*From th*

A. Duchess of Gloucester. B. Duchess of Kent. C. Duke of Sussex. D. Que
Infant. G. Archbishop of York. H. '

THE CHRISTENING OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL AT

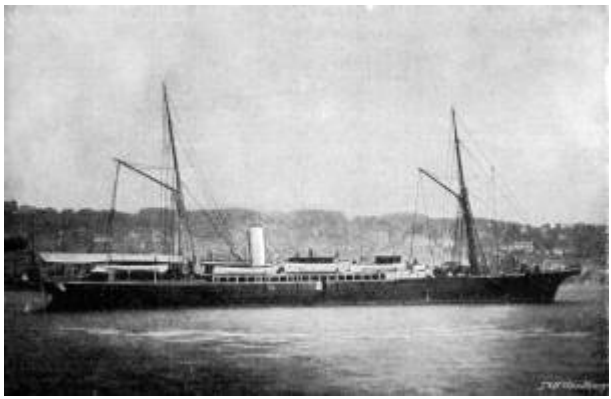
Her Majesty’s eldest child, the Princess Royal, was born November 21, 1840,

CHAPTER III.
1841–1846.

Unpopularity of the Whigs—Fall of the Melbourne Ministry—Peel's C
of Sir A. Burnes and Sir W. Macnaghten—The Retreat from Cabul
—The Corn Duties—The Pioneers of Free Trade—Failure of P
Russell's conversion to Free Trade—Peel and Repeal—Rupture o
repealed—Defeat and Resignation of the Government—Review of



HE closing months of the Melbourne Ministry afford mel
The Government went on steadily losing popularity in the
in Parliament. **Unpopularity of the Whigs** The sword, long imp
Baring, who had succeeded Spring Rice as Chancellor of the
a deficiency in his Budget of nearly two millions, which h
adjustment of the sugar and timber duties, which brou
Government by a majority of thirty-six. Still, Ministers
determined at length to make a bid for the Free Trade
intention to propose a permanent reduction in the duty on
fell flatly; people only saw in this sudden conversion anot
office, for the Whigs hitherto had been inflexible in resist
Melbourne had sworn roundly that of all the mad projec
surrender of duties was the maddest; and Russell had b
employing fewer expletives. The duty on imported cor
legislation in 1815, and was on a sliding scale according t
was 27*s.* on each quarter of wheat when the price fell be
proportion as the price rose till it stood at 1*s.* when the pric
upwards.



TELEGRAPH CABLE SHIP “MONARCH.”

This ship was built and is maintained by the Post Office specially for t
and repairing of submarine telegraph cables. She is fitted with sheaves in t
over which the cables are led. The “Alert” is another ship employed for
purpose.

The next move in Parliament was a vote of no confiden
and then at last Lord John Russell announced that Her M
dissolve Parliament immediately. **Fall of the Melbourne** returnable on August 19, by which date the political tables The Conservatives who went to the country in a minori majority of seventy-six. It is notable that in recording this the first time exchanges the title of Whigs for that of Liberals



A PORTION OF A TELEGRAPHIC OPERATING ROOM AT THE GENERAL PO
LONDON.

The number of telegraphic messages transmitted from the various London o
1895–6 was 27,025,193, and the total for the United Kingdom, 78,839,610.
messages—three in each direction—are now transmitted along a single wire at th

Before following the fortunes of the Administration reference must be made to mournful news which, while pe round the hustings and polling booths, were slowly apı Central Asia. **Peel's Cabinet.** The most serious reverse to Bı disaster to British arms which have happened in the present events which may thus briefly be recapitulated. In 183 Orientalist and traveller, arrived as British agent at Cabul, c name, in the north of Afghanistan. The Prince of that fragn Ahmed Shah was Dost Mahomed Khan, an usurper, it is true of remarkable ability, and a sagacious and bold ruler. D feelings towards England, but, for some reasons now unknov by the Foreign Office. Captain Burnes thoroughly trusted Do failed to convince his employers that in his disputes wi greatly preferred relying on English influence to accepting th to him by Russia and Persia. Burnes was instructed to treacherous, and at last Lord Auckland, Governor-General

Runjeet Singh, hostile to Dost, and with the purpose of rest whom Dost had deposed from the throne of Cabul. **The Afgha** Cabul, overthrew the brave Dost, and enthroned Soojah, wh Mahomed was a foe of no ordinary mettle. On November allied force of the English and Shah Sooja at Purwandurra win the battle, the gallantry of his Afghan cavalry caused it was too wise to believe that he could resist for long the forc after the battle he rode into his enemy's camp and placed hi Macnaghten, the British Envoy at Soojah's Court. Dost was l was returned to him, he was sent to India and provided with



J. Doyle ("*H. B.*").]

LORD AUCKLAND,
1784–1849.

Governor-General of India, 1835–1841.

But Dost was the darling of his people. They hated Sc forced on them, and they rose in revolt against him. **Mur Macnaghten.** Burnes was the earliest victim, for although, in stoutly for Dost, the insurgents believed him to have betr

brother and all their party, man, woman, and child, were h
second and favourite son of Dost Mahomed, now put
insurrection, and the shameful part of the story began. Hith
enough in English dealings with this brave people: but the
blunders provided they are clear of disgrace; one cannot, h
after a few weeks' fighting, British troops, having been r
demoralised that their officers could not get them to star
General Elphinstone, the chief in command, was an expe
health had broken down before the insurrection began,
Governor-General begging to be relieved of his command, w
unfit to continue. Unfortunately there was some delay in a
the trouble came before Elphinstone could be relieved. Ag
Brigadier Shelton, the second in command, no reflections l
proved lamentably supine at moments when prompt actio
went from bad to worse with the British force in cantonmer
Elphinstone, grievously weakened by disease, could be brou
but abject surrender. Abject surrender! not quite uncondit
humiliating terms, including the release of Dost Mahomed a
of Cabul by the British.



Sir Keith A. Jackson.] [*From "Sketches in Afghanistan."*

CABUL IN 1839.

Cabul, the seat of government of the Ameer of Afghanistan, is at the present
(1897) an open town, though it was formerly surrounded by walls of brick and
The only building of any importance is the Bala Hissar, or Citadel, containing
apartments of the Ameer. Besides being a place of great strategic importance, C
is the centre of the trade of Central Asia.



J. Doyle (“*H. B.*”).]

LORD ELLENBOROUGH,
1790–1871.

Governor-General of India, 1841–
1844.

Bad as this was there was darker disgrace to come. The
the part of the British from a foolish “Micawber” hope that
on the part of the Afghans, no doubt, in order that the adve
passes impracticable. Macnaghten, the British Envoy, seems
prevailing demoralisation, and fell into a trap prepared for
very moment when he (Macnaghten) was negotiating openl
entered into a conspiracy with Akbar to destroy them,
nominal monarch, and to secure the appointment of Ak
punishment made no long tarrying, for Akbar was acting
accompanied by three officers, rode out one morning to a c
west bank of the Cabul river. It was a solitary place, as h
contemplated treachery, but they had not been confer
surrounded by a crowd of armed country people. The Briti
Akbar; at that moment Macnaghten and his companions
scuffle took place; Akbar drew a pistol, a gift from the Envoy

body. Macnaghten fell from his horse and was instantly he
was killed also, and the other two officers, Mackenzie and
the town.



W. Simpson, R.I.] [*From Sketches and Descriptions obtained on the spot.*

THE REMNANT OF AN ARMY.

The gate shown is the Cabul Gate of Jellalabad. It was from the top of
the sentry on duty first caught sight of the solitary figure, clad in sheep
riding a bay pony, lean, hungry, and tired, who alone survived the ma
Khyber and Jugdulluck Passes. Dr. Brydon's form was bent from weakne
so worn out with fatigue that he could scarcely cling to the saddle. The
mountain in the background is the Ram Koond.

Deeper and deeper grows the horror—more profour
proceeds. General Elphinstone and Brigadier Shelton lay in
fighting men, with guns, and camp followers to the num
bloody remains were dragged in triumph through the streets
raised to avenge him. Major Eldred Pottinger was for cuttin
the field, but no one would listen to him: negotiations were
the British force were allowed to march out, leaving all th
treasure and six officers as hostages. **The Retreat from Cab**
16,000 souls, to march through the stupendous Khyber Pa
depth of winter. Akbar Khan's safe-conduct proved the sh
would not, or, as seems to have been the case, he could not

fanatic Ghilzies, who hovered along the route—shootir wretched fugitives. Akbar, indeed rode with Elphinstone, ar declared, that he could do nothing with his handful of ho hillmen. At last it became evident that a choice must be r saved either from a bloody death or from perishing of col wind. Akbar proposed to take all the women and childre convey them to Peshawur. The awful nature of the dilemma a proposal was agreed to. Lady Macnaghten was placed in husband: with her went Lady Sale, Mrs. Trevor, and eight an extreme favour, a few married men were allowed to acc Elphinstone and two other officers were also taken as hosta far as the Jugdulluck Pass. Then came the end: the hillsid mountaineers; the 44th Regiment were ordered to the threatened to shoot their officers, broke their ranks, and w Afghans. A general massacre followed. **Annihilation of the Br** 16,000 souls who marched out of Cabul, a sorry score of fu horrible defile alive. Sixteen miles from Jellalabad, only six knife was plied, until, at last, one solitary haggard man, Dr. to tell of the literal annihilation of the army of Cabul, an commanding in that place, that his wife was in the hands of



Thomas Sully.] [*By permission of Messrs. Graves.*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN 1838.

This portrait was painted from life at Buckingham Palace by Mr. Sully, an American Artist, whose daughter, about the same age as Her Majesty, took the Queen’s place and wore the jewels while these were being painted into the picture. Her Majesty came in while the young lady was thus attired and conversed with her.



F. Winterhalter.] [*By permission of Messrs. Graves.*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, ABOUT 1845.

This illustration is from a very beautiful coloured lithograph prepared in 1851 in compliance with Her Majesty's kind suggestion that a portrait should be prepared which, in those days of expensive prints, might be sold at a price within the reach of her less well-to-do subjects.

There is little more to add. It had been part of Elphins
Akbar Khan that Jellalabad and Candahar should be evacua
should reach the former place, and orders had been sent to (
General Nott in Candahar to abandon these towns. Luckil
right British stamp, and they refused to obey. Akbar Khan
Sale not only held that place but gave battle to the Afghans
and made ready to co-operate with General Nott at Candaha
Cabul. But the faculties of Lord Auckland, the Governor
Regardless of British prestige, the very keystone of our r
precipitate recall of all the troops in Afghanistan. Luckily,
just drawing to a close, and Lord Ellenborough came out to

At first he issued a proclamation endorsing the withdrawal spirited counsel prevailed in the end. The re-conquest of Ca entry of General Pollock into the capital on September 15, 1 the unfortunate Shah Soojah had paid the penalty of the English diplomacy, and had been assassinated by the peopl the English ladies and children who had been taken under the story has been written in a once famous book, Lady Sa that lady, General Sir Robert Sale, was sent to recover th innumerable hardships. General Elphinstone had died—the for his fame; the rest were found in a hill fort in the Indian C who, having heard of Akbar Khan's defeat, was easily bribe retreat from Cabul had begun on January 6, but the new March 7.



Lowes Dickinson.] [*National Portrait Gallery.*

RICHARD COBDEN,
1804–1865.

The son of a yeoman farmer in Sussex. Entered Parliament as Member for Stockport in 1841 and immediately took the lead in the House of Commons of the party identified with the cause of

Free Trade, a cause he had already done much to strengthen. He opposed the Crimean War, and brought about the fall of the Palmerston Government in 1857, by carrying a vote condemning their action in regard to the Chinese War. He negotiated the commercial treaty with France in 1860.

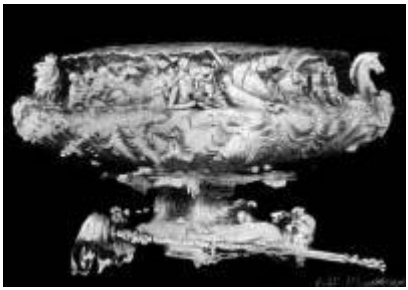
The Tories—or, as they must in future be called, the Co to power by a strong wave of reaction in 1841, but it was t Robert Peel, to shake the fabric of the Party to its base. T dubious authenticity, about this statesman, how that in his Robert, warned Lord Liverpool that if the young man did n would go over to the Whigs and be lost to his party, wher appointed him Irish Secretary. No doubt Peel was far mo reform than the average Whig, and there was something made him leader of the Tories. At first all went smoothly Commons was chief of the Ministerial forces and master of first note of approaching storm was sounded on the eve of February, 1842. The Duke of Buckingham, Lord Privy Seal, the Cabinet on January 31. The reason for this, as the Du Parliament, lay in the following expression in the Queen' your consideration the state of the laws which affect the imp articles, the produce of foreign countries." **The Corn Duties.** T among the usual ceremonial or occasional paragraphs, Ministerial programme, and at once excited extraordinary February 9, when Peel was to propound his scheme, the de League marched down in procession to Westminster, and it police on duty to keep them from taking possession of Commons.



Frank Holl, R.A.] [*By permission of the Birmingham Liberal Association.*

JOHN BRIGHT, 1811–1889.

He was the son of a Rochdale cotton spinner; entered Parliament as M.P. for Durham in 1843, and represented Manchester 1847–54, and Birmingham from that date to his death. He was appointed President of the Board of Trade in 1868, and in 1873 and again in 1881 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and one of the most eloquent and convincing speakers of the century. He is principally remembered for his advocacy of the Repeal of the Corn Laws.



Designed by J. Flaxman, R.A.] [*In the Royal Collection.*

SILVER GILT BOWL.

This beautiful specimen of art workmanship was made for King George IV. when Prince of Wales; the gilding alone cost £2,000. The ladle was made for the baptism of the present Prince of Wales.

This League was a remarkable organisation under a Richard Cobden, the son of a yeoman farmer, was employ warehouse, and then became partner in a Manchester cott notice as a pamphleteer, attacking some of the most ch statesmanship. He travelled far and wide on the business of he visited his thoughtful mind gathered material for the do with his name. **The Pioneers of Free Trade.** He first entere recognised at that time as the leader of the movement in duties. Mr. Charles Villiers had won for himself the position Free Trade party; to him Cobden came not as a rival but third figure was soon to be added to this famous group in Quaker manufacturer in Rochdale. A notable trio, each supp other's qualities; Villiers, of aristocratic birth and connectio rules and peculiar temperament of the House of Commons, informed; Cobden, a man of the people, temperate, just, "t and singularly persuasive; Bright, intensely—sternly in earn denied to his colleagues, but exercising them with a d speakers. Lastly, one attribute shared equally by each integrity and complete disinterestedness. They were Ra themselves from all ties of political party, looking for no ready to support any Minister who would carry out th addressed to the understanding, not to the passions, of m cheap food for the masses, but they never stooped to infla classes. Hence the steady, rapid growth of the League, and i Queen's Ministers. Mr. Villiers had advocated for many ye corn duties, and nothing less would now satisfy the League. idea of absolutely free imports, had yielded so far as to prop foreign corn, greatly less than the existing rate, which var quarter, according to the market price. Peel came forward remission of duty, but although his Bill was passed by a very to make the country party behind him uneasy without co

people. No one but men of the Manchester school—"Cob
came to be called—no one, either Whig or Tory, dreamt of
desirable, even necessary, for agriculture. Peel's first mea
wheat growers against a fall in the average price below 56*s.*
the consumer against a higher price. But the corn duties had
generation had grown up under them: their outworks c
without risking the stability of the whole structure. It
extraordinary force to carry the movement against them to
in the autumn of 1845, from two sources equally unfores
Ireland. First arrived news of a destructive disease, wastin
Potatoes had grown to be to the Irish peasant what wheat
were to Scottish labourers. The Government were informed
the people was already destroyed, that the disease was stil
could be formed of how much of the crop could be saved. D
and the Cabinet was summoned to many anxious delibe
advocated that in order to avert famine all ports should be t
coupled this advice with the warning that, once the duties
think it would be possible to re-establish them. The warı
Cabinet than the advice. Three Ministers only—Lord Aberc
Sidney Herbert—supported Peel's proposal. It was set as
appointed instead to take measures to mitigate the immediat



H. G. Hine.] [*From "Punch."*

GENUINE AGITATION.

A Scene from "Julius Cæsar," with Wellington as Ghost.

In reply to questions drawing attention to the Repeal Agitation in Ireland, the Duke of Wellington in the Lords, and Sir Robert Peel in the Commons, expressed (May 9, 1843) the resolution of the Government to uphold the Union at all costs, and hinted at the probable adoption of coercive measures. The artist has made O'Connell himself the victim of agitation at this implied threat.



R. Doyle.] [*From "Punch."*

PAPA COBDEN TAKING MASTER ROBERT A FREE TRADE WALK.

The reference is to Sir Robert Peel's gradual conversion to the views of the "Manchester School."

The other source of impetus referred to was Lord John juncture of his total conversion to the principle of free modification in 1841 of the duties had been less liberal tha been a fixed duty instead of a sliding scale. **Lord John Russell** there is no reason to doubt the sincerity of his conversion desiring to gain a party advantage. The circumstances of th moment were not such as to tempt the leader of the programme out of a mere desire to steal a march on his oppo



3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

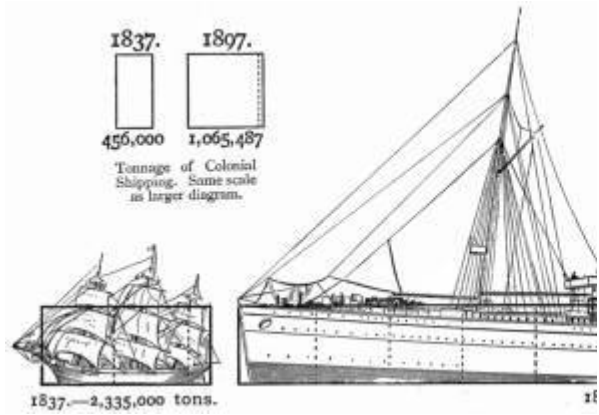
Sir G. Hayter.] [*In t*

1. Her Majesty the Queen. 2. Prince Consort. 3. Duke of Cambridge. 4. I
6. Duchess of Cambridge. 7. Duchess of Kent. 8. King of Prussia. 9. Earl D
Sussex. 12. Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes. 13. Bishop of Londo

THE CHRISTENING OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN S

1837: 456,000. 1

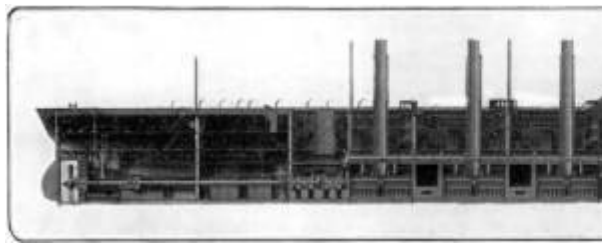
Tonnage of Colonial Shipping.



1837.—2,335,000 tons. 1

THE GROWTH OF BRITISH COMMERCE, AS INDICATED BY

The diagram illustrates at once the difference in type between the ships of t latter being indicated by the comparative lengths of the ships. Each dotted squar



SECTION OF THE “GREAT EASTERN,”

The “Great Eastern” was designed by Mr. Isambard K. Brunel, and built by M 1854 and she was launched on January 31, 1858. Her length was 692 feet; widtl when loaded, 27,384 tons; horse-power, 11,000. 30,000 wrought-iron plates wer 2 feet apart, and driven by both paddle wheels and screw. As a passenger steame and picked up and repaired the earlier one which had parted in mid-ocean. Sh 1891.



J. Doyle (“*H. B.*”).] [*Political Sketches.*

A CONTRAST BETWEEN THE CARES OF OFFICE AND THE EASE OF OPPOSITION.

Lord Aberdeen. Lord Palmerston.

The immediate effect of Russell’s conversion, coming from Ireland, was to send Peel forward on a course he had **Peel and Repeal.** He read a memorandum to the Cabinet or that Parliament should be summoned early in January, and for the practical and immediate repeal of the Corn Laws. I Buccleuch refused their support to this policy. The Duke of favour of maintaining the Corn Laws, but that if Peel con necessary for the maintenance of his position “in Parliamen would support the measure. The Cabinet adjourned till ne was said that a lady was the means of it—the *Times* becam on December 4 the startling announcement appeared in its resolved on the Repeal of the Corn Laws. The only modern ensuing in the clubs and the country may be found in tha 1886, it was made known that Mr. Gladstone’s Cabinet had Ireland. Many refused to believe the statement in the impossible that a Cabinet secret could have leaked out published an emphatic, though not authoritative, contradic and dismay, delight and disgust, contended for mastery whe together: in a few days all was known. Lord Stanley—the “ afterwards called him—and the Duke of Buccleuch resigne

Peel would not consent to proceed without the unanimous December 5 he went to Osborne and tendered his resignatio **Tory Party.** Lord John Russell was at once sent for to form a so, but failed: Lord Grey's distrust of Lord Palmerston's fo obstacle to it. Peel, on being required to do so by the Que and resumed the duties of office. The Duke of Buccleuch ret Stanley was not to be reconciled, and Mr. Gladstone entered as Colonial Secretary.



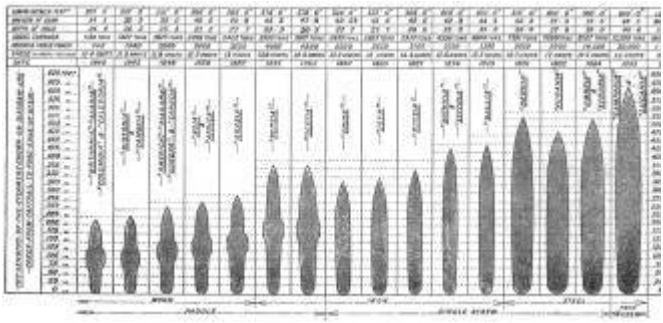
J. Doyle ("*H. B.*").] [*Political Sketches, 1846.*

AN AWKWARD SITUATION.

The Irish Famine of 1845 caused Sir Robert Peel to embrace the principle of Free Trade; and his party, incensed at what they considered his "treason," rejected his Coercion Bill, and brought about the fall of his ministry.

Parliament met on January 22, 1846. Expectation was a of those rare occasions, happening not more than once or when the ears of the whole country await an announcemer it. Adopting an unusual, almost unprecedented, course immediately after the speeches of the mover and seconder o no details of the measure foreshadowed in the Queen's shadow of doubt that the Ministry had resolved on the total **Corn Duties repealed.** Those who know the ways of the H understand the significance of a comment made by one who a solitary cheer from the people behind him except when he been against him ... and then the whole of those benches

nothing in his speech gave deeper offence to his Party thai which he declared that he found it “no easy task to ensur action of an ancient monarchy, a proud aristocracy, and a re



THE GROWTH OF MAIL STEAMERS REPRESENTED BY THE CUNARD LINE FLE TO THE PRESENT DAY.

The year 1838 was the starting point of Atlantic Ocean racing. In that year t and the *Sirius* crossed in 18 days and 15 days respectively. The first Cunarde appeared in 1840, and made the westward passage in 14 days. The following eastward in 10 days. In 1851 the record was reduced to 9 days 18 hours westwa and 9 days 20 hours 16 min. eastward by the *Pacific*. In 1863 the *Scotia*, of crossed eastward in 8 days 3 hours, and in the following year returned in 8 d min. Five years later the *City of Brussels*, of the Inman Line, travelled betwee Liverpool in 7 days 22 hours 3 min., but the *Baltic*, of the White Star Line, lo hours four years later. The *Arizona* and *Alaska* improved the speed between 18 latter making the passage eastward in 6 days 22 hours. The ill-fated *Oregon* car days 11 hours 9 min. in 1884, while the *Etruria* went westward in 6 days 1 hour the *City of Paris* lowered the eastward and westward journeys to 5 days 22 hour days 19 hours 18 min., respectively, while two years later the *Teutonic* reduced by 3 hours each way. Finally the *Campania* and *Lucania* appeared in 1893, the la the record eastwards of 5 days 8 hours 38 min. and westwards of 5 days 7 hou have been carried per the *Lucania* between New York Post Office and the Londo in 156·7 hours.

The spokesman of the angry Tories was one of whor coming years. Benjamin Disraeli had done nothing as ye hopeless failure of his maiden speech in 1837. Outwardly, a a Parliamentary sense he was no more than obscure when Government benches to lead the first attack on the new p personal, but he was adroitly opportune; and his fame as a st



G. F. Watts, R.A.] [*In the National Portrait Gallery.*

THE SEVENTH EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, 1801–1885.

The Rt. Hon. Anthony Ashley-Cooper entered Parliament, as M.P. for Woodstock, in 1826. He was then known as Lord Ashley. In 1842 he secured the exclusion of women and children from mines, and in 1844 the passing of the Ten Hours Bill. He succeeded to the Earldom in 1851. His life was devoted to practical philanthropy.

The immediate result was a split—a secession. The Hou policy by a majority of ninety-seven, but Disraeli himself h which animated Peel's ancient supporters. **Defeat and R** "Vengeance had succeeded in most breasts to the more sang lost, but at any rate there should be retribution for those wh

The opportunity for vengeance was not long delayed. T Commons on May 15. On June 25 it passed the third readi the most momentous measure of Queen Victoria's reign awa complete it. On that very night the House of Commons we Bills conferring extraordinary powers on the Executive in I fate of successive Governments to introduce—Coercion Bills The Protectionists perceived what lay in their power: if the the regular Opposition and O'Connell's Irish Catholics, they

About eighty of them did so: the rest stayed away and Minis seventy-three.

Peel resigned: “he had lost a party but won a nation.” but, though he did not live to see it, the principles for whi those of the Conservative party.



Sir E. Landseer, R.A.] [*In the Royal Collection (by permission of Messrs. Graves).*

THE QUEEN, PRINCE CONSORT, AND PRINCESS ROYAL, AT WINDSOR

During the five years of his last Administration he hac national finances. He turned the deficit of two millions surplus of five millions in 1845. He carried the grant to th Maynooth against the votes of half his own party, thougl colleague, Mr. W. E. Gladstone. **Review of Peel’s Administratio** to abolish the grant, for it was he who ruled the whirlwi State Church in 1866, and the Maynooth grants disappeared must also be credited with a marked advance in legislation Ashley (better known in later years as Earl of Shaftesbury) h of a Commission to inquire into the employment of women i thereby brought to light, the infamous degradation of wor beasts of draught with a girdle round their waist—unclothe

hopelessly crippled—deeply moved the public mind, and the employment of females in mines, passed almost without opp the resistance to the Factory Act of 1844, regulating the persons. This beneficent legislation should not be overlooke the Corn Laws.



F. Winterhalter.] [*In the R*

HER MAJESTY RECEIVING KING LOUIS PHILIPPI

Louis Philippe was the first French Monarch who ever set foot in the Britisl and accompanied him to Windsor, where the Queen awaited him. At the banqu school in the Grisons, a teacher merely, receiving twenty pence a day, having to day he was installed Knight of the Garter. He left England on the 13th.

CHAPTER IV.
1833–1849.

The Churches of England and Scotland—"Tracts for the Times"—Newm
Conflict" in Scotland—Disruption of the Church—Dr. Chalmers—
British India—First Sikh War—Battles of Meeanee, Moodkee, F
Second Sikh War—Murder of Vans Agnew and Anderson—Battle
Mooltan—Battles of Chilianwalla and Goojerat—Annexation of th



HE upheavals which took place simultaneously in the Esta
and Scotland, during the early years of Victoria's reign
religious sentiment in both countries, can scarcely have aris
of disturbance, though the connection between them is not
England and Scotland. They were the outcome of an awa
inactivity and routine into which both these Protestant Cl
agitating events of the seventeenth century, and an attempt
intellects, both in clergy and people, to restore ecclesiastical



G. Richmond, R.A.] [*By permission of Mr. McLean.*

JOHN HENRY NEWMAN,
1801–1890.

Cardinal-Deacon of the Church of Rome. Was the son of a London Banker. Took orders in the Anglican Church in 1824; was appointed Incumbent of St. Mary's, Oxford, in 1828, and held that appointment until 1842. He seceded to the Church of Rome in 1845, and was created a Cardinal in 1879 by Leo XIII.



Miss Rosa Corder.] [*In the Pusey House, Oxford.*

Dr. E. B. PUSEY,
1800–1882.

Regius Professor of Hebrew at Christ Church College, Oxford, 1828. He wrote several of the "Tracts for the Times." On the secession of Newman he became the virtual leader of the Tractarian movement.

The movement in England has been reckoned by the la one of the leading spirits in it before his secession to Rome preached by John Keble in the University pulpit, Oxford, published under the title "National Apostasy." **"Tracts for t Pusey.** About the same time began the publication of "Tracts a group of earnest, active men, including Newman, Keble, I a revival of High Church observances as a means of qu restoration of the patristic doctrines and practice in Chur From these tracts the movement became known as "Tr publication came to a sudden end by reason of the famc Newman, and deeply offensive to Protestant feeling in E Church of Rome in 1845, and thereafter the term "Puse designate this party.



G. Richmond, R.A.]

THE REV. JOHN KEBLE,
1792–1866.

One of the leaders of the Tractarian movement. He is best known by his hymns published under the titles of “The Christian Year” (1827) and “Lyra Innocentium” (1847). He was Professor of Poetry at Oxford, 1831, and Vicar of Hursley, near Winchester, 1835–1866. Keble College, Oxford, was erected to his memory.



J. Faed.]

DR. THOS. CHALMERS,
1780–1847.

As minister of the Tron Church, Glasgow (1815), he obtained a great reputation. He was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy at St. Andrew's, 1823, of Theology at Edinburgh in 1828, and led the great secession in 1843. He was the first Moderator of, and was elected Principal and Primarius Professor of Theology in, the Free Church of Scotland.

The corresponding movement in the Established Presl commonly referred to as the Ten Years' Conflict, arose (government rather than one of theology. **The "Ten Years' Conf** had been imposed on the Church of Scotland by the Act of activity, which in England took the shape of the Tracta perceptible in Scotland, and resulted in the General Assem passing the Veto Act in 1834, by which it was declared to Church that no pastor could be appointed to a parish agair the congregation. It was not long before this led to appeals Civil Courts. **Disruption of the Church.** In 1842 the Genera

Queen a “claim, declaration, and protest,” accompanied b
abolition of patronage, to which the Home Secretary mad
could not interfere. In March 1843, the House of Common
against attempting to redress the grievance, and on May 18
party withdrew from the General Assembly and constituted
Church, under the leadership of Dr. Thomas Chalmers. **Dr.**
the more significant because Chalmers, the most powerful
Scottish Church of that day, and a distinguished leader o
hitherto been a powerful champion of the connection of C
thrown himself with great earnestness into the work of
bringing them into direct relations with the Church, and he
work could not be carried to success unless the Church w
instruments. **Rise of the Free Church.** Four hundred and seve
their livings and joined the Free Church. A sustentation f
calculation made by Chalmers that a penny a week from ea
would produce a stipend of £150 a year for 500 ministers.
£367,000 in the first year of disruption.



J. Doyle (“*H. B.*”).] [*Political Sketches.*

AN OLD SO'GER IN MARCHING ORDER.

General Sir Charles Napier,
1782–1853.

The existence of British territory in India, side by side protection and States wholly under native rule, was a conducive to peace nor likely to be of a permanent nature. spark dropped among the warlike races inhabiting that vast to cause wide-spreading conflagration; and, however agre consciences, it would be unphilosophic in the highest degr such outbreaks exclusively to the native rulers and people 1843 which led to the annexation by the British of Scinde, the Indian Ocean and the Cutch on the south, and southern on the north. Scinde had been divided into three provinces Meerpore—each ruled by a group of Ameers or heredi Beloochee conquerors, who, it was said, most cruelly oppre Successive treaties had been effected with these rulers by th disaster which fell on the British arms in Cabul seems t withhold some of the tribute due by them under the latest tr preparations. **The First Sikh War.** In 1842 Lord Ellenborough Commander-in-Chief of the British troops in Scinde, with punishment on any chiefs detected in treachery, at the sa make a fresh treaty, relieving the Ameers from the payr support of British troops. This treaty was at length signed, that the Ameers were only induced to consent to it by the th force. On February 15, 1843, the British Residency at Hyde troops with six guns, led by one or more of the Ameers, a under Major Outram was driven out after a gallant resistanc **Ferozeshah, Aliwal and Sobraon.** Napier marched to Muttaree t of 3,000, attacked the Ameers, who had an army of 22,000 I the 17th at Meeanee, six miles from Hyderabad, defeated th artillery, ammunition, baggage, and considerable treasure. 256 killed and wounded. Hyderabad was occupied, but the under arms, holding a strong position at Dubba, about four 20,000 men. Napier attacked him, and a battle lasting f complete defeat of Shere Mahomed and the occupation of Charles Napier continued warlike operations at intervals a

Shikarpore, and there can be but one opinion of the maste
the troops under his command. But the policy of the Govern
difference of opinion. He had carried things with a high han
and early in 1844 he was recalled by the unanimous vote of
East India Company, and Sir Henry Hardinge was appointed



H. Martens.] [*From a Col*

THE BATTLE OF SOBRAON

This illustration is reduced from a popular, but somewhat quaint, coloure
Smith's division, in action at Sobraon. It forms an instructive contrast with the m



Sir F. Grant, P.R.A.] [*By permission*

SIR HENRY, AFTERWARDS VISCOUNT, HARDI

Hardinge applied himself to the peaceful preparation development of India, but at the close of 1845 events a forward on the path of fresh conquest. At that time the Punja of independent Sikh States and those under British protectio the boy-king, Dhuleep Singh, and his mother, the Ranee; b was distracted by faction and lay at the mercy of his own 1845, the Sikh forces, for some reason which has never b massing on the British frontier, and crossed the Sutlej, 15,(13th. Sir Hugh Gough advanced by forced marches to m Moodkee and defeated them, capturing seventeen guns. Th entrenched camp at Ferozeshah, whither Gough, reinforced from Ferozepore, followed them on the 21st. The Sikh army strong, with 108 heavy guns in fixed batteries. The British f and sixty-nine guns, chiefly horse artillery. There ensued o

the history of our Indian Empire. Beginning on the 21st
22nd, and ended in the gallant Sikhs being driven across the
killed and wounded, and no less than seventy guns. The
Hardinge, acted as a volunteer, second in command t
memorable action.



Sir F. Grant, P.R.A.] [*By permission of Messrs. Graves.*

FIELD MARSHAL HUGH, VISCOUNT GOUGH,
1779–1869.

Entered the Army in 1794 and served at the Cape of Good Hope and

Peninsular War. He commanded at the Battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshal Sobraon, and was raised to the Peerage as a reward for these great victor the second Sikh War in 1848 he commanded in the actions at Chilianwal Goojerat.

Early in January 1846, Sirdar Runjoor Singh, again ad took up a strong position on the British side of the Sutlej communications with Loodiana. Major-General Sir Harry Sm January 28, and, notwithstanding the great superiority obtained a brilliant victory over the Sikhs, capturing their more fighting had to be done before the army of the Punjab **Second Sikh War.** The Sikhs still lay at Sobraon with 30,000 by a triple line of breastworks, flanked by redoubts, and ar Sir Hugh Gough attacked them on the morning of Februa again being present as second in command. At nine o'cloc Brigadier Stacey advanced to storm the entrenchments behaved with splendid gallantry under a very heavy and we the position, and, being well supported, forced their way o'clock all was over. The Sikhs were in full flight across th piles of dead and wounded, sixty-seven guns, 200 camel s and ammunition. The British loss consisted of 320 killed, (among whom were Major-General Sir Robert Dick, Gen Taylor), and 2,063 wounded, including 139 officers. But t was far more terrible. It is supposed that not less than ei perished in action or were drowned in crossing the river artillery. On February 22 Gough occupied the citadel of L issued a proclamation from that place, and a treaty establishing Dhuleep Singh as Maharajah, tributary to the Br

War broke out again in the Punjab in 1848. On Ap Lieutenant Anderson, British Agents at Mooltan, were mur Whish besieged Mooltan with 28,000 men. **Murder of Vans Ramnuggur.** Lord Gough arrived on November 21, and took force. Next day he advanced to attack the enemy at Ramnug river were held by the Sikhs. By a most unfortunate piece of consisting of the 3rd Dragoons and the 5th, 8th, and 14t Horse Artillery, were ordered forward under General Cureto the left bank of the river. This they accomplished with

without suffering terrible loss, owing to the difficult na
Havelock fell at the head of the 14th Light Dragoons; G
Fitzgerald were also killed. On December 2 Lord Gough
enemy, after exchanging a cannonade for several hours, reti



D. Maclise, R.A.] [*From the Original Sketch in the South Kensington Museum.*

CHARLES DICKENS, 1812–1870.
WITH HIS WIFE AND WIFE'S SISTER.

While the events recorded in these chapters were enacting, those books were appearing in rapid succession which have made Dickens's name a household word. Dickens was born at Portsmouth, where his father held an appointment in the Navy Pay Office. In early life he learned by experience what poverty meant; but his earliest writings, the "Sketches by Boz" (1836), brought him immediate celebrity. The "Pickwick Papers" appeared in 1837, then in succession, "Oliver Twist," "Nicholas Nickleby," "The Old Curiosity Shop," and "Barnaby Rudge." "David Copperfield" appeared in 1850, and "Edwin Drood" was in course of publication (1870) when its author died. He is buried in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey.

Meantime, General Whish was carrying on the siege
32,000 men and 150 guns. It is impossible to speak too hi
made by the Sikhs under Moolraj. **Siege and Fall of Mooltan.**
siege guns were bombarding the city walls at eighty ya
principal magazine in the citadel blew up with a terrific ex
flames. Still the brave garrison fought on. The bomb
intermission for fifty hours. On January 2, 1849, the town, o
been a town, was taken by assault; but the citadel still held
it was incessantly bombarded, and mines were exploded at
at last, on the 21st, two wide breaches had been made, and
for the following day. Moolraj anticipated this by unconditi
less than 4,000 men, marched into the British lines to lay d
to leave the fort, in the heroic defence of which he had wor
dressed in gorgeous silks, splendidly armed, riding a super
cloth.



T. Phillips, R.A.] [*In the National Portrait Gallery.*

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN,
1786–1847.

Entered the Navy in 1801, and was present at the Battles of Copenhagen and Trafalgar. He conducted several Expeditions to the Arctic regions. In March 1845 he sailed in command of the *Erebus* and *Terror* in search of the "North-West

Passage." Nothing was heard of them for years, but in 1859 the *Fox*, fitted out by Lady Franklin and commanded by Sir Leopold McClintock, found relics, now in Greenwich Hospital, which left no doubt of the total loss of the ships and all lives.

After the fall of Mooltan General Whish joined forces described above, had driven the enemy from their enc November 22. It was believed that the rebellion was broken, again meet our army in the field. But our generals had st resolution and resources of this fine race. Chuttur Singh a commanded nearly 40,000 men with sixty-two guns, and defended by Major Herbert. **Battles of Chilianwalla and Goojer** the chiefs on January 13, 1849, in their position on the Upp Chilianwalla, a name of melancholy associations in Britis withdrew, but they carried with them four British guns ar British loss was terrible, amounting to twenty-six officers ar six officers and 1,446 men wounded. Lord Gough was blam action: he was recalled from his command, and Sir Charles place. But fortune was kind to a brave soldier. Before the o him, Gough, having followed the enemy, retrieved the inflicting on Shere Singh a crushing defeat at Goojerat on Fe the Khoree Pass. On March 6 Shere Singh surrendered uncor proclamation was issued by the Governor-General permane the British Empire.



G. R. Gilbert.] [*In the R*

NAVAL REVIEW

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort in the Royal Yacht reviewin

CHAPTER V.
1846–1850.

The Irish Famine—Smith O'Brien's Rebellion—Widow Cormack's Cab
Revival of the Chartist Movement—The Monster Petition—It
Movement—Revolutionary Movements in Britain compared with
Affection for the Queen—Its Causes—Royal Visit to Ireland—The
France Imminent—*Civis Romanus Sum*—Lord Palmerston's Ris

Invention of Chloroform.



THE FIRST CLOSED DIVING HELMET.

Invented by A. Siebe, 1839. Now in the Patents Museum. South Kensington.

HE condition of affairs in Ireland, with which it had fall deal on entering office in 1846, had become truly appallin had been expended by Peel's Government in relief of the dis the potato crop in 1845, and the disease had reappeared following season. **The Irish Famine.** Further measures of relief Prime Minister; charitable subscriptions poured in from Scotland; nearly every country in Europe, including even Tu hour of need, and the United States Government freighted s grain for their starving cousins.



J. Doyle (“*H. B.*”).] [*Political Sketches, 1847.*

AN INTERESTING GROUP; OR, “MISFORTUNE MAKES STRANGE BEDFELLOW

Lord Lincoln, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Goulbourne, Mr. Disraeli, Lord Ge Bentinck, and Mr. O’Brien.

Lord George Bentinck’s plan of relief works for Ireland, which mainly tool form of railway extension, was at first opposed by the Government, but afterw adopted by them, thus bringing this “interesting group” of men into line.

Nevertheless, the situation was one of extraordinary pe famine stalked sedition. Agrarian murders rose to a frightfu apace; midnight drilling went on in almost every county; ar destitution had touched the hearts of the whole civilised w to buy enormous quantities of arms and ammunition. In C arms were sold in a few days, and everywhere, to quote a le peasantry are armed or are arming almost to a man. The stc frequently exhausted than the provision stores.” So brisk w revival of the gun trade in Birmingham, where the existi entirely cleared out. But there could be no doubt of the distress. It was worst in the south and west; famine a thousands, and the population of Ireland, which had stoo could only be reckoned at six millions in 1848. The differen due to deaths by starvation or disease. The westward stream tens of thousands of Irish families sought and found the me land of plenty beyond the Atlantic.



F. Winterhalter.] [*In the Royal Collection.*

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES Christmas 1846.

But the ferment of rebellion was spreading swiftly am the misery of the famine was laid at the door of the la coroners' juries returned verdicts of wilful murder against Lieutenant, holding them directly responsible for not a country. Once more the Government had to undertake forward a Coercion Bill, for the people seemed on the brink limit was actually transgressed, though the means were ludi —repeal of the Union. The "Young Ireland" party, inflamed in France, separated from and plunged ahead of O'Conn precipitated the rupture by endeavouring to induce his party

any except constitutional means. His proposal was laugh
O'Brien, brother of Lord Inchiquin, claiming descent from I
at the head of the "Confederates," as the new party was call
others as his lieutenants; the *United Irishman* newspaper wa
less inflammatory *Nation*, the organ of the older party. It wa
who filled its columns week by week with the most violent a



F. Winterhalter.] [*In the I*

HER MAJESTY AND THE PRINCE CONSORT

The Princess Royal (born 1840), Prince of Wales (1841), Princess Al



THE “SPURN” LIGHTSHIP.

The first light-vessel was moored at the Nore in 1732. Since that da
the untechnical eye, the change in the outward appearance of a lightshi
not been great; but the efficiency of the light has been increased, since
from about 1,500 candles to about 20,000 candles. The *Spurn* Lightship sh
light of the power just named, and in foggy weather sounds a powerful si
place of the old-fashioned gong.

It was impossible for the Government to allow this s
among an excitable peasantry, smarting under imaginary
armed to the teeth; but the existing law contained no prov
Prime Minister, therefore, introduced and passed what is k
Act, making written incitement to insurrection a crime pu
and enabling the Executive to imprison persons charged witl
was arrested at once, but Smith O’Brien continued to hol
parts of Ireland: matters looked threatening, and there
England as to the result. On the morning of August 7 it v
arrival in London from Liverpool of one of the first telegrap
ever published in this country. **Smith O’Brien’s Rebellion.** Rebe
Smith O’Brien in person had led a considerable force to a
police, who defended themselves in the house of one Widow
in Tipperary. A good deal of firing took place but very litt
one hand, to the indifferent arms carried by the rebels
forbearance of the police, who could easily have shot O’
expose himself during the brief contest. **Widow Cormack’s Cal**
done to the poor widow’s cabbages, which the Confederat
garden adjoining the house. The affair was soon over: the

rounds from the muskets of the police, melted quickly awa
arrested in the act of taking his railway ticket at Thurles
cause—it is worse, it is fatal to it—when it becomes ridic
since been able to mention Smith O'Brien's cabbage gar
general state of Ireland had grown to be no laughing matte
number of persons arrested for complicity in seditions, or
landlords, agents, and policemen far exceeded what the ord
could deal with, and a special Commission of judges was ap



THE EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

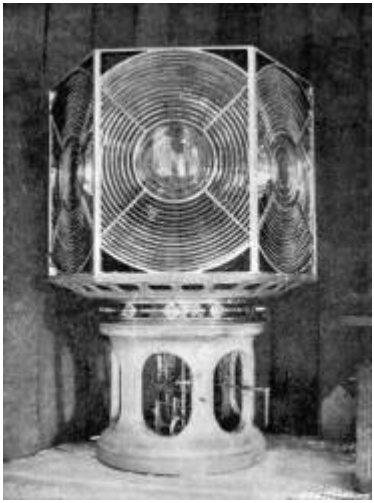
The present Lighthouse was erected in 1881, when Smeaton's celebrated tower was removed to the Hoe at Plymouth, except the lowermost courses, which are shown in the picture and still remain on the rock. The lantern sends out a series of flashes of 79,000 candle-power.



THE SMALLS LIGHTHOUSE IN 1837.

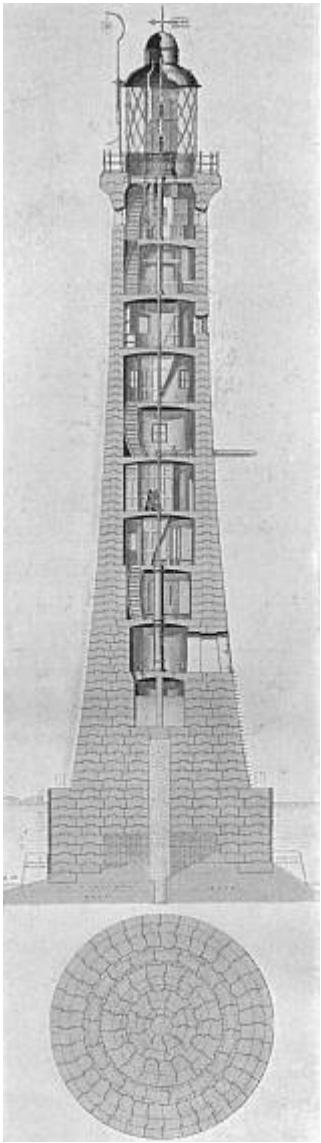
With the exception of Smeaton's tower at the Eddystone and that o Bell Rock, this was the only rock Lighthouse on the coast of Great Brita 1837. It was built on oak piles, and in stormy weather rocked like a sh lantern was furnished with twenty-seven argand lamps with reflectors, giv light of about 3,000 candle-power. It was superseded by the present g tower in 1861.

The spirit of revolution was astir in many lands besid Louis Philippe was forced from the throne of France. In En was sympathetically inflamed into renewed activity. **Reviv** Chartist convention assembled in London in spring and mad demonstration to be held on Kennington Common on April hardly begun deliberating before disunion appeared in i parties among the Chartists—the constitutional Radicals and latter were for assembling on Kennington Common under a of the whole movement, Feargus O'Connor, would unconstitutional or violent proceedings. The consequence camp. Every preparation was made by the authorities to pro of a mob: the troops were under arms: the police mustered special constables were sworn in, and the Chartist processi 20,000 Chartists did assemble on the Common to listen to others. O'Connor then went to the Home Office, interview him the meeting had taken place without disorder. "Are y Grey. "No," replied O'Connor, "I've had my toes trodden on been picked, and I'll have no more to do with them."



DIOPTRIC LANTERN.

The series of circular glass prisms collects the rays from the lamp—usually an oil lamp with several concentric wicks—and concentrates them into a horizontal beam of great power. The Lantern illustrated is that of the Lighthouse at Spurn Point, and is the most powerful oil Lantern yet made; it has a maximum intensity of 179,000 candles. But this power is greatly exceeded by the electric lights at St. Catherine's, the Lizard, and elsewhere.



SECTIONS OF THE EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE,

Shewing the interior, and the method of morticing the stones for greater security. The Lantern is a double dioptric one, and

consists of two such arrangements as that shewn on the left of this page placed one above the other. The fog-signal is an explosive one of gun-cotton.

It was ridicule—that universal solvent—which finally sl Chartist League. A monster petition to Parliament had be some months. **The Monster Petition.** Feargus O'Connor, in 5,700,000 names were attached to it. It was remitted in Committee on Public Petitions, who employed a numbe signatures. The result was speedily made known. Instead of than two million were appended to it. Whole sheets of th written by the same hand. **Its Exposure, and Collapse of the** exposure, which convulsed the whole nation with laughter, the names themselves. Those of the Queen and Prince Albe Opposition were of frequent occurrence; noted names i "Cheeks the Marine," a familiar character in Marryat's appeared in every sheet, besides all sorts of ribaldries, ir Chartism was a genuine and an earnest movement: it wa privileges, a revolt against class grievances. But these privi course of removal; the extension of the franchise had brou laws, laid the foundation of free trade, and redressed some, in factories and mines. Much remained to be done, whic Chartism was to have no hand in the doing of it. As a po social movement it crumbled away under the intolerable ridi

It will be long before English statesmen forget the less years the whole of Europe was convulsed by violent popula France the Bourbon dynasty collapsed with the abdication o repeat Mr. Justin McCarthy's happy phrase, "came a Red Republic that strove not to be red," to be drowned in bloo **Movements in Britain compared with those in other Countries.** Rome, the Emperor of Austria from Vienna, the Italian pr German rulers from their principalities; there were sangu Naples, in Sardinia; while Great Britain had only to blush fo and the picking of Feargus O'Connor's pocket at Kenningto the earnestness of the leaders of agitation and insurrection i the reality of the grievances.



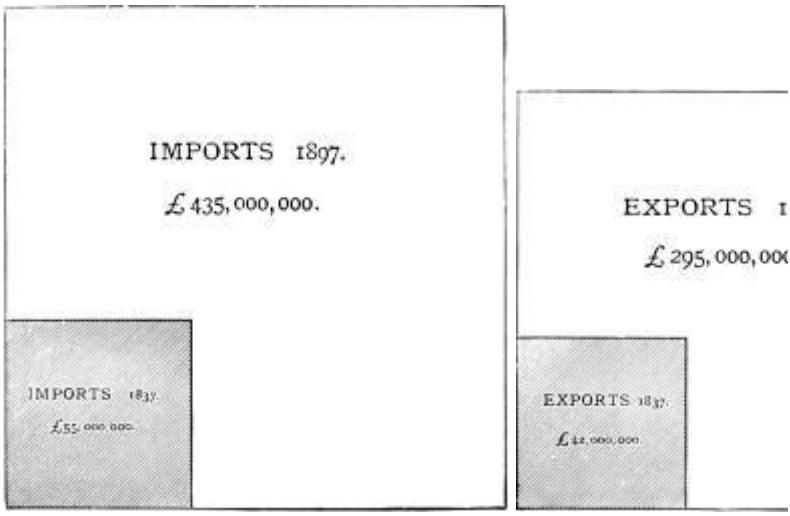
J. D. Francis.] [*From an Engraving.*

HER MAJESTY IN THE WALKING COSTUME OF 1846.

Freedom of speech and freedom of the press, no ineffec discontent, were tolerated in the United Kingdom—then, a of public security, as these were reckoned by every other l safety of England lay in the faith of the masses in the pc measures of redress, and their confidence that the Soverei remedial legislation. Nor have that faith and confidence b the years that have elapsed since the dissolution of the Ch been diligent in devising measures to meet the ever-changi people, and the Royal Assent has always been cordially gi her Consort do not appear very prominently or very often ir years, but all the time there had been growing silently tl Sovereign which disappeared entirely from practical polit George III. The qualities of Prince Albert, his industry, his ur of the people, his unobtrusive influence in favour of freedor Crown was becoming more than the decorative centr frontispiece of the aristocracy—it was becoming recognise

British people.

Growing Affection for the Queen. Its Causes. The growing af
Queen was stimulated about this time by the act of a harebr
discharged a rusty pistol, loaded, it is believed, with no dea
she was driving in Constitution Hill with three of her child
was an Irishman was regarded rightly as being of no politi
happy—it was more, it was a wise—project which was car
the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and
August 1849. **Royal Visit to Ireland.** The Royal yacht was esco
reception they met with at Cork, at Dublin, and at Belfast p
precaution. Perhaps, had it been possible in later years that
should become more familiar to the warm-hearted Irish, r
and misunderstandings might never have taken place.



IMPORTS 1897: £435,000,000. EXPORTS 1897: £295,0
IMPORTS 1837: £55,000,000. EXPORTS 1837: £42,00

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITE



J. Leech.] [*From "Punch."*

THE GRECIAN DIFFICULTY.

Mr. Punch: "Why don't you hit one of your own size?"

The Parliamentary session of 1850 must ever be mer sudden rise of Lord Palmerston into fame and popularity, an of the most illustrious figure in the House of Commons. occasion of the first, and immediately preceded the second one of the most trivial and least creditable matters that ev menaced the peace of a great nation. Certain British subj destruction of their property during the disturbances at Ath claims for compensation against the Greek Government principal sufferer was a Portuguese Jew, named Pacifico, having been born in Gibraltar. The Greeks were needy an there was Mr. Finlay, too, the historian of Greece, long re grievance of a different sort, arising out of a demand made b he should surrender a piece of land at less than he considere was that Palmerston took up these private claims as an int neither of the claimants had tried the experiment of litig British squadron was ordered to the Piræus, all the Greek seized, and Athens was blockaded. The Greeks appealed t and Russia, who remonstrated with Great Britain touching t

a weak State. Russia was rudely outspoken and menacing: Palmerston that it was none of her business. France was mor a convention in regard to the disputed claims was arranged much delay in communicating the result to the British Amb that he was left in ignorance that a modified payment had b to press for payment of the full claims. **Rupture with Franc** serious misunderstanding between the British and French accused of breach of faith. Appearances were certain Ambassador was recalled from London, and two great nat war.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF ye ENGLYSHE IN 1849.
No. 8.



Richard Doyle.] [*From "Punch."*

ye COMMONS RESSOLVED INTO A COMMYTTEE OF ye WHOLE HOUSE.

The Government had a wretchedly bad case to defen which had been damaged by the introduction of that eleme fatal effect against the Chartists and Smith O'Brien's C ridicule. For the grasping Jew Pacifico had specified in Government various possessions strangely out of keeping w modest household. Among the articles alleged to have be

bedstead, valued at £150, sheets for the same at £30, and a
already beaten in the Upper House stood in a critical pos
Palmerston rose to the occasion, and exhibited eloquence wl
suspected of possessing. He spoke with great vigour for nea
with a peroration which, spoken by a man of other mould
savoured of claptrap, and read in cold blood at this day,
what Americans call "spread-eagleism." **Civis Romanus Sum.**
ancient Rome could hold himself free from indignity by say
not a British subject also, in whatever land he may be, fee
eye and strong arm of England will protect him against
Romanus carried the House and the country with the speak
the Government.



C. J. Staniland, R.I.]

THE LIFEBOAT OF 1837.

The form of Lifeboat introduced by Henry Greathead in 1789, having a curved keel, and rendered additionally buoyant by means of cork, was still the recognised form in 1837, and boats built by him have been in use until quite recently. The Lifeboat crews on the north and east coasts still prefer, and use, a boat of very similar shape.

Lord Palmerston's Rise.



From a Photo by] [*Bennetto, Newquay.*

THE LIFEBOAT OF 1897.

This is the standard self-righting boat of the Royal National Lifeboa and is the outcome of innumerable experiments. The Institution has a Lifeboats, and has been the means of saving, since 1824, no fewer than The Illustration shews the Newquay boat entering the water by means of tl

Sir Robert Peel made his last speech in opposition to th in referring to Palmerston's defence of the Government, made us all proud of the man who made it." He delivered h of the debate, about four o'clock in the morning of June 29. a meeting of the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibit following year. After the meeting he mounted his horse, w Queen's book at Buckingham Palace, and then rode up Co talk to the Hon. Miss Ellis, whom he met riding down frightened his horse, which, by a sudden bound, unseated hi the reins and pulled the horse on the top of him. He was i one of his ribs having been broken and forced into the lu died on July 2, after terrible suffering. The doctors were un owing to the intense agony caused by the slightest m apprehension what an incalculable boon to suffering huma discovered in the use of anæsthetics. Chloroform had alread 1850; but its employment was little understood. Three year witnessed one of the first operations under chloroform i many suffering ones and friends of suffering ones have h expressed in his journal: "I have no words to express my a

which is the greatest blessing ever bestowed on mankind greatest of benefactors, whose memory ought to be venera ages yet to come." In spite of this, it is greatly to be feared American and Soubeiran the Frenchman, who simultaneou 1831, and Lawrence of London and Simpson of Edinburgh, hospitals, have been almost forgotten by the many.



THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF

CHAPTER VI.

1849–1851.

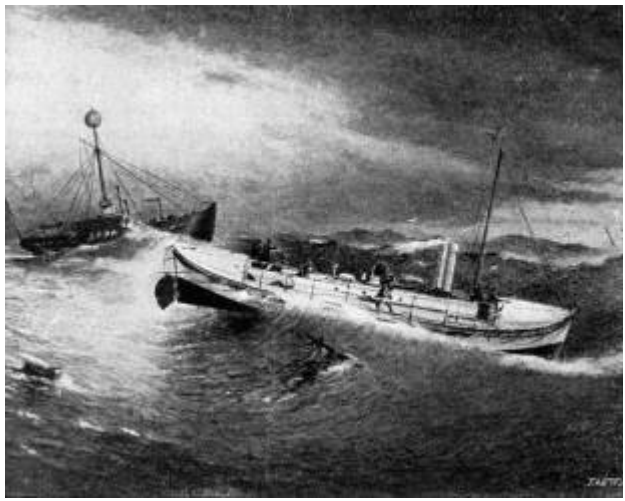
Prince Albert's Industry—His proposal for a Great Exhibition—Ado Designs—Mr. Paxton's selected—Erection of the Crystal Palace Scheme—Papal Titles in Great Britain—Popular Indignation—Th of Ministers on the Question of the Franchise—Difficulty in fi

resumes Office—Opening of the Great Exhibition—Its success and



EFERENCE has been made already to the wise restraint upon himself in respect to politics and legislation; but thos the motives and impulses of that active intellect who shoul to apathy or constitutional indolence. Prince Albert did no withheld by recent developments of representative interference in legislation and diplomacy, it was the less inc of the Head of the State, to make himself thoroughly inform questions of the day, as well as on the special work of th

Albert's Industry. Added to this was the active part he to commercial improvement, and in scientific and artistic pr times, it was his custom, summer and winter, to dispose of a breakfast, and it is no figure of speech to say that few of t been more constantly or more laboriously employed than lived down any popular prejudice which he had to encou married life; people had come to understand and appreciate and the time had come when his genius and industry were t

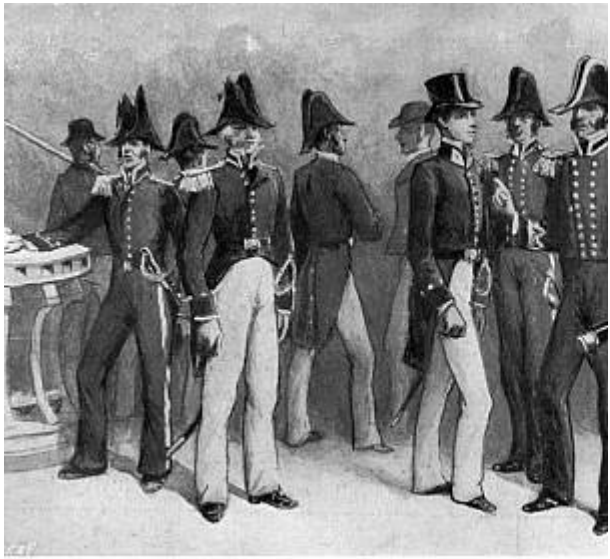


R. T. Pritchett, F.S.A.] [*By permission of J. F. Green, Esq.*

THE FIRST STEAM LIFEBOAT, "DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAN

Built in 1890; is propelled by a turbine, driven by powerful steam capable of being steered by means of the jets of water from the turbine, e is disabled. She is 50 feet long, 14 feet 4 inches extreme breadth, 3 feet 6 is built of steel in fifteen watertight compartments. She is stationed a Cheshire; a similar boat is at Harwich; and a third is now being built.

Prince Albert was President of the Society of Arts, a l middle of the eighteenth century, had, from time to time, o British textile, ceramic, and other manufactures; but the pro Exhibition on an international scale originated with the Pri **Great Exhibition.** In the course of July 1849 he had laid his members of the Society, and means were at once adopt manufacturers at home, abroad, and in the colonies, an foreign governments. The idea caught on at once; the States nothing could more surely tend to obliterate the recollectio to join in friendly rivalry in the arts of peace. **Adoption of the** was appointed to carry out the preparations, and the scheme March 21, 1850, at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor to th towns in the United Kingdom, to which Prince Albert and t also invited.



A B C D E

C. J. Staniland, R.I.] [*From Cor*

A. Master. B. Purser. C. Clerk. D. Midshipman. E. Rear-Admiral.

UNIFORMS OF THE BRITI

In the early part of the reign there was no regulation dress for seamen, and are now.

Somerset House had been placed at the disposal of purposes of the Exhibition, but the fervour with which all na made it manifest that no permanent edifice could contain t the exhibits. There was no time to be lost—the 1st of May opening ceremony. **Competing Designs.** The difficulty was not of £200,000 had been speedily subscribed; but the designs submitted, the materials prepared, and the erection compl nine months. A site in Hyde Park was chosen, and the C examine no fewer than 245 designs and specifications sent world. **Mr. Paxton's selected.** They had almost decided in fa architect, when a certain Mr. Joseph Paxton—not a superintendent of the Duke of Devonshire's gardens at Cha so original and simple that it was adopted at once in prefe

enormous conservatory of glass and iron—1,848 feet long, high—with transepts constructed so as to contain some of tl Park. The decision of the Commissioners was not arrived casting or piece of material had been prepared yet; but Henderson & Co., undertook to deliver the building ready December 31. **Erection of the Crystal Palace.** The ground lyi Knightsbridge Barracks on the east and west, between Rotte on the north and south, was handed over to them on July 3(on September 26, and on the stipulated day Messrs. Fox an(structure of the Crystal Palace, as it was called, to the Com fabric vanished with the leaves of a single summer, y contractors deserves record among the most famous expl affording, as it did, a practical illustration of the dominant c as Prince Albert had defined it in his speech at the Mansion true test and living picture of the point of development at has arrived ... a new starting point from which all nation further exertions."



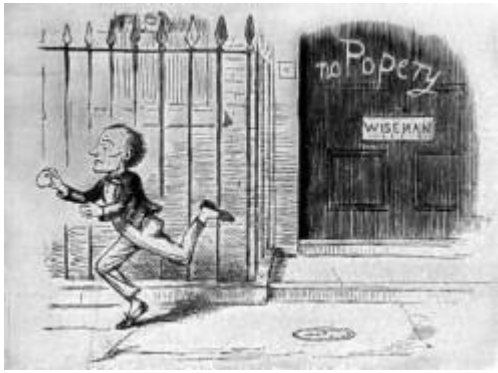
R. Simkin.]

A. Seaman (Full Dress). B. First Class Petty Officer, White (Summer) Full Dress
F. Captain. G. Midshipman. H. I

UNIFORMS OF THE BRIT

There were *frondeurs*, of course, as there always are in involving novelty; and the *Times* lent its sonorous voice against the desecration of Hyde Park by the introduction of may appear to some that the British retain to this day son against foreigners, but such a feeling was far more prevale realise now. **Colonel Sibthorp denounces the Scheme.** It found fi of Commons from the lips of Colonel Sibthorp, who declare left nothing else wanting to complete the ruin of the Empire idea of the Great Exhibition, so that the foreigners who ha might now be enabled to rob us of our honour."[D] The c secured the gallant Colonel more sympathy than his grote fears would otherwise have won for him. The Protestant alarm at a Papal bull re-establishing in Great Britain a hiera from the sees to which they were appointed. **Papal Titles in** seemed a higher compliment to Great Britain than the a Roman Catholic bishops, which had existed ever since appointments, under fictitious titles in *partibus infidelium*. Bu recent years to arouse Protestant jealousy of Papal aggressi had resulted in the secession of Newman, Manning, and c laymen to the Church of Rome; people both in Londo prognosticate a general secession from the Church of Engla peculiarly startling in the appointment at this junctur Archbishop of Westminster. **Popular Indignation.** Most Engli the Pope should continue to regard and call them "infid permitted to bring them under his immediate patronage in manner; and the feeling of irritation was intensified by Wi English people on October 7, 1850, in which the new Arch beloved country has received a place among the fair constituted, form the splendid aggregate of Catholic comm Reformation, for which Great Britain had paid so heavy a pr which case, so it appeared to most Englishmen, this was aggression by the Court of Rome, or it was an obsolete blu

forgive it and resume her spiritual sway over our people.

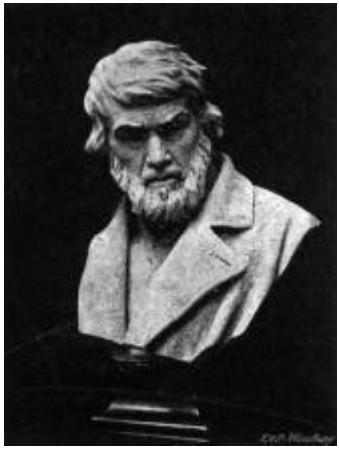


John Leech.] [*From "Punch."*

THE BOY WHO CHALKED UP "NO POPERY," AND THEN RAN AWAY.

Lord John Russell's Ecclesiastical Titles Bill of February was materially modified and made much less stringent before it was reintroduced in March.

The Prime Minister lost no time in showing how the mind. **The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.** Within less than a month Pope's action was "a pretension of supremacy over the real sole and undivided sway, which is inconsistent with the rights of our bishops and clergy, and with the spiritual in asserted even in Roman Catholic times"; and he vindi expressions by introducing, immediately after the meetin 1851, a Bill to prevent the assumption by Roman Catholics within the United Kingdom.



Sir J. E Boehm, R.A.] [*National Portrait Gallery.*

THOMAS CARLYLE,
1795–1881.

The son of a stonemason; born at Ecclefechan, Dumfries, and educated at Edinburgh University. His essays and historical writings, set forth in virile and rugged English, have had a very great influence on literature and on popular thought, both in England and America. "Sartor Resartus" appeared in 1833–4; the "French Revolution" in 1837; "Cromwell's Letters and Speeches" in 1847; "Frederick the Great" in 1858–65.

It was a hazardous measure to steer through the Imperia passion was aflame; effigies of the Pope and Wiseman, dragged through the streets of London on the Fifth of Nover Faux. On the other hand, both the Radicals and the Irish Ca counted on to offer fiercest opposition to the Bill. Ministers anything that savoured of religious intolerance, and the Qu her feelings about the subject.

"I would never have consented," she wrote to the Duche which breathed a spirit of intolerance. Sincerely Protestan always shall be, and indignant as I am at those who call they are, in fact, quite the contrary, I much regret the unc

exhibited by many people at the public meetings. I cannot h
of the Catholic religion, which is so painful and so cruel
innocent Roman Catholics. However, we must hope and tr
cease, and that the wholesome effect of it upon our own Chu

No wiser words have ever been written or spoken
necessary and desirable to give effect to the national repugn
but it was imperative that spiritual freedom should be le
progress of the measure through the House of Commons wa
through the Philistines' corn; it kindled every slumbering
hatred. The Radicals, through Mr. Roebuck, exclaimed agai
pettiest, and most futile measures that ever disgraced ev
employed all their inexhaustible resources in resistance
modified in the least degree by the Government agreeing to
Nevertheless, after four nights' debate on the motion for le
division list showed a majority of 332 in favour of it.



F. Winterhalter.] [*In the I*

THE FIRST OF M

The Duke of Wellington presenting a casket to his godson, Prince Arthu Exhibition, which is seen in the distance.

But just as Peel fell on the morrow of his great victory c week of the division on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill Ru resisting a motion to extend the Franchise. He resigned of Stanley, who recommended that an attempt should be coalition Cabinet with the help of the party of the late Rob

the Question of the Franchise. But the recent debate had between the Peelites and the Whigs. Next, Lord Aberd formation of a Ministry, on the ground that no Ministry c undertake to deal with Papal aggression, which he was Stanley then reluctantly tried his hand and failed. The situ than any that had arisen since 1812, when the Lords Grenville had successively failed to form a Cabinet. The touching incident. Her Majesty resolved to ask the advice Duke of Wellington, then in his eighty-third year. He gave it his own general orders: “That the party still filling the offic shall be declared, is the one best calculated to carry on th moment.” **Lord Russell Resumes.** On March 3, therefore, Majesty’s invitation, returned to office. The Ecclesiastical Ti more stringent clauses were withdrawn, and in the form in Royal Assent it did no more than declare the illegality of the Roman Catholic hierarchy.[E]



H. C. Selaus.] [*From a*

THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE

The Queen, Prince Consort, Duchess of Kent, and the Royal Children on the right.

While this agitation and these debates were in progress, people were far from hospitably disposed towards the cro Great Exhibition was designed to draw to London. **Opening** hostile criticism was reduced, first to whispers, by the marv itself, and then to silence, by the splendour of the opening within the building. It is the poet's gift to store the essence and Thackeray's *May Day Ode* vividly reflects the feelings spring morning:

“But yesterday a naked sod,
The dandies sneered from Rotten Row,
And cantered o’er it to and fro;
And see, ’tis done!
As though ’twere by a wizard’s rod,
A blazing arch of lucid glass
Leaps like a fountain from the grass
To meet the sun!”

A generation has sprung up since that day, satiated with achievement of hand and brain. But no such visible, tangibl of peace had ever been manifested up to that time; if Prince startling novelty, the celerity of its realisation was still more

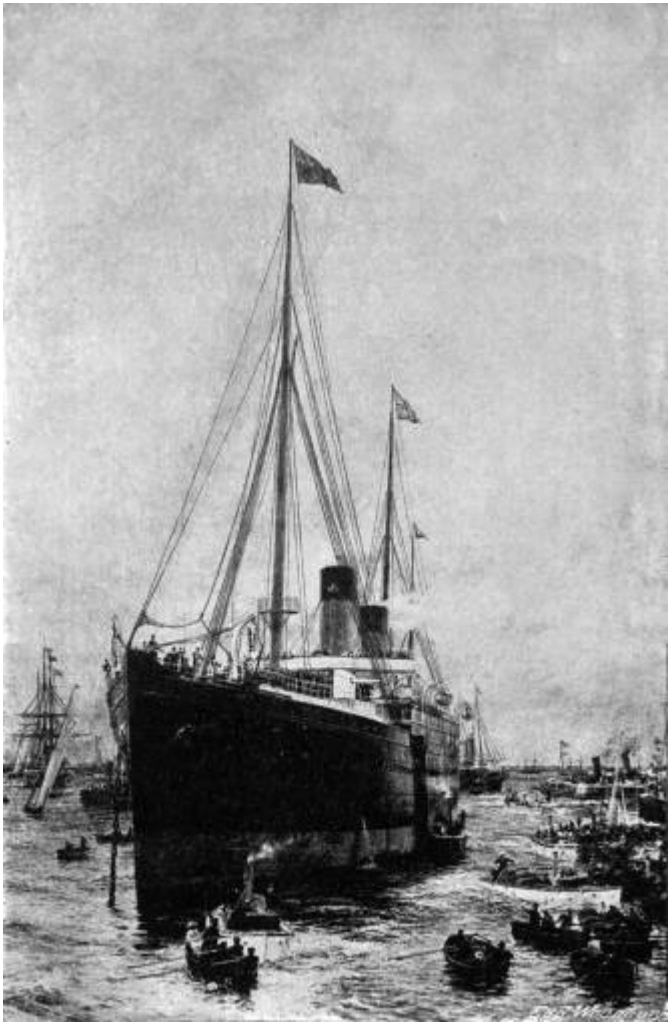


F. Winterhalter.] [*From the Royal Collection.*

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.

From the Portrait painted in 1859.

"God bless my dearest Albert!" wrote the Queen with nc
my dearest country, which has shown itself so great to-da
great God, who seemed to pervade all and bless all."



W. L. Wyllie, A.R.A.]

THE WHITE STAR LINE R.M.S. "TEUTONIC" AS AN ARMED CRUISER AT THI
REVIEW, August 4, 1889.

Addressing the members of the Institute of Naval Architects on March 30,

the "Merchant Service and the Royal Navy," Sir N. Barnaby, late Directo Construction, referred to the arrangements which had then recently been between the Admiralty and the White Star and other Companies for the retenti steamers for war purposes, and pointed out that "this seed, for which we have to Ismay, was planted at the Admiralty nine years ago; ... the outcome of proposa Mr. Ismay as far back as 1878," when he urged upon the attention of the Admi fast mail or passenger steamer might be as efficient a factor in a naval war as a war cruiser, and offered to make an agreement to hold at the disposal of the upon terms then specified, certain ships for the purposes of the State in time of w

More than mere womanly emotion, this, in presence o Day poet put on it the same interpretation:

"Swell, organ, swell your trumpet blast!
March, Queen and Royal pageant, march
By splendid aisle and springing arch
Of this fair Hall!
And see! above the fabric vast
God's boundless heaven is bending blue,
God's peaceful sun is beaming through,
And shining over all."

One note of discord, and one only, was heard; rather, or complete harmony was silent. It would have fulfilled the i Exhibition and emphasised it as an echo of the message of towards men had the Corps Diplomatique availed themselve to present an address to the Queen. But, strangely as it m most of the great Continental rulers held severely aloof fr Exhibition. They were apprehensive of the effect which con so dangerously liberal, might have on their own subjects, agreed, by a majority of three, to decline to present an addre

The success of the opening ceremony attended the Exhi 15. **Its Success and Close.** Between six and seven millions c surplus funds accruing to the Commissioners, amounting to afterwards applied, on Prince Albert's suggestion, to Kensington estate, now occupied by various institutions for t and Art.

As inaugurating an era of universal peace, which its

expected it to do, the Great Exhibition of 1851 proved a diffusing among the people of Great Britain views about fore those they entertained before, as an impetus to comme stimulus to artistic production, the “Crystal Palace” has ful anticipation.



From a Photograph] [by

BUCKINGHAM P

Buckingham Palace occupies the site of old Buckingham House, which was
reigns of George IV. and William IV. It was altered again in 1837 for Queen Vic
when the Marble Arch was removed from the front of the Palace to its present s
the ornamental water in St. James's Park.

CHAPTER VII.
1851–1853.

Louis Napoleon's Coup d'État—Condemned in the English Press—Lord
by the Queen—He Repeats it and is Removed from Office—
Parliament—French Invasion Apprehended—Russell's Militia
Ministers—The "Who? Who?" Cabinet—Death of the Duke
Haynau Incident—General Election—Disraeli's First Budget—Def
The Coalition Cabinet—Expansion of the British Colonies—Repea



HE Great Exhibition closed on October 15, 1851, and hard to dismantle the glittering fabric, before the vision of unive **Napoleon's Coup d'État.** spirits had hailed in it, was rudely sl The *coup d'état* whereby Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte the country and suspended the Constitution took place on This event concerns the present narrative only in one resp England it caused an almost unanimous feeling of horror citizens. The Queen, who was at Osborne, was informed taken place, and at once wrote to the Prime Minister, enjoini Lord Normanby (her Ambassador at Paris) should be ir passive, and should take no part whatever in what is pass conveyed to Lord Normanby next day by the Foreign Minist despatch written by Lord Normanby to Lord Palmerston or

that he had made known to M. Turgot, the French Foreign M
Her Majesty's commands to make no change in his relations
in consequence of what had passed, the following startling p
Turgot said that ... he had two days since heard from M. W
in London) that your lordship had expressed to him your en
the President, and the conviction that he could not have
done."

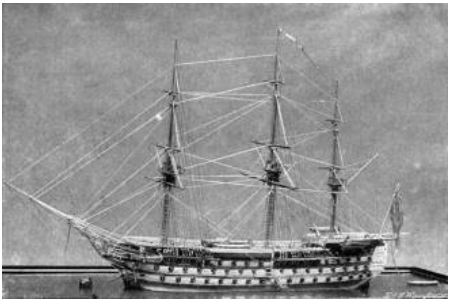


J. Leech.] [*From "Punch".*

THE "JUDICIOUS BOTTLE-HOLDER," OR DOWNING STREET PET.

"Bless you! it's all chaff—won't came to a fight. Old Nick's got no constitution—and then, I'm Bottle-holder on t'other side, too!"

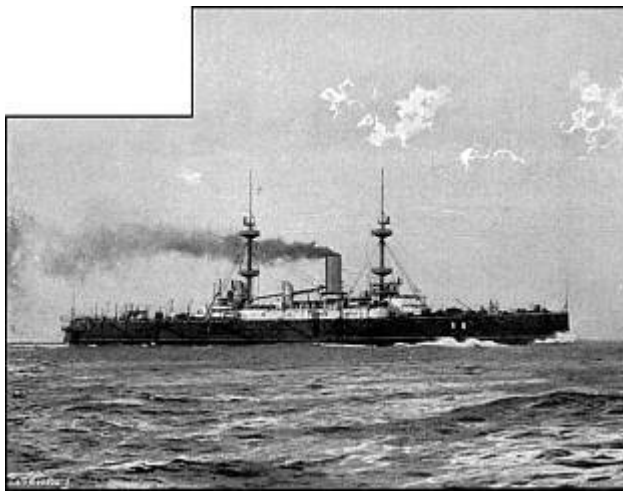
Lord Palmerston's Indiscretion. On reading a statemen Minister so far at variance with her own opinion and the Queen wrote to Lord John Russell, asking him if "he knev approval, which, if true, would again expose the honour Government in the eyes of the world."



From the Silver Model] [*by R. Hodd & Son.*

H.M.S. “BRITANNIA,” 1837.

This, the most formidable line-of battle ship afloat at the time of Her Accession, was built in 1820 and carried 120 guns. She was the Flag ship at P from 1835 to 1840. In 1850 she was converted into a Training Ship, and v broken up in 1869. The Silver Model, from which this Illustration was photogra presented to Her Majesty the Queen, together with a similar one of the ill-fated the typical ship of 1887—by the officers and men of the Royal Navy, Royal Ma Auxiliary Naval Forces, and was exhibited amongst the Jubilee Presents.



H.M.S. “JUPITER,” 1897.

This “first class battleship,” which has but lately undergone her sea same size as the *Majestic* and the *Magnificent*. She was built by the Clydeba Company, and may be taken as the representative ship of the year. Displa tons; horse-power, 12,000; speed, 17½ knots.

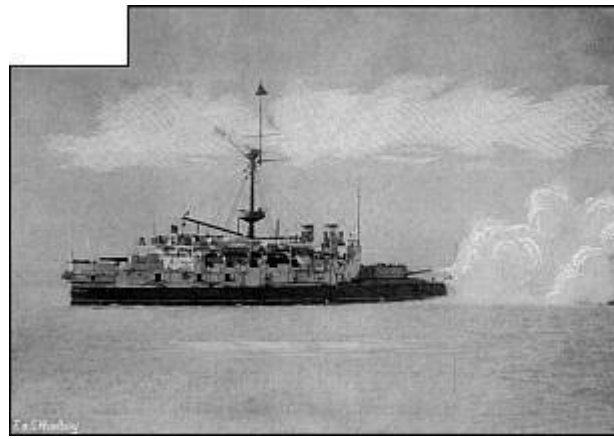
The word “again” used by the Queen in this letter had r action in regard to the visit of Kossuth, the Hungarian refuge October. There had been much sympathy in England w independence; Kossuth had been fêted in many towns as ar and Palmerston consented to receive a visit from him susceptibilities of the Austrian Government could endure; Cabinet Council to consider the intended reception by the reluctantly yielded to the opinion of his colleagues, and the he consoled himself by receiving at the Foreign Office addı in which the Emperors of Russia and Austria were describ

assassins" and "merciless tyrants and despots"; and, in e
flattered and highly gratified" at the terms directed towar
could not be expected that he should concur in some of the
used in the addresses." It was in receiving the deputation c
this characteristically English Minister earned one of his r
said in the course of his speech that the conduct of Foreign
of good generalship and judgment, and during the pend
judicious bottle-holding was obliged to be brought into
allusion to the prize ring may have scandalised some of the
of those sayings that tickle the popular fancy, and the "Judi
the subject of one of *Punch's* lively cartoons.



H.M.S. "BOXER," TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER.

The *Boxer*, a twin-screw vessel, built by Messrs. Thornycroft, of Chiswick, is one of the fastest ships in the world. Her length is 200 feet; speed, 29·17 knots. Her sister-ship, the *Desperate*, has steamed 30 knots.



H.M.S. “VICTORIA” FIRING HER 110-TON GUN.

The *Victoria* was built in 1887 by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell. & Co three “first-class armourclads” which were armed with 110-ton gu ordnance ever made. She was of steel, 10,500 tons displacement. magnificent ship, with the Admiral, 30 officers, and 320 men out of a cre 22nd June 1893, through colliding with H.M.S. *Camperdown* while exec off the Syrian coast, is one of the most tragic events in recent history.

But it was necessary to put a check on the Foreign Se intimated to him that his conduct was calculated to place th position towards her allies, and this rebuke, Russell wrote would “have its effect on Lord Palmerston.” This incident clo days after the French *coup d’état*, and when it became appar had perpetrated a further indiscretion, strong measures had a Minister is an extreme exertion of the Royal Prerogative, uncommon in former reigns. Nevertheless, it is the only refuses to carry out the policy of the Queen’s Government o one of his own.

After some correspondence between Russell and Palm December 17, informing Palmerston “that the conduct of Fo be left in his hands with advantage to the country,” Lieutenancy of Ireland. **Dismissal of Palmerston.**Of course Lo the Queen accepted the resignation. “The distinction,” wro Minister, “which Lord Palmerston tries to establish betwee acts is perfectly untenable.”



H.M.S. “TERRIBLE,” 1897.

This is the latest of the “first class cruisers”; displacement, 14,200 tons; ho 25,000; speed, 22 knots. Built by the Clydebank Shipbuilding Company.

In this year (1852) the Houses of Lords and Commons Palace of Westminster, built from the design of Barry or destroyed by fire in 1835. The style of architecture selecte one which lends itself readily to grand or massive treat repetition of detailed ornament; but it has this to recomm indigenous to England, and the architect was successful in er site a crowning example of that particular form of Gothic **Parliament.** The cost of the new Palace as it stands amounte should be said that Barry’s design has never been complete the buildings to form a quadrangle round the court at the accommodate various Public Departments now housed in Wl



From a Photograph] [*by Valen*

THE HOUSES OF P*A*

The political convulsions in France were mildly reflecte year 1852—the year of three Administrations. In the first-na Bonaparte, Prince-President of the Republic which he h secured the good will of the Army by restoring to them their with the whole armed force of the nation at his back, had i in the form of a plebiscite. By 7,824,189 votes to 253,145 t title and dignity of Emperor Napoleon III. Such an appeal a be interpreted as the resurrection of the Napoleonic idea. **F** the forefront of the policy of the new Emperor must su Waterloo and the humiliation of England. If this was not there were frequent passages in the speeches of Louis Na other interpretation. England awoke to her danger; the "na wait for legislative measures, but quietly began arming an

authorities, thus laying the foundation of that splendid de infantry of which the Volunteers are composed at this da 1852 a small army—about 24,000 infantry at home—abs force. The Cabinet devised a scheme for creating a local Mil days in each year, and to serve exclusively within their **Ministers.** Prince Albert saw grave defects in the plan, and th even less than he did; nevertheless Lord John Russell introd it. Then came Palmerston's opportunity. He was a free ag service in opposing an inadequate and almost wholly useles Government were defeated by eleven votes on February 20, of Ministers was in the hands of the Queen. The Earl of D Stanley of Peel's Cabinet) undertook to form a Ministry, whi be drawn from Protectionist ranks, was in a hopeless minori Lord Malmesbury took the seals of the Foreign Office, a *saltum*, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the Hou unique in recent times of such a position being assumed b held office. **The "Who? Who?" Cabinet.** The rest of the Cabin untried and unknown, though some of them afterwards ro name of the "Who? Who?" Ministry. The origin of the n overheard in the House of Lords between the Prime Ministe who was eagerly questioning Lord Derby about the compos old Duke had grown very deaf, and all his inquiries were pl well, of course, as the Premier's replies. "Who? Who?" ask ear, he strove to identify the unfamiliar names, and "Who? new Government. Weak as it was, however, and holding only, the Derby Ministry was able to prepare and carry a M so critical an expert as the Iron Duke himself.



Louis Haghe.] [*From the F*

THE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON PA



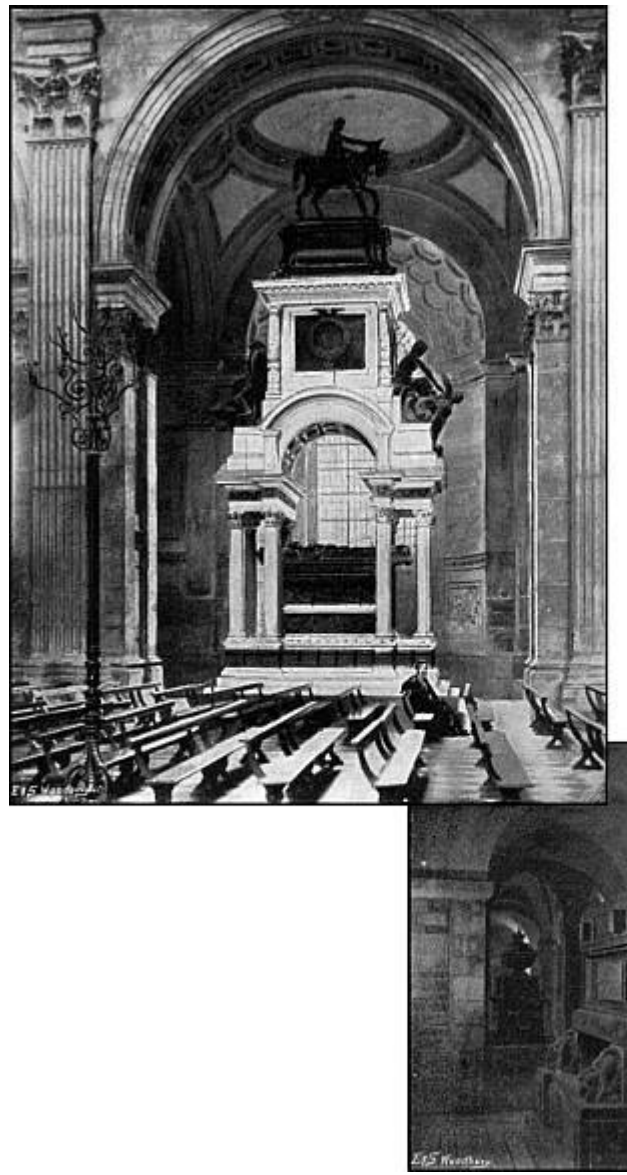
J. Leech.] [*From "Punch."*

THE PROTECTION GIANT.

"Fee, fi, fo, fum!
I smell the blood of an Englishman!
Be he alive or be he dead,
I'll grind his bones to make my bread!"

(Mr. Punch's idea of the policy of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli.)

Brief as was the duration of the Derby Ministry it ou warmest friends. The Duke of Wellington drew his last September 14, 1852. **Death of the Duke of Wellington.** To say individual in the United Kingdom would be to apply a term he would have relished least; but without doubt "the Duke first soldier in Europe, thirty-seven years of peace had not d renown in war, nor prevailed to make the nation forget England's greatest need. If, as a statesman, he could not co meed of "Well done!" he had established a standard of pub the heat of party strife. Vittoria, Salamanca, Talavera, Wate far off conflagrations still glowed round that venerable l purpose, bluntly spoken and fearlessly acted on, that won hearts of his countrymen far more enduring than the reward successful—of any orator, however powerful.



THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT IN ST. PAUL'S

AS IT IS TO BE WHEN COMPLETED.

From a Photograph taken in the Cathedral, to which the statue has been add

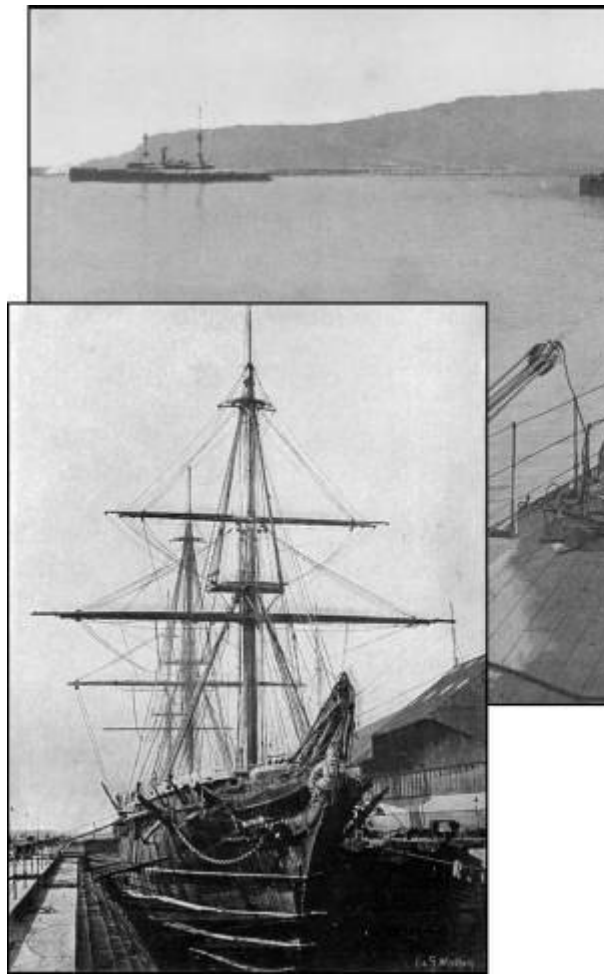
Court of the South Kensington Museum. The lower illustration represents the sa
of the Duke; the Funeral Car is also preserved in the Crypt. The tomb in the back

There was the precedent of the obsequies of Nels
commanding a funeral of the Great Duke at the public e
desirous to associate her people with herself in doing h
greatest subject. The body of the Duke, therefore, was put i
till the meeting of Parliament in November, when the
immediately given to a funeral at the public expense and t
St. Paul's Cathedral, beside the tomb of Nelson. All the Grea
sent representatives to the ceremony. It would have caused
a Napoleon once more in supreme power, refused to allow
funeral of her ancient foe, but Louis Napoleon told Count
the past and to continue on the best of terms with Engl
Austria, who was conspicuous by the absence of her Amba
November day; and the reason was found in an extraordi
occurred a few weeks previously. **The Haynau Incident.** A
Haynau, arrived in England early in September, on an unof
unenviable reputation for cruelty in putting down insurre
ugly stories had been circulated about the flogging of H
barbarities, enough, whether true or not, to make his
sympathised with the national movement on the Continent
Barclay's brewery, and as soon as his identity with the "Aus
to the workmen there, they rushed at him with loud cries,
tried to cut off his long moustaches. Escaping from the b
equal fury in the street, and had to take refuge in a public
his assistance. The Austrian Chargé d'Affaires appealed for
called in person to express the deep regret of Her Majesty's

WEIGHING ANCHOR ON

This Photograph was taken on board H.M.S. *Repulse*, off the Isle of Portl
side. The ships in the background are H.M.S. *Resolution* (on the left), and H.M

From a Photograph] [*by*



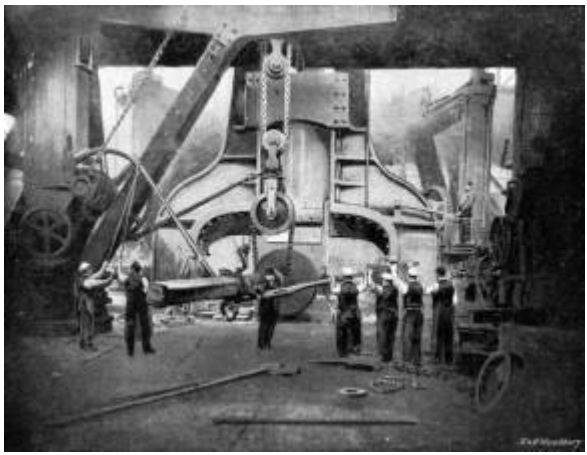
From a Photograph] [*by Sy*

H.M.S. "WARRIOR," THE FIR

The first ironclad built was the *Gloire*, designed by M. Dupuy-de-Lôme for tl of doubtful practical value; but it soon became necessary for them to adopt tl private contract at a cost of £376,000, was completed in October, 1861. She has 1,250; and, whilst she has the general form of a wooden ship, with overhar watertight compartments—which have been adopted in all the more recent wars

Parliament had been prorogued on July 1 by the Qu
immediately after by Royal Proclamation. The elections wh
strength of parties nearly the same as in the old Parliame
majority on either side. **Disraeli's First Budget.** The new Par
and on December 3 Mr. Disraeli introduced his Budget in
hours. The debate which followed is memorable as the oc
between two men who, for a quarter of a century afterwards
the protagonists of their respective parties as Pitt and Fox
the century. Disraeli—by this time fully conscious, and emb
that he was fighting for a losing cause—concluded a speech
two o'clock on the morning of December 11. To answer hi
had described in 1838 as "the rising hope of those stern and
reluctantly and mutinously a leader (Peel) whose experience
whose cautious temper and moderate opinions they abhor
Member of Parliament for more than twenty years, and w
power and poignancy in debate; but the moment had come
House of Commons was to come under the full influence
language, his impressive use of gesture and his singularly res

Gladstone's speech closed the debate on Disraeli's First
The Government suffered defeat by nineteen votes, and n
Osborne to tender his resignation. Her Majesty laid her
Aberdeen who, as a Peelite Conservative, assisted by the W
proceeded to form a Coalition Cabinet.



From a Photograph] [*by Gregory & Co., Strand.*

THE GREAT STEAM-HAMMER AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

Maximum striking power, 1,000 tons.

Before entering upon a review of the events which br peace which Great Britain had maintained for thirty-nine y Powers, the present seems a fitting place to give a ske expansion of British Colonies in various parts of the wo greater part, had no existence before Queen Victoria cam **British Colonies.** It was in 1858 that the discoveries of gold in California, had begun to fill the channels of trade and enr home country in a degree beyond all previous experier Australia, discovered by Captain Cook in 1770 and by him r hardly known to people in England during the first forty except as a penal settlement, although a number of Britis there when the Army and Navy were reduced after the long an end in 1815. But it was not until the gold-fields were dis tide of immigration set in. The growth and development since that time have been immense. From the original settl have arisen the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Sout Western Australia, each with its separate representative cor a governor appointed by the Queen. The population, rapidly to three millions and a quarter, with an annual export trad The gold-fields, since their discovery in 1851, have added

wealth of the world, nor is there any near prospect of the su
the newly-opened mines at Coolgardie, in Western Australia
field in the whole island.



From a Photograph] [*by Gregory & Co., Strand.*

THE SOUTH BORING MILL AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

Showing the machinery for boring and rifling heavy ordnance.

New Zealand was first colonised in 1839, though Europ
back as 1814, and in 1841 it was created by letters paten
South Wales. The chief wealth of this island is pastoral a
Zealand contributes also to the Pactolus flowing north, havi
of more than a million sterling in 1895.

Tasmania, formerly Van Diemen's Land, is another insul
in the South Pacific, originally occupied in 1803 as a
Australasian Dominions of the Crown were completed by th
of islands in 1874, and British New Guinea in 1888. This
inexhaustible mineral wealth and fertility, may be said with
the peculiar creation of the reign of Queen Victoria.

In 1853 an important change in the penal code of Grea
Act altering the punishment of transportation of convicts
Repeal of the Transportation Act. The Lord Chancellor adm

Reading of the Bill, that transportation answered the enc
anything else which could be devised; it was the strongest
sentence, which could be employed without the infliction c
United Kingdom only been concerned, no alteration in
proposed. But the interests of the Colonies must be taken
representations laid before the Government by the C
extraordinary discoveries of gold in Australia, made it in
communities should cease to be the slumping ground for the
and other provision must be made for the disposal of crimina
and the Australasian settlements, relieved from the slur
intolerable, entered on a career of expansion and profitable i
yet foretell the ultimate result.



Walker & Bouta

THE BRITISH EMP

British possessions shaded or underlined. Views of the principal Colonial towns

1882.

Besides British India, of which the growth and consolid
the chief expansion of the Empire and its protectorate durin
place in South Africa. The Cape Colony was ceded to the
Colony of Natal was added to it in 1843, was erected into a
was made self-governing in 1893. Basutoland was annexed
but in 1884 it was constituted a separate Crown Colony, and
which, having been annexed in 1885, is governed from tl
representative institutions.



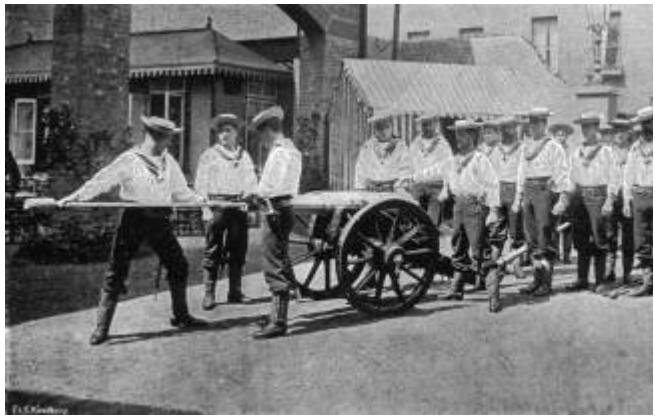
From a Photograph] [*by Gregory & Co., Strand.*

TORPEDO STORES AT PORTSMOUTH.

Containing Torpedoes to the value of £150,000.

In dealing with its great Dominion in South Africa
confronted with a problem which has never presented its
aboriginal population has died out everywhere, except in
contact with civilisation, and, except in the Island of New
possess a moiety, British influence is not hampered by any
it is far otherwise in South Africa. There, also, what may
races, the Hottentots and Bushmen, have been crushed wellr
have been replaced on the one hand by the powerful Bantu

Zulus, Bechuanas, and other Negroid tribes, and on the ot from Dutch settlers of the seventeenth and eighteenth cen South Africa has to provide for the development of Brit peaceful relations between the diverse elements of the pop that South Africa contains the material of enormous wea veldt, a wide belt of land ranging between 4,000 and 5 exceedingly salubrious. Diamonds and gold already have be though a few years ago their very existence was unsuspec yield of gold is equal to that of either Australia or America, total annual output of the world. Should the gold ever be v mineral wealth of other kinds, including an almost virgin c nearly a thousand square miles between Pretoria and Delago



From a Photograph] [*by Thiele, Chancery Lane.*

A LANDING-PARTY OF SEAMEN.

Punch, at the time of the Siege of Sebastopol, depicted a couple of seamer town, asking for a day's holiday "to go shooting with them soldiers." On the sa has come to be the practice to include a party of bluejackets among the forces en

In America, the most notable feature in the recent histor found in the growth of wealth and population in the Dom shown how that Colony rose in rebellion in the first year c Lord Durham framed a Constitution for it in his report. scheme lay in a pigeon-hole of the Colonial Office till 1867, into effect by Lord Carnarvon's Act for the Confederation c Provinces. Upper and Lower Canada, the English and Frenc

are now known as the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, an
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, British
North-West Territories. The population of Canada has risen
half in 1841 to five millions at the present day, and progress
been equally rapid.



Carl Haag, R.W.S.] [*From th*

EVENING AT BALMORAL OLD CASTLE—THE ST

CHAPTER VIII.

1853–1854.

The "Sick Man"—Position of the Eastern Question—Projects of the E
the Holy Places—Prince Menschikoff's Demand—Russian Invasio
Note—Declaration of War by the Porte—Destruction of the T
Palmerston—Great Britain and France Declare War with Russia—



E have on our hands a sick man—a very sick man; it wil
of these days he should slip away from us before the neces
made."

The "Sick Man." This sentence, spoken on January 9, 1853
to the British Minister at St. Petersburg, Sir George Hamilto
which has become historic, and remains as appropriate to t
Europe as it was forty-four years ago. The Ottoman Empi
anachronism, not because it was a heritage won by mediæ
assigned as the origin of almost every European State, but
his rule in modern times by mediæval methods. In the day
subjection by the violence of their governors, the Turk had l
Europe, for he was as powerful as any Christian Monarch; b
nationalities acquired the solidarity which follows on the g
and the limitation of absolute rule, he became a terror onl
the Ottoman dominions. To the rising tide of Western
breastwork of philosophic indifference, though the ancient
caused him to adopt eagerly the successive inventions in mi
principality had nothing to fear in the nineteenth century fr
most powerful states had realised that it would be a formi
comply with the concert of Europe—such is the qua

Nevertheless the real guarantee for the integrity of the Ottor not her army and fleet, nor the fervour of her Moslem subje and suspicion existing between other Powers regarding the It had come to this, then, that the Christian states acquiesc Ottoman Empire in Europe as a kind of buffer state—a barr interests and ambitions as might revive warfare on a Napo "sick man" dreaded his death because of the conflict sure to

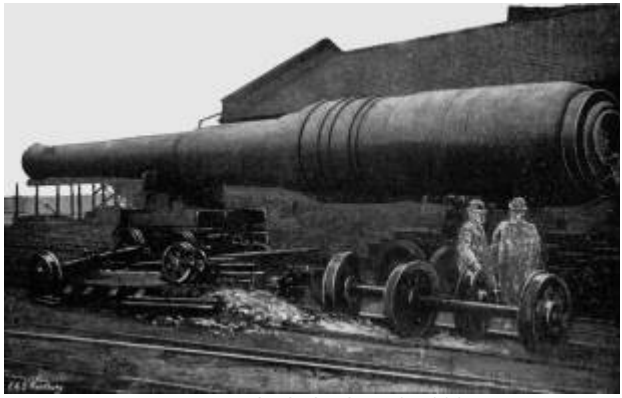


C. J. Staniland, R.I.]

THE LARGEST GUN OF 1837.

The illustration shows a gun's crew working the 67-cwt. gun, which was the largest in use in the early part of Her Majesty's reign. It threw a solid shot of 68 lbs. weight. At the Rotunda at Woolwich there is a gun of this size which was used in the trenches at Sebastopol, and had its trunnions shot away.

Three European Great Powers were more closely affecte question—Russia, by reason of her office as guardian of the her hereditary policy of absorbing neighbouring territories claim to the Danubian provinces of the Porte—and England the advance of Russia between her and her Asiatic domini may seem to have been less direct than that of the oth continual encroachment of Russia in Asia, and the steac frontier towards that of British North-West India, had so statesmen with the danger of a collision in that quarter, that Empire had become a cardinal principle in the Continental d



THE LARGEST GUN OF 1897.

The huge 110-ton guns of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell, & Co. are *Sanspareil* and *Benbow*, and the *Victoria* carried two of them to the bottor There are considerable disadvantages attaching to the use of artillery so be understood when it is stated that the cost of each round fired with armour-piercing projectile is £200; that the gun would become practic firing 75 rounds of this description (of course a much smaller char practising); and that the energy developed amounts to 60,000 foot-tons– lift the whole ship six feet in the air. For these and other reasons the 67-t next page is now being supplied in preference to the larger one. The 110 t of piercing a solid mass of wrought iron 30½ inches thick, at a distance o much smaller 9·2-inch (22-ton) gun was tested in 1887, and threw a sho its trajectory rising to a height greater, by 2,000 feet, than that of Mont Bl

But the Emperor Nicholas of Russia had convinced hims the point of death, and that it was essential to the peace of divide the inheritance before his demise. **Projects of the Emp** the head of this chapter was spoken by the Czar when he re made to the Duke of Wellington and Lord Aberdeen, the occasion of his visit to England in 1844. These proposa celebrated memorandum drawn up by Count Nesselrode, t Empire should be maintained in its integrity as long as possi could be averted no longer, England, Austria, and Russi understanding and divide the dominion among themselve had been received and placed in the archives of the Foreig assent to the propositions therein had ever been made c Government. Silence is often assumed to indicate consent, s 1853 that the Porte was indeed on the point of dissolutio

partition of the Turkish Empire, it was at least excusable tha operation of Great Britain. Lord Aberdeen, who had been Czar was in England in 1844, was Prime Minister in 18 intention of a Russian occupation of Constantinople; he Servia might be constituted independent States under Russ that he would acquiesce in the annexation of Egypt and Car and much more, he explained to Sir Hamilton Seymour, assu and Russia came to an understanding on the subject, it matt other Powers might view it.



John Leech.] [*From "Punch."*

THE OLD 'UN AND THE YOUNG 'UN.

Old Nicholas (Emperor of Russia): "Now then, Austria; just help me to finish the Port(e)."

The Emperor of Russia, disappointed in his overtures to England, endeavoured to obtain the assistance of Austria against Turkey.

At this juncture a fresh controversy was stirred in conne **Custody of the Holy Places.** In the sixteenth century a treaty Sultan and François I., King of France, whereby the cus Palestine had been committed to the monks of the Latin Ch the protection of the Crown of France. Subsequently firm Greek Church, conferring rights at variance with the exclu the Latin Church. Incessant disputes arose on a ludicrously have puzzled diplomatists in the era of the Crusades, but on of keeping with statesmanship of the nineteenth century

purpose of passing through the building into their grotto, t
the key of the chief door of the Church of Bethlehem, and a
the two doors of the Sacred Manger, and whether they shoul
Sanctuary of the Nativity a silver star adorned with the a
Republic, and afterwards the French Empire, as heirs of the
the cause of the Latin monks, even threatening to occupy
1853, the Porte issued a firman in order to reconcile in a re
claims of the two Churches. But reason was the last
unreasonable quarrel. **Prince Menschikoff's Demand.** Russian f
firman, had already begun massing on the frontiers of Mol
the issue of the firman, Prince Menschikoff arrived at Con
military suite, endeavoured to force on the Porte an agre
protectorate of Christians within Turkish Dominions, a
diplomatic relations unless this was agreed to at once. Resch
five or six days to consider such a momentous question; it
Ottoman Council promptly declined to become a party
Menschikoff immediately left Constantinople; the Russian G
preparations, which were met by similar measures on the p
measure of self-defence.



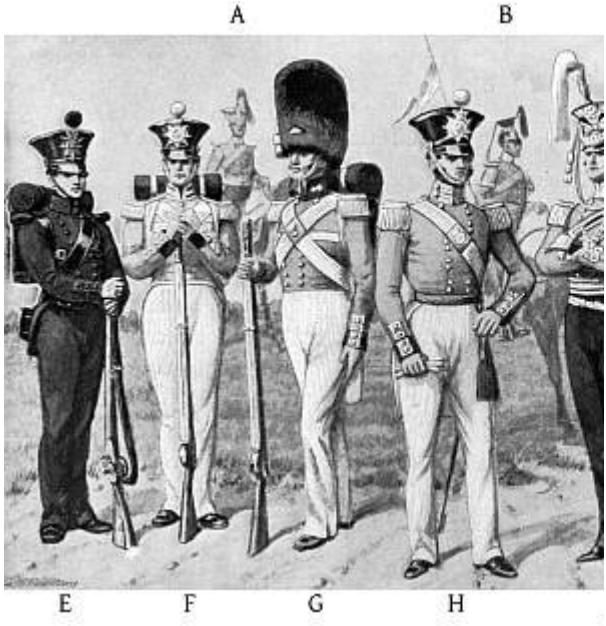
Photo by Thiele.] [*Chancery Lane.*

THE LARGEST GUN OF 1897.

The deck of H.M.S. *Repulse* cleared for action; the captain of the barbette is enemy's distance. The 67-ton guns in the foreground are the largest which are built; they are lowered behind the steel shield by hydraulic machinery for chargi

On July 2 the Russian army under Prince Gortchakoff cr the Turkish territory of Moldavia and Wallachia. **Russian In** course this was an act of war, but no collision actually took the four Great Powers—Austria, France, Great Britain, and P and agreed on a Note embodying terms for the peaceful sett natural to expect that a document of such moment should h of the utmost precision and incapable of bearing ambiguou this short Note contained five passages so vague and amb been construed into giving away the whole case of Turkey, far from the intention of the authors. Russia, perceiving her at once; but the Ministers of the Sultan declined to do so, passages were modified. Nesselrode stated explicitly the rea from agreeing to any modification. These reasons enlighten first time as to the construction put on the Note by Russia, w that intended by the Four Powers.

A. 11th Light Dragoons. B. 12th Lancers. C.



R. Simkin.

E. Private, Rifle Brigade. F. Private, Line. G. Private, Grenadier Guards.
K. Officer, 2nd Dragoon Guards. L. Gunner, Fiel

UNIFORMS OF THE BRITI

England, therefore, was compelled to acquiesce in Turk at the same time urging her not to regard the occupation of act of war. The state of affairs towards the end of Septemb note written by Prince Albert to Baron Stockmar: “Meyend Louis Napoleon wishes for peace, enjoyment, and cheap c reed shaken by the wind; we are paralysed through not Constantinople is or is not doing; the Divan has becc headstrong, and reminds one of Prussia in 1806; the public anti-Russian.”

On October 5 the Porte issued a formal declaration of w fleets of England and France, which were lying in Besika Ba on the invitation of the Sultan. Mediation was at an end.

A Turkish squadron of twelve sail in the Black Sea wer lying at anchor at Sinope and completely destroyed, with tl only about 400 alive. **Destruction of the Turkish Fleet.** The ne almost under the very guns of the allied fleet, spread like Great Britain, and ignited every warlike spirit that still slum Turkish admiral had hauled down his flag before the overw him, and that the Russians had paid no attention to this sign

The Cabinet was much more divided in opinion than the Home Secretary, startled the nation by resigning office on D was generally assumed, on account of difference about the **of Lord Palmerston.** "No one," wrote Prince Albert, "will b retirement—his dislike of Lord John's plan of Reform, and cry. It is the Eastern Question that has turned him out, and in fact, believed that Palmerston had left the Cabinet rath Turkey to the tender mercies of Russia. Prince Albert w portion of the Press of being favourable to the designs of F the truth people afterwards came to learn from his own lett were in progress. The cry went forth that Palmerston was t the honour of England; in a few days he withdrew his res restored.

A. Trooper, 17th Lancers. B. Trooper, 10th I



R. Simkin.

D. Private. Coldstream Guards. E. Trooper. 1st Royal Dragoons. F. Private
J. Officer, Black Watch. K. Gunner, Roya

UNIFORMS OF THE BRITI

On February 7 the Russian Ministers left London and P St. Petersburg on the same day. **Great Britain and France Declar** the ultimatum of England was despatched to Count Ne Majesty's formal declaration of war against the Emperor steps of the Royal Exchange, and the reasons for this act we *London Gazette*. England had been slow—culpably slow, dec resorting to an appeal to arms, but, having made it, th pervaded the Councils of her Ministry:—

"Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
Bear it, that the oppressor may beware of thee."



J. Tenniel.] [*From "Punch."*

WHAT IT HAS COME TO.

Lord Aberdeen holding back the British Lion.



W. A. Krell.] [*In the Royal Collection.*

REVIEW OF THE CHANNEL SQUADRON BY HER MAJESTY, August 11, 1



GUN SHOP AT THE ELSWICK WORKS.

A few guns of 4·7 in. and 6 in. calibre awaiting inspection

Before the actual declaration of war, large numbers of for the East, and a powerful fleet had been assembled at Spi under Admiral Sir Charles Napier. To Prince Albert's attributed the degree to which the nation now found its struggle. For the warlike habits of our people had been uninterrupted for nearly forty years, had prevailed between powers. It would be difficult to realise at this day how fa unreadiness. Prince Albert incessantly strove to arouse it fro result of his efforts had been the establishment during temporary camp of exercise at Chobham, a complete nove time. Aldershot, as a place of arms, had no existence ther Chobham has become part of our regular military organisat the establishment of a permanent Channel Fleet, which wa Spithead on August 11, 1853, and described by Prince Alber which England ever fitted out; forty ships of war of all kinc but three.... The gigantic ships of war, among them the *Duk* (a greater number than was ever assembled before in one ve propelled only by the screw, *eleven miles an hour*, and this a **British Armaments.** This is the greatest revolution effected in which has yet been known ... and will render many fleets,

useless." Speaking of men-of-war fitted with the auxiliary s already sixteen at sea and ten in an advanced state. France h other Powers none.... I write all this, because last autu defenceless state, and because you know that, without wisl must rejoice to see that achieved which I had struggled so lo

Great Britain, then, at the outbreak of the Russian Wa than the combined flotillas of any other three Great Powers. satisfactory, for though they were perfectly disciplined an the existing state of military science, they were few in without reserves, for the new Militia could not count for mu



Sir E. Landseer, R. A.] [*From the Royal Collection. I*

ROYAL SPORTS.—THE QUEEN AND PRINCE CONSORT, WIT

CHAPTER IX.

1854–1856.

Mr. Gladstone's War Budget—Humiliation and Prayer—The Invasion o
—A Fruitless Victory—Effect in England—War Correspondents—
Heavy and Light Brigades—"Our's Not to Reason Why"—Russi
Breakdown of Transport and Commissariat—Hurricane in the
Fall of the Coalition Cabinet—Lord Palmerston Forms a Ministry-
—Unsuccessful Attack by the Allies—Death of Lord Raglan—His
Evacuation of Sebastopol—Surrender of Kars—Conclusion of Peac



HEN Mr. Gladstone introduced his War Budget on May 8, trade and elasticity of the Revenue warranted him in r campaign out of current taxation. He calculated on this be Income Tax and increasing the duty on malt and spirits. M Aberdeen, replying to Lord Roden in the House of Lords, sta and Prayer would be set apart for the success of British a wrote to the Prime Minister, reminding him that she had n and objecting to the term “humiliation.”

“To say (as we probably should) that *the great sinfuln* about this war, when it is the selfishness and ambition and and his servants which has done it, while our conduct thro unselfishness and honesty, would be too manifestly repulsiv and would be a mere bit of hypocrisy. Let there be a Pr thankfulness for the immense benefits we have enjoyed, an of the country, and entreating God’s help and protection ir the Queen would join heart and soul. If there is to be a day in this sense.”

The Day of Solemn Fast, Humiliation, and Prayer was f the Queen’s feeling, there were no abject expressions used i a committal of the cause of England into the hands of the them and her enemies.”



R. Thorburn, A.R.A.] [*From a Miniature in Her Majesty's possession.*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, 1841.

Varna, a fortified seaport of Bulgaria, on the shore of the the Bosphorus and the mouth of the Danube, was the r British and French forces. Lord Raglan, who, as Lord Fitzr under the Great Duke at Waterloo, was Commander-in Maréchal Saint-Arnaud that of the French; and the vete Turkish. The Russian commanders had learnt that, whatev the Sublime Porte for rule, its troops were composed of exc well commanded. The Turkish garrison of Silistria, on the stubborn defence for many weeks under two English off Ceylon Rifles, and Lieutenant Nasmyth, of the East India C the Russians had to raise the siege, on June 22, after losin Giurgevo, again, on July 7, General Soimonoff (who aft Inkermann) was badly beaten, and soon afterwards the wh

withdrawn beyond the Pruth, and Turkish territory wa
movement was due, no doubt, in some measure, to the
demanded the evacuation of the Principalities, backed h
movement of troops, and actually concluded a convention w



H. E. Dawe.] [*From an Engraving.*

HER MAJESTY IN THE ROYAL PEW, ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR, 1846.

The great arsenal and harbour of Russia was Sebastopol
this point that the attention of Ministers in London and Pa
There has been great variance in the accounts of how it
attack of the Allies should be directed on that town. It is su
June 29, a despatch was sent to Lord Raglan, strongly urgi
attack upon Sebastopol and the Russian fleet, but leavi
discretion of the Allied Commanders. Lord Raglan did n
leaving him any choice, but regarded them, as he afterward

absolute order from the Secretary of State," and prepared
soldier, it is true, but he had acquired his experience in c
steam and electricity, and the incessant and rapid interch
Downing Street and the seat of war no doubt was somewhat



R. Simkin.] [*From Contemporary Prints.*

A. Corporal. B. Sergeant. C. Officers—Undress. D. Officers—Full Dres
E. Privates.

UNIFORMS OF THE ROYAL MARINES, 1837.

The French Commander-in-Chief, Saint-Arnaud, received
Emperor Louis Napoleon, who was as strongly in favour of t
the Duke of Newcastle; Lord Raglan, therefore, encountere
the score of strategy. **The Invasion of the Crimea.** After three
during which the troops suffered severely from cholera, th
undertaken; the Allied Forces set sail for Eupatoria, and o
Newcastle telegraphed to the Queen that 25,000 English, 25
had safely disembarked at Kalamita Bay, near the mouth o
miles north of Sebastopol, without meeting any resistance
began on September 19, and on the 20th the Allies encount
Prince Menschikoff, strongly entrenched on the heights
Menschikoff of deliberate purpose had allowed them to di
chosen what he believed to be an impregnable position, wh

in play till the arrival of reinforcements should enable hin
and overwhelm the invaders with superior numbers; he
stream below his position in full confidence that they were e
them. But he had underrated the individual prowess of Brit
had discipline, individual gallantry, and physique in a higl
only so many contributions to the aggregate of disaster
generalship, and the tactics of the Allied Forces at the
character of a schoolboy's playground. Maréchal Saint-Arna
of approaching death, as it turned out—and there was little
the English on the left and the French on the right of the a
was plain to the men of both armies—there were the Russ
beyond the river, with heavy columns of infantry hanging
crests—the one thing to do was to get at them. Saint-Arnau
Division, Canrobert and Prince Napoleon, said: "With such
to give; I have but to point to the enemy!"



R. Simkin.]

Royal Marine Artillery—
A. Company Sergeant-Major. B. Gunner. C. Officer.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—
D. Officer. E. Drummer. F. Sergeant. G. Private.

UNIFORMS OF THE ROYAL MARINES, 1897.

At two o'clock the Allies crossed the river under a plung

opposing slopes in face of the batteries and a searching
redoubt was carried by assault; the British battalions, deploy
to the unique practice of English field drill, poured a witheri
of the enemy and plied the deadly bayonet at closer quarter
four o'clock the Russians wavered, fell back, and broke; the
first European field since Waterloo had been won.



Chevalier L. W. Desanges.] [*In the Victoria Cross Gallery, Crystal Palace.*

COL. BELL, OF THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS,

Obtained the Victoria Cross for gallantry in the Battle of the Alma, when he seized upon, and captured, a gun which the enemy was carrying off the field.

With pardonable emulation historians of both nations ha
the day for their own people, nor does it profit now to weig
scrupulous precision. The brunt of the fighting no doubt f
was their good luck in what Mr. McCarthy has termed a "he
the heaviest loss. One thing is certain that the day was won
of their generals, but by the valour and endurance of tl
qualities which ensured success were those which chiefly c

respectively—the resolute steadiness and courage of the on
fury of the other.



Chevalier L. W. Desanges.] [*In the Victoria Cross Gallery, Crystal Palace.*

COL. LLOYD LINDSAY, OF THE SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS

(now Lord Wantage, K.C.B.), seized the colours and rallied his men when thrown into disorder in the Battle of the Alma. For this act, and for gallantry at Inkermann, he was awarded the Victoria Cross.

The Battle of Alma was won, but the fruits of victory—v
had lost 2,000 men in two hours' fighting, including twent
Welsh Fusiliers having suffered worst, with eight officers
nearly 200 casualties in their ranks. **A Fruitless Victory.** The
1,200. What was to be set to the credit of the account? M
with his army in great confusion, which required only the
into a hopeless rout. Raglan, the pupil of the Great Duke,
lesson than to allow the enemy time to reorganise his dis
course, was for pursuit, but Saint-Arnaud, physically and me
the reason that he was weak in cavalry; the English comm
good grounds, to proceed alone, and the opportunity was los

The news of victory caused a great revulsion of feel become impatient during the summer months of inaction a the failure of Sir Charles Napier to carry all before him ir true, had been taken, but Cronstadt and Sweaborg had pro were general about the want of vigour displayed in dissatisfaction not only prevailed among the uninform expression from the lips of Cabinet Ministers.



From a Photograph] [*by Elliott & Fry.*

MR. (NOW SIR) WM. H. RUSSELL, LL. D.

The first of War Correspondents. Born in 1821; joined the staff of the *Times* in 1843, and has represented that paper in all the considerable wars which have occurred since.

A novel feature in the Expedition to the Black Sea was t war correspondents, representing the leading daily papers. growth of journalistic enterprise which was to receive s following year by the abolition of the newspaper stamp d name of Mr. W. H. Russell, representing the *Times*, will be lo pioneer in this new and exciting form of literature. The viv the splendid conduct of British troops in the field, and the e between them and their ancient foes the French, were eag sent up the enthusiasm to fever heat.

But if the war letters in the newspapers were of goo

impatience by reporting valorous exploits and heroic endura the anxiety when the campaign became prolonged towards result. It had been expected that Sebastopol would be car might have been, perhaps, had the victory of Alma been f after the action. But the views of Maréchal Saint-Arnaud p assaulting Sebastopol on the north side was abandoned; a terribly hazardous, though, as it happened, successful fl which, with its convenient harbour, was selected as the Engl French chose Kamiesch Bay.

The Battle of Alma took place on September 20; on commanding the defences of Sebastopol, sunk seven war harbour. The Allied Fleet, from which this operation wa effectually shut out; the golden opportunity of the speed combined land and sea attack had gone by. Such an attack the fleet could only play at long bowls, and the French bat hours. The first attempt ended in failure. There was nothing and the Allied Land Forces were insufficient to invest the to were threatened by a Russian army outside, constantly rei the interior. The besiegers themselves had to stand on the de



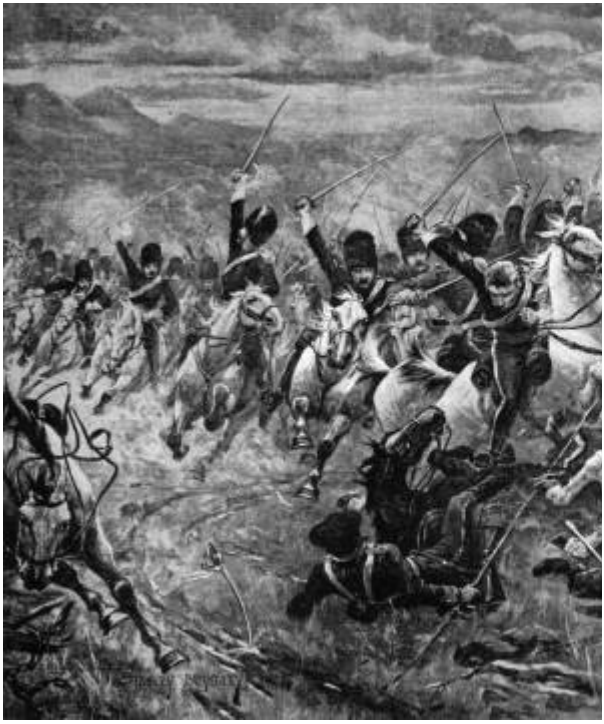
W. Simpson, R.I.] [*From Colnaghi's "Authentic Series."*

IN THE BATTERIES BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

Sketched on the spot.

On October 25 General Liprandi attacked the English ca
or 30,000 men. It is a day to be much remembered in Briti
but melancholy pride, because of the blunder which cost the
thirds of its Light Cavalry. **Balaklava.** The action began by tl
four redoubts held by the Turks. Then took place a cavalry
has been eclipsed in memory by the subsequent exploit c
truth, not less splendid and far more fruitful. The Russian h
sabres advanced against the British Heavy Cavalry Brigade u
Charges by the Heavy and Light Brigades. Immensely outnu
hampered by tent ropes and enclosed ground, the Scots Gr
them impetuously. For a minute or two it seemed as if t
swallowed up in the dense columns of the enemy, but the Rc
moving up on the left, and the 5th Dragoon Guards on the
either flank, and forced them to give way and fly. The whol
five minutes.

Lord Raglan, who was anxiously waiting for infantry
Russians preparing to move the guns from the captured rec
Lucan to prevent them doing so. “Try to prevent the ener
What guns? Captain Nolan, who carried the order, pointed
guns at the end of the valley, supported by artillery on eitl
our enemy,” said he, “and there are our guns.” Lord Lucan h
seemed explicit, and he directed Lord Cardigan to form his
In the first line were four squadrons of the 13th Light Drag
second were four squadrons of the 4th Light Dragoons
squadron of the 8th Hussars as a kind of reserve. The com
obeyed. Six hundred and seventy-three men rode down tha
the guns, on a venture as hopeless and devoted as that
Bannockburn, and hardly less futile. Only one hundred and r



Stanley Berkeley.] [*By permission of the publishers, Messrs.*

THE CHARGE OF THE HEAVY B

On the following day the Russians made a sortie in force Inkermann, and although they were repulsed by Sir de Lacy no possible doubt that the Allied Forces at this period were i disaster. Five days before the cavalry action of Balaklava, F Office that his army was reduced to 16,000, and that he do in the field during the winter, even if Sebastopol should be the condition of the troops was painted in gloomier colour **Breakdown of Transport and Commissariat.** The transport syste of all sorts were running short; the hospital arrangements w the numerous wounded and the still more numerous sick. Th same race who had fought so well under English officers worse than useless, for they had to be fed—under their own

Sebastopol.



R. Caton Woodville.] [*By permission of the Artist, and of Messrs. Graves,*

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE

The French Emperor took alarm. Hitherto nearly all t share of the British, and England had very few troops rea Louis Napoleon proposed to send 20,000 French troops i necessary transports. This was undertaken at once; huts, wa meat, and other stores were sent out in ample quantities, reached their destination. Winter had burst upon the Black fury; the transports and cargo ships were scattered. Two Fr four British transports went to the bottom in the hurrica combine with man's mismanagement for the annihilation o soldiers had to bear, half clothed, half starved, in those bi Kinglake's narrative.

While the authorities at home were straining every nerv dwindling army in the field, news came to England of ar sanguinary than any previous encounter, in which once mor British. **Battle of Inkermann.** The Grand Dukes Nicholas and M in Sebastopol, reinforced by large bodies of troops newly provinces, in all not less than 50,000 men, had attacked t early in the dark morning of November 5. The fightin afternoon, the French being engaged also; but General Canr the command vacated by the death of Saint-Arnaud), in h chivalrously attributed the victory to "the remarkable soli army maintained the battle, supported by a portion of Ger English loss in the Battle of Inkermann amounted to 2,573 k 145 were officers, including four generals; the French lo casualties were made out in their official returns at 1 prisoners.



Chevalier L. W. Desanges.] [*In the Victori*

THE BATTLE OF IN

The Allies paid a heavy price for this victory, but the

power of Russia was crippled for a moment, and time was busy hands and brains were preparing in London and P spectacle of all was the state of the hospitals at Scutari. N them reach London than a fund was opened to supply the was collected, and English women organised themselves as n under the direction of Miss Florence Nightingale. **Florence N** puissant—no statesman so powerful—that his name shall Englishwoman, whose services, in spite of the usual rou accepted by Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Secretary at War.[F Scutari, with thirty-seven nurses, on the morning of the clearly did this devoted band prove their usefulness, tha Westminster's sister, followed not long after with forty addi Nightingale is due the glory of having initiated a moven beyond the limits of the Crimean Campaign. No army n without its train of skilled nurses, and the Geneva Convent of this first mission of mercy.



W. Simpson, R.I.] [*From Colnag*

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE IN ONE OF THE

From Sketches mad

It would be no pleasant task to retrace at length the British army organisation had broken down hopelessly, a maddened by the descriptions in the Press, perhaps in som their brothers and sons were dying in the trenches, not by starvation, disease, exposure, vermin, to which the culpable as it was believed, had exposed them. **Fall of the Coalition Cab** than its agents, which was to blame; but shoulders had to and Parliament took the only means in its power, by p Ministers, who were defeated on a motion by Mr. Roebuck 157. The Coalition Government had collapsed.



Chevalier L. W. Desanges.] [*In the Victoria Cross Gallery, Crystal Palace.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR CHARLES RUSSELL, BART., V.C.

At the Battle of Inkermann, ammunition failing, both British and Russians hurled stones at each other. In the midst of the mêlée, Lieut.-Colonel Russell, of the Grenadier Guards, led a party into the midst of the enemy, and dislodged them from the Sand-bag Battery. He was nearly bayonetted; his life was saved by a private in the Grenadiers named Palmer.

After an ineffective attempt by Lord Derby to form a C only possible man in the existing state of public opinion—b had begun already to go better with the Allies before Seb **Eupatoria.** Omar Pasha, with his despised Turks, defeated under General Liprandi at Eupatoria on February 18, being from the Allied Fleet.

The news reached Czar Nicholas on March 1; he was s effects of influenza, but his health was not the subject Nevertheless he died on March 2; peace negotiations were i and the new Czar consented to send a representative to the of concord."

Great Britain was represented by Lord John Russell a
Lhuys, but the proceedings were rendered abortive by the r
the neutralisation of the Black Sea.



Sir F. Grant, P.R.A.] [*By permission of Messrs Graves.*

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD RAGLAN, 1788–1855.

Lord Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, created Baron Raglan in 1852, was the eighth and youngest son of the Fifth Duke of Beaufort. He was Military Secretary to the Duke of Wellington, 1819–1852, Master-General of Ordnance, 1852, and was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the Crimea, 1854.

The war went on; the Allies being strengthened in a
adherence of the little kingdom of Sardinia, of which the g
Victor Emmanuel, perceived ultimate advantage to his de
through alliance with Great Britain and France in a war w
much as it did the Queen of the Sandwich Islands. The bor
resumed on April 10, and 400 great guns battered away v

trenches were drawing ever closer round the doomed c successful expedition to Kertch on May 24, where they provided for the Russian army, as well as a convoy of cargo June 18 a combined assault was delivered on the Malakoff a were repulsed with heavy loss. It had been undertaken a Raglan, who yielded reluctantly to General Pelissier's urgent He took this reverse grievously to heart: harassed as he had at home on his administration, his health gave way under succumbed to dysentery on the 29th.



E. M. Ward, R.A.] [*In the*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN INVESTING THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III. WITH

The friendly feeling between England and France which sprang out of the interchange of visits between the Sovereigns of the two countries. The Emperor April 1855. They were met at Dover by the Prince Consort on the 16th, and ren of their visit was the Installation of the Emperor as a Knight of the Garter.



Chevalier L. W. Desanges.] [*In the Victoria Cross Gallery, Crystal Palace.*

MAJOR (NOW GENERAL) CHRISTOPHER TEESDALE, C.B., R.A., AT KARS, September 29, 1855.

He was awarded the Victoria Cross for gallant conduct in throwing himself into the midst of the Russians, who had penetrated under cover of night into the Yuksek Tabia redoubt; also for saving, at great personal risk, the enemy's wounded from the fury of the Turks.

In assuming the chief command of the British Army i undertaken a task of peculiar and, in some respects, nove experience, it is true, acquired under the greatest soldier of years had brought about so many changes in military applia that much of that experience was rendered obsolete. He wa had to conduct operations in the field advised, contro telegraphic despatches from the War Office. He had, moreo ally, brave, indeed, but sensitive, and it was of the nature should sometimes clash, at least, that their judgment sho Little reference has been made to the angry impatience expr Parliament in regard to what was freely condemned as the

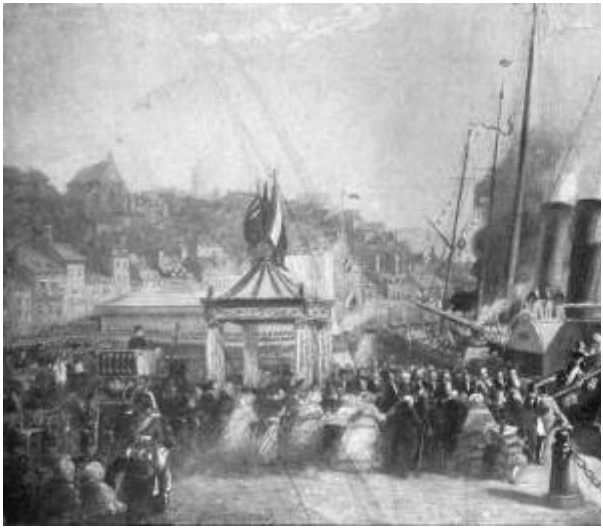
Lord Raglan, because time and reflection have amply vindi
have been galling to him at the time, and greatly aggra
position. The best evidence of his genuine force of chara
courage with which he fulfilled his office to the last, and th
he won from all ranks serving under him.

The command of the British forces devolved upon Ge
General Liprandi made a formidable attempt to raise the sie
and Sardinian position on the Tchernaya, but was repulse
Battle of Tchernaya. This was the last encounter in the open
town was opened by a tremendous fire from the Allied batte
bombardment continued without intermission throughou
morning of the 8th the French made a splendid dash at t
Sebastopol, and captured it. The English fared not so wel
Redan and suffered severely in a repulse. But the defence wa



G. H. Thomas.] [*From the*

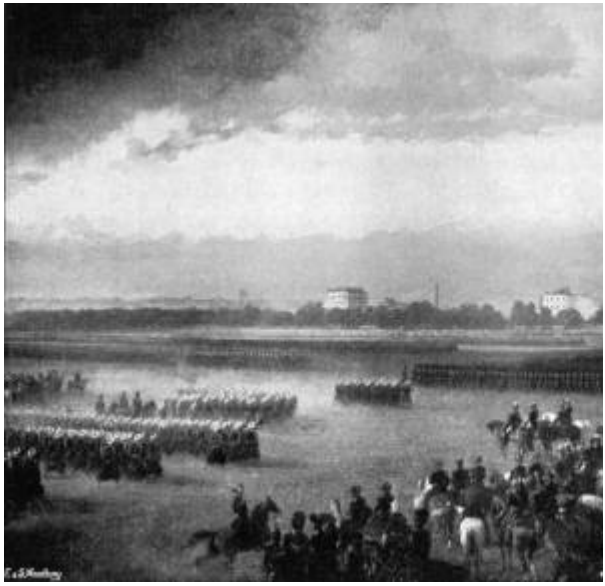
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DISTRIBUTING MEDALS TO THE HEROES O



C. Jacquand.] [*From the*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE CONSO

This was the first visit of an English Sovereign to France since Henry VI. Emperor on the landing stage at Boulogne, and conveyed to the Palace of St. C Beaux Arts, a part of the Exposition Universelle in which they were greatly inter



G. H. Thomas.] [*From the*

REVIEW IN THE CHAMPS DE MARS

During their stay in Paris, Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort Especial interest was attached to the spectacle, as at the moment the armies of Crimea. Canrobert, one of the heroes of the war, was present, and was decorated and Princess Mathilde, are sitting together in the balcony, while the Emperor an of battalions.

After repeated attempts to retake the Malakoff, the Rus evacuating the town. Fortunately the wires connected with were discovered in time by the French and cut, for arran blowing up all the forts. **Evacuation of Sebastopol.** One after terrific din during the night; early on the morning of the masterly evacuation across a floating bridge, leaving their t at the bottom of the harbour. Sebastopol had fallen, but no it had been erased from the face of the earth.



E. M. Ward, R.A.] [*From the*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN VISITING THE TOMB OF NAPOI



[*From a Photograph by the late Mrs. Cameron.*

SIR JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL, BART.
1792–1871.

Astronomer. Son of Sir Frederick W. Herschel. His first great work was his Catalogue of Double and Triple Stars; later on he catalogued the nebulæ, and made researches in Sound and Light. He discovered the solvent effects of hyposulphite of soda on silver salts—the basis of photographic processes. Created a Baronet in 1838, Master of the Mint 1850–55. For many years he was among the most prominent of English scientists.

The Congress of Paris met on February 26, 1856, and a
the plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers on March 30.
important Article was that which guaranteed the perpetua
Russia received back the ruins of Sebastopol in exchange fo
Eastern Question was laid to rest, at least for a season.



THE EARL OF ROSSE'S GREAT TELESCOPE AT PARSONSTOWN.

This great reflecting telescope, still the finest in the world, is 56 fee
the speculum or mirror of copper and tin at the bottom of the tube is 6
diameter and weighs nearly 4 tons. Its nominal magnifying power is 6,00
it reflects about 165,000 times as much light as the naked eye itself
receive. It was designed and constructed in 1845 by the late Earl of Ross
has rendered great service to science.

For this result England had to pay down four and tw
forty-one millions to her National Debt; but she learned

precaution against the enervating influence of prolonged pea
bracing moral effect which follows on the supreme and disc
power.



Sir Oswald Brierly, R.W.S.] [*I*

ACTION AT FATSHAN, CH

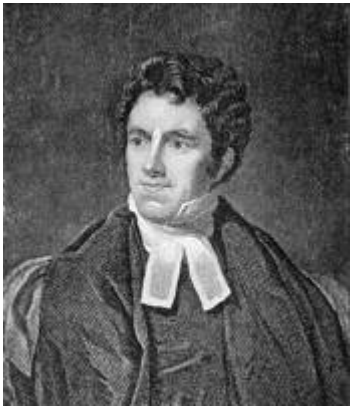
The Chinese fleet of about ninety junks was completely destroyed in t
unexampled constancy. Owing to the shallowness of the water the British attacke

CHAPTER X.

1857–1858.

The Lorcha *Arrow*—War with China—Defeat of the Government—Diss
returns to Office—Startling News from India—Mutiny at Meeru
Sikhs—Lord Canning's Presence of Mind—Disarmament of Sepo
Cawnpore—Nana Sahib's Treachery—The Massacre—Siege of
Death of Havelock—Sir Hugh Rose's Campaign—The Ranee of
Tantia Topee—End of the East India Company's Rule—Marriage o

IT is well that the next chapter in British warfare is a sh
Britons can peruse with little pride. It is prefaced by a parag
the opening of Parliament on February 3, 1857: "Acts of v
flag, and infraction of treaty rights, committed by the local G
and a pertinacious refusal of redress, have rendered it neces
in China to have recourse to measures of force to obtain sati



T. Phillips, R.A.] [*From the "Life of Dr. Arnold," by permission of Mr. Murray.*

THOMAS ARNOLD, D.D., 1795–1842.

Appointed Head Master of Rugby School in 1827, he infused a new tone and spirit into English Public School Education. He was the first to introduce modern languages, modern history, and mathematics into the regular school course.

A dispute had arisen out of circumstances even more
custody of the Holy Places, which led to the Crimean war
lying in the Canton river in October 1856, was boarded b
away twelve men accused of piracy, although the lorcha *Arr*

The Lorcha "Arrow."

The British Consul at Canton demand
according to the treaty of 1843; but the Chinese Governor
was not a British vessel but a Chinese pirate, and refused
demand. It was proved, however, that the *Arrow* had beer
vessel, though her registration had actually expired ten days
Mr. Parkes, the British Consul, appealed to Sir John I
Hongkong. Bowring was determined to stand no nonsense
he going to trouble himself whether the *Arrow* was entitle
not! As a matter of fact, he wrote to Parkes that the ex
deprived her owners of the right, but that as the Chinese dic
held responsible for insulting the flag. Anyhow, it was enou
officials had dared to take men by force from under that flag
rightfully or wrongfully. He sent an ultimatum to Yeh, dema
and an ample apology within forty-eight hours, or he
released the men, and promised that greater caution should
refused to apologise, maintaining that the Arrow was in fac
as it may seem that such powers should be vested in a Britis
that he should employ them in such a miserable quarrel, nev
the fleet and Canton was severely bombarded for several da
the tactical blunder of offering a reward for the heads of E
but he forfeited the respect which England always pays to ar



F. Winterhalter.] [*In the Royal Collection.*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN THE ROBES OF THE ORDER OF

Painted in 1859.



From a Photograph] [*by Thiele, Chancery Lane.*

INTERIOR OF THE GUN-COTTON FACTORY AT WALTHAM ABBEY.

The picture represents the Pulping and Moulding Room. Gun-cotton consist waste subjected to the action of nitric acid, washed, boiled, chopped into pulp, into blocks.

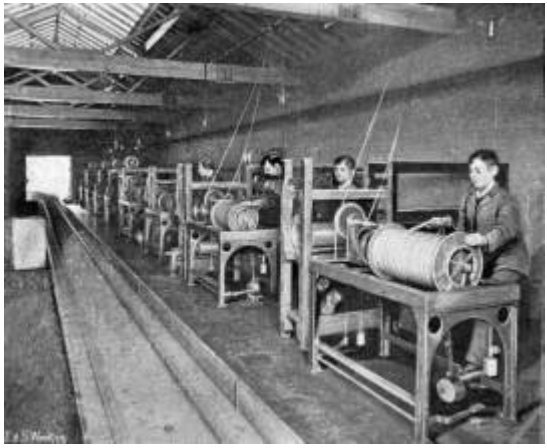
There was considerable sensation when the news ca moved a vote of censure in the Lords, and the only answ make to the enquiry whether, supposing a Chinese owner British ensign, that made her a British vessel, was that the C that the flag was hoisted illegally. The House of Lords supp went worse with them in the Commons. **Defeat of the Gover** motion of Mr. Cobden, Ministers were defeated by a majorit dared the Government to go to the country on the question in the measured, biting accents of his later manner, "to Liberal party—no reform, new taxes, Canton blazing, Pekin the gauntlet; he appealed to the country, and he put his p would be termed nowadays—before the constituencies in s to power stronger than before. Never was a Minister more t his plans for a long spell of office. **Palmerston returns to Offi** said to have observed once that "the life of a Ministry wa purchase," of which the fate of his own second Administrati

It lasted just long enough to enable him to announce to
February 1858 that Canton had fallen before a combined
the French in the interval had managed to pick a quarrel w
concluded securing access to the interior of China for
establishing diplomatic relations between England and Fra
and securing the toleration of Christianity.



From a Photograph] [*by Eyre & Spottiswoode.*

BARREL-ROOM AT THE SMALL ARMS FACTORY, EN



From a Photograph] [*by Thiele, Chancery Lane.*

WINDING CORDITE IN THE GOVERNMENT FACTORY.

Cordite is composed of gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine. In the form of greasy cord it is wound on reels, and afterwards cut into lengths.

On June 25, 1857, the Queen issued Letters Patent co title of Prince Consort, a name which had been popularly a in England, and by which he was known henceforward to seem an unimportant one, but it created some unreasonab and the Press of the country betrayed no enthusiasm in its fa

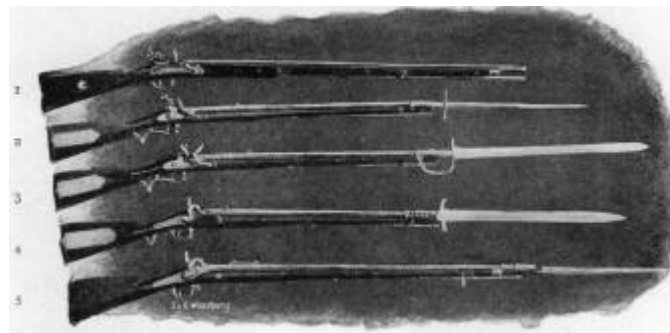
The transit of news had been greatly accelerated over la use of electricity, but it still took many weeks to convey Britain and her Empire in India. Little did the people who a 23, 1857, to celebrate the centenary of the Battle of Plassey to the British Dominions, imagine that at that very mome conflict as mighty in scope as it was horrifying in detail. story burst upon England with the suddenness of a tornado. revolt, murdered their officers, proclaimed the King of Del whole peninsula was in rebellion. There had been awful women, and children had been slaughtered in hundreds; m circumstantial stories of outrage, followed by torture, con terrible moan for vengeance rose throughout the land. Ther not relations, or at least friends and acquaintances, amon India; the suddenness of the news was not the most appallin

details of the story that so deeply moved the nation. Bla
afterwards proved to be, the mutineers were not shown to
horrors imputed to them in the early days of the rising
women perished in the worst of mediæval massacres, but
outrage or torture, as was circumstantially affirmed and univ



From a Photograph] [*by Eyre & Spottiswoode.*

MACHINE-GUN SHOP AT THE SMALL ARMS FACTORY, ENFI



Photographed from examples] [*in the Tower Armouries.*

THE FIRE-ARMS OF THE EARLY YEARS OF HER MAJESTY'S REIGN

1. “Brown Bess” (smooth-bore flint-lock).
2. Baker’s rifle (flint-lock).
3. Baker’s rifle, with sword-bayonet.
4. Brunswick rifle (percussion).
5. Minié rifle (1851).

The above were all in use at the time of the Crimean War.



Photographed from examples] [*in the Tower Armouries.*

THE RIFLES OF THE LATER YEARS OF HER MAJESTY’S REI

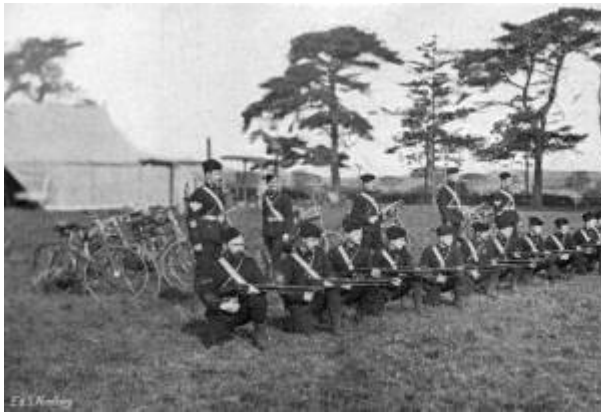
6. Enfield long rifle (1853).
7. Snider-Enfield rifle (1864).
8. Martini-Henry rifle (1871).
9. Lee-Metford magazine rifle, with short sword-bayonet (the present regulation weapon).

This great convulsion is always referred to as the In violent revolt of so many native regiments in the British ser a mutiny; it was an insurrection of the Indian races agains common rising of Hindoo and Mahomedan against the Ch British rule had never ceased to smoulder: how should it, rulers had been deposed, so many others placed in inglorio The misrule and oppression of these potentates had been once groaned under them, just as the Jacobites who shout again” forgot what the people had endured under the Stua shown an example how the Feringhi could be dealt with, grievances against English officers and magistrates to be wip

Lord Dalhousie had resigned the Governor-Generalship years of rule had been regulated by a policy of annexation capacity of the Indian races and their country for moral a

perceived how fatal was the native system of rule to all pr
not rigidly scrupulous in every case about the precise justic
principality after another was added to the British dominio
the greatest number often involves disappointment and ev
Dalhousie vindicated his policy by the splendid energy h
railways, and telegraphs, in reducing taxation, and in gene
the people; but he undoubtedly left a feeling of soreness anc
a fitting opportunity to take effect.

Out of this discontent arose a widespread conspiracy
beginning of 1857. It is believed by some that the militar
disconcerted the measures of those organising the general
earliest overt acts of rebellion took place among the troops.



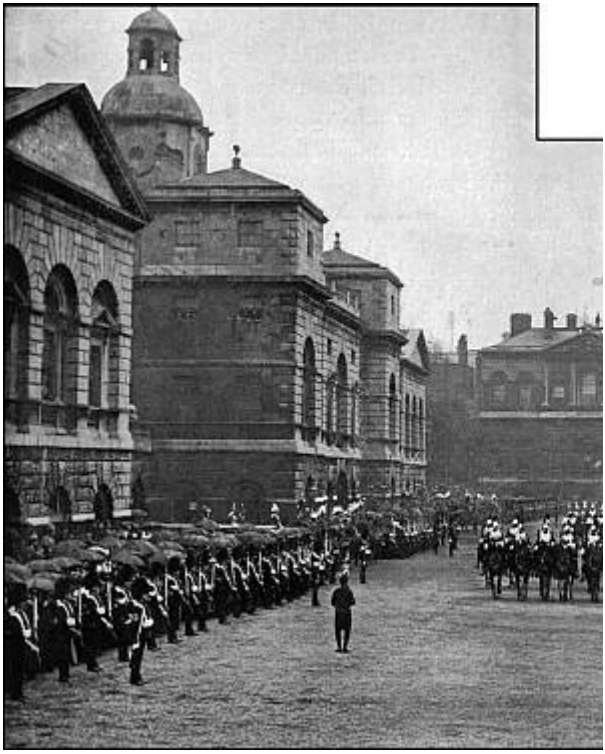
From a Photograph] [*by Thiele, Chancery Lane.*

CYCLIST CORPS.

The value of the bicycle in actual warfare has yet to be proved; but,
military balloon, it has already taken its place in the equipment of Europea
is the 2nd V.B. West Kent Regiment.

The effect of the Minié rifle, carried by some of the Russ
been so remarkable, that the British military authorities
"Brown Bess"—the smooth-bore musket—had gone by. In
forces, therefore, the Enfield rifle was served out to the Inc
paper of the cartridges used in this weapon was greased, ar
circulated among the Sepoys that the lubricant used was a r

pigs—a most ingenious falsehood, if falsehood it were—a
were—for the native troops were composed partly of Ma
animals, the hog is most loathsome, and partly of Hindoos,
cow is held most sacred. Falsehood or fact, the story se
although the issue of the objectionable cartridges was st
Canning, the Governor-General, issued a Proclamation in
declaring that the story of an intentional affront to religion
Government was utterly groundless, the early months
instances of military insubordination, and some of the
disbanded. On Saturday, May 9, eighty-five men of the Beng
Meerut to long periods of imprisonment and hard labour for
issued to them. **Rising at Meerut.** Next day, Sunday, the whc
the largest military station in India, mutinied, killed severa
some Europeans, and breaking open the gaol, released the
European troops at Meerut drove them out of their ca
mutineers to march to Delhi, where the octogenarian repre
still held his court as a subject of Queen Victoria and
Company. This old man they proclaimed Emperor of Inc
assumed at once the character of national rebellion. All t
outraged, all the aspirations that had been crushed, all th
suffered by Lord Dalhousie's annexation of the Punjab, of Ou
found their outlet and opportunity in the mutiny of the g
Koh-i-noor diamond, symbol of the sovereignty of Lahore
Great Exhibition of 1851: the diamond might be gone beyc
the Sikh Ameers had passed from memory also, and a resolu
There are known various modes of pre-historic telegraph. In
the fiery cross, passed from hamlet to hamlet, summoned t
Borders the bale-fires leapt from height to height to rouse
hardly less swift was the symbol of "chupatties," little unl
were left with the head man of each village of Northern Inc
with directions to make similar cakes and pass them on. W
was hoisted on the citadel of Delhi, the train had been laid a
explosion which should shatter to fragments British rule in In



From a Photograph] [*by Thie*

“TROOPING THE COLOURS” ON H

The annual “trooping of the colours” of the Household Troops on the Horse
London.



Chevalier L. W. Desanges.] [*In the Victoria Cross Gallery, Crystal Palace.*

THE BATTLE OF KOOSHAB, February 8, 1857.

The Persian War of 1856–1857 was undertaken to establish the independence of Afghanistan, and the Persians were defeated in an action at Kooshab, about forty-four miles from Bushire. When the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry charged the enemy's square, Lieut. Moore, who was foremost, leapt into the square and had his horse killed under him. Lieut. Malcolmson fought his way to his brother officer and rescued him. Both officers were awarded the Victoria Cross.

But there was one factor essential to making the convu the co-operation of the Sikhs—the most warlike populatio only eight years before, had inflicted on British arms what own as the defeat of Chilianwalla. While the rebellion was sp the whole of the rest of the North-West, and blazing throu while regiment after regiment was rising, shooting its off population in pillage and massacre of Christians, the Sikhs British rule. **Loyalty of the Sikhs.** That was what saved the Bri the way in which British officials behaved in the hour of tria



Chevalier L. W. Desanges.] [*In the Victoria Cross Gallery, Crystal Palace.*

CAPTAIN DIGHTON PROBYN AT AGRA.

In the action against the mutineers at Agra, in August 1857, Captain (now Lieut.-General Sir) Dighton Probyn distinguished himself by leading his squadron against an overwhelming mass of the enemy's infantry. He received the Victoria Cross for his gallantry on this occasion.



G. Richmond, R.A.]

VISCOUNT CANNING,
1812–1862.

Governor-General and First Viceroy of India.

Of course, severe reflections have been passed on tho troops at Meerut and in the neighbourhood of Delhi for all to pass unmolested from the former to the latter place. The doubt. The Commandant at Meerut telegraphed to Delhi wh more. Next day the Mahomedans of Delhi rose and joined th in the Residency could only blow up their magazine to preve the rebels. It is easy to sit in an elbow chair and prono authorities at Meerut had showed presence of mind the quashed at the outset; but it is a fearful thing for soldier suddenly against their comrades; and any hesitation or weal may be forgotten in the tribute due to the whole body of their conduct in what followed.

Lord Canning played a splendid part. Of all moods of none so ungovernable as fear. The suddenness of the outbre the atrocious massacres which marked its progress, created other European communities. **Lord Canning's Presence of Mind** sides by the insane counsels of terror. He was urged to take reprisal. The dethroned King of Oude was living near annexations perhaps that of Oude was the one which most a and the people of Calcutta, convinced that the King of Ou vengeance, besought the Governor-General to seize his pe receiving the King and his Vizier to reside in his own hous rose to frenzy: people nicknamed him "Clemency Canning" but through all the tumult this great man kept his head cool

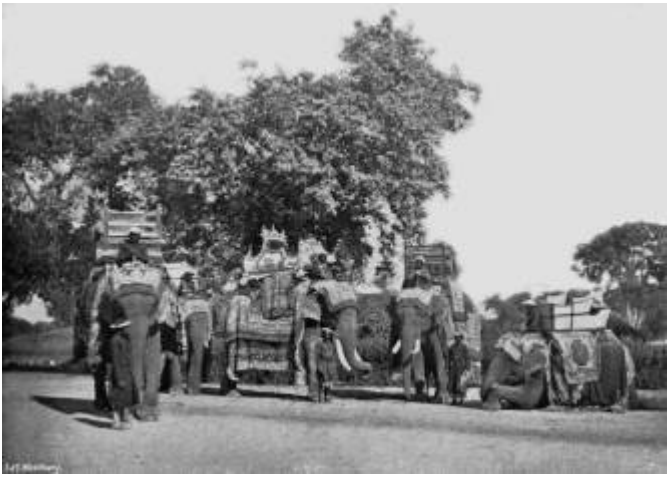


1 2 3 4

From a Photograph] [*by Gre*

TYPES OF OUR INDI

1. Guide Cavalry. 2. 1st Bengal Cavalry. 3. 1st Punjab Cavalry. 4. Major, Poonah Horse. 7. 1st Madras Lancers. 8.



From a Photograph] [*by Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.*

STATE ELEPHANTS OF THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

The elephant in the centre of the group was taken from the Nawab of Be
Battle of Plassey in 1757, and was 140 years old when the photograph was taker

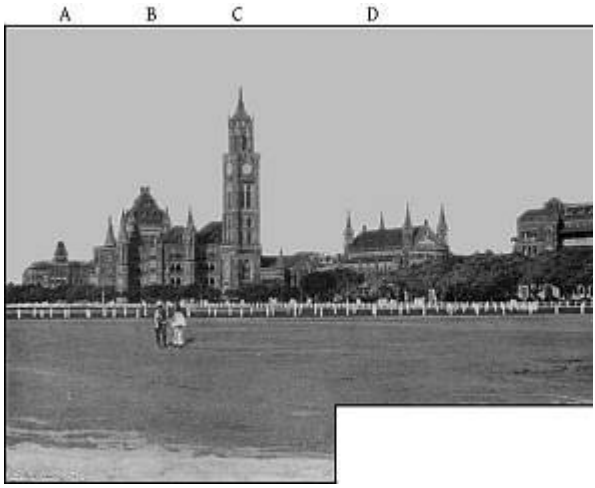


From a Photograph by F. Frith & Co.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA.

The official residence of the Viceroy of India. Built in 1799–1804 by about £150,000. Calcutta is the seat of Government of the Empire of India; The total population of India in 1891 was 287,000,000, of whom on English, and of these less than half were British born.

Happily there were other cool heads besides the Gov information of the outbreak at Meerut was telegraphed f capital of the Punjab. The Governor, Sir John (afterwards I Rawul Pindee, having left full power in the hands of the Robert Montgomery. Four thousand Sepoy troops lay at M from Lahore, and Mr. Montgomery had to decide on the ins assumed to be contemplating mutiny. He came to a speedy allowed the chance. There was a great ball in Lahore that n the civil and military chiefs of the district. Mr. Montgomer was resolved to disarm the native troops. A parade was or Meer: twelve guns loaded with grape were placed along or The troops were formed up in line of contiguous columns fa pile arms. They obeyed, for to hesitate was death. The rifles the station was left in possession of 1,300 European troops critical moment of the Mutiny. Nothing short of Mr. Mont by the military commanders, could have ensured the safety o



A. Post and Telegraph Offices. B. High Court. C. Clock Tower.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Bombay is for Europeans the Gate of India, the port of arrival and dep
is in direct communication by railway with Calcutta and Madras. Populatio



From a Photograph] [*by F. Frith & Co.*

NATIVE HOUSES IN THE FORT, BOMBAY.

The darkest page of the book of Mutiny is that which co
In May 1857 there were 3,000 native troops at that place
under command of Sir Hugh Wheeler, an old man of seventy
expect his force to mutiny, and appealed to Nana Sa
representing the dethroned Mahratta Peishwah of Poonah
undoubtedly genuine grievance against the Government.
Peishwah, Lord Dalhousie had refused to continue the pens
thereby violating the Hindoo principle that all the rights o
spiritual, are conveyed by adoption. Nana, whose real n
Punth, was rich and hospitable, and delighted in entertain

ladies at his residence near Cawnpore. He responded cordi
and came at once to Cawnpore with 300 men and two gur
Rising at Cawnpore. His arrival coincided with the revolt of
himself at once at the head of the mutineers. Wheeler had ta
building with about 1,000 Europeans, of whom 280 were
the same number of children. A hasty entrenchment was thr
Nana's summons to surrender. For nineteen days, under t
handful of brave men maintained the defence of their
thousands of rebels. The assailants were reinforced by a c
made a fierce assault on the place; but the English were figh
lives; the presence of their women and children made ea
Paladin. The attack was repulsed, and this prolonged resista
prestige of Nana, for Hindoos and Mahomedans alike appre
offered terms to the besieged: "All those who are in no wa
Lord Dalhousie, and who are willing to lay down their arms
to Allahabad."



From a Photograph] [*by F. Frith & Co.*

STATUE OF THE QUEEN AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Statue, executed in white marble by Noble, was unveiled by Lord No
1872. A native superstition ascribes the origin of the recent plague to venge
insult offered to this statue, which was one morning found bedaubed with tar.

The terms were accepted. The little garrison had done

gallant souls could do. The survivors of the siege embarl
prepared by Nana's orders. The women and children wei
following. At that moment a bugle sounded; instantly the
burst into flame, and the native rowers leaped out. A fire o
down on the frail craft, and continued till Tantia Topee, N
"Cease fire!" Then the survivors, 125 Englishwomen and c
wounded, were collected and driven back to the town. Or
drifting down the Ganges, a **The Massacre.** target for innu
banks. A dozen men landed to drive off the assailants; in
captured, and those on board—sixty-five men, twenty-five
were haled back to Cawnpore. The men were shot on the s
were crammed into the prison-house with the others. Cholei
off eighteen women and seven children—more fortunate tha



From a Photograph] [*by Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.*

SUTTEE CHOWRA GHAT.

On the banks of the Ganges; the scene of the first massacre of Cawn



Baron Marochetti, Sc.] [*Photo by Bourne & Shepherd.*

THE STATUE ERECTED OVER THE WELL AT CAWNPORE

Into which the bodies of the English women and children were thrown after the massacre in the prison.

From a Photograph] [*by Bourne & Shepherd.*

BENARES FROM THE GANGES.

Benares is the sacred city of the Hindoos. It contains innumerable temples and shrines, the most sacred being that of Bisheswar, dedicated to the worship of Shiva; its dome is overlaid with gold. To Buddhists the stupa now called Damek, three miles to the north of Benares, erected on the spot where Buddha first expounded his doctrine, is a place of pilgrimage. But the most prominent object from the river is the Mohammedan mosque built by Aurungzeb, son of Shah Jehan. Its slender minarets are 147 feet high.

Nana's visions of rule were becoming overcast. The Eng shock of the Mutiny; troops, before which he knew his drawing near; Havelock had already routed Tantia Topee fighting men, and Neill was at Allahabad. The rebellion vengeance, if it was to be balked of its full scope, at least who were in his power. A company of Sepoys was ordere Englishwomen were imprisoned. Unhappy creatures, their a caused them much concern; they were in every circumsta already. For nearly four weeks they had not been able to c nor had a drop of water to wash in. The Sepoys began firi there were traces of mercy in their hearts; they fired high marched home again. In the evening five men were sent up sounds were heard within, and twice one of the butchers broken, bloody sword for a fresh weapon. At length all was s slaughter, came out and went off, locking the door behi returned with a fatigue party, cleared out that fearful ho bodies down a dry well.



Photo by Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.]

THE CASHMERE GATE, DELHI.

There is nothing in English history, at least during the l in horror to the massacre of Cawnpore, and it is well that witness—to share in—the fury, the wild cry for revenge, tha tale came to be told there. Nana Sahib waited to encounte July 16; he was completely defeated, fled from the field in has never since been heard of. Of the twelve men who left the Ganges, four escaped after extraordinary adventures, by the sole survivors of the European community at Cawnpore.



A. Pearse.]

BLOWING UP OF THE CASHMERE GATE, DELHI.

This was one of the most daring exploits in a campaign remarkable for deeds of gallantry. Advancing across a broken drawbridge in broad daylight, in the face of the enemy's defences, Lieutenants Home and Salkeld, with native sappers to carry the gunpowder, succeeded in laying eight bags of powder against the gate. Home leaped into the ditch unhurt; Salkeld, who held a lighted port fire, was badly wounded and fell back on the bridge, handing the port-fire as he fell to Sergeant Burgess, who was immediately shot dead. Sergeant Carmichael then advanced, picked up the port-fire, and lighted the fuse, but fell mortally wounded. The gate was blown in, killing all its defenders but one, and the British entered without opposition.

On June 8 General Wilson appeared before Delhi, but l attempt to invest a city held by 30,000 insurgents. **Siege** reinforced him in August, and on September 20 the place wa falling dead at the head of the storming columns.



Sir F. Grant, P.R.A.] [*By permission of Messrs. Graves.*

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD CLYDE, 1792–1863.

Born at Glasgow; entered the army in 1808, and served with great distinction in the Peninsula, China, the Punjab, the Crimea, and was Commander-in-Chief in the operations for the suppression of the Indian Mutiny. For his services in this campaign he was raised to the peerage. He is buried in Westminster Abbey.

Seeing that it has been necessary to relate some of the n
the rebel leaders, it would be unfair to keep regarding one
English officer. A brave young fellow called Hodson, comma
known as Hodson's Horse, asked General Wilson's permissio
and his family. Wilson consented, provided the old King's
King and his sons had taken refuge in an immense enclosu
Hoomayoon, adjoining the city, where he was guarded by a
quietly rode up with a small escort and called on the tro
Believing, no doubt, that the English officer had ample

command, they instantly obeyed. The King's life was spar
shameful to say, Hodson summoned the three Princes—the
shot them with his own hand. It was a horrible act, but in
prevalent, many were found to justify it, and Hodson was n
killed in action at Lucknow not long after.



4 1 2 3

T. Jones Barker.] [*By permission of t*

1. Sir Henry Havelock. 2. Sir James Outram. 3. Sir Colin Campbell. 4. Sir J
7. Sir William Peel. 8. Briga

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,

This picture represents the meeting of General Sir Henry Havelock, Sir J
Regiment, in Lucknow, in November 1857. It was executed from sketches taken



J. Lucas.] [*By permission of Messrs. Graves.*

CAPTAIN SIR WILLIAM PEEL, R.N.,

In command of the Naval Brigade at Lucknow.

While these events were passing, General Anson, Comma
India, died on June 27. It was decided to send out Sir Colin
being asked when he would be ready to start Sir Colin
promptitude: “To-morrow”; and he sailed the following da
his outfit.

Sir Henry Lawrence,[G] Chief Commissioner of Oude, had
Residency of Lucknow where, on July 2, he was besiege
battalion of Europeans and all the European inhabitants
Lucknow. Lawrence was killed at the opening of the siege, b
with magnificent resolution till, on September 25, they we
Outram. But these generals were in turn hemmed in by imı
and it was not until Sir Colin Campbell fought his way to Lu
the garrison with the women and children could be consi
those who endured this long and painful siege was that Dr. E
into Jellalabad after the awful retreat from Cabul in 1842.



A. H. Ritchie.] [*From an Engraving.*

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK,
1795–1857.



T. Brigstocke.] [*From the National Portrait Gallery.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JAMES OUTRAM, 1803–1863.

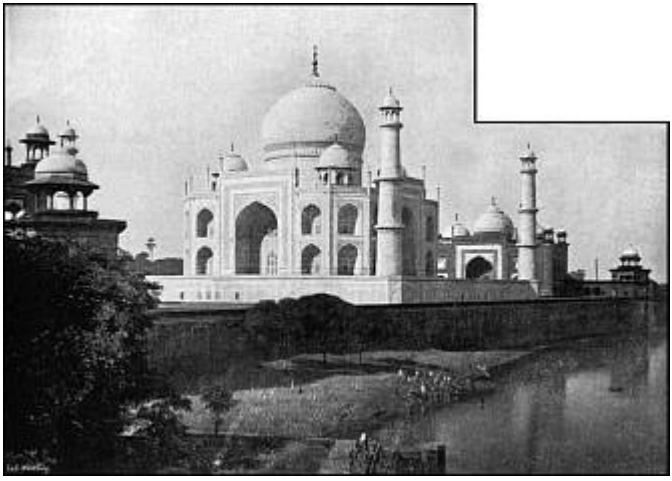
The Residency was evacuated on the 22nd, and Havelo exertions of the past six months, died on the 24th. **Death o**

calm resolution and Mr. Montgomery's bold promptitud checking the proportions of the rebellion, it was Havelock's courage in face of overwhelming numbers that first brol insurgents. Soon after Havelock's death, Sir Colin was obli Lucknow in order to repair a disaster which had overtaken been defeated by the Gwalior rebel army at Cawnpore. Havi place of dreadful memory, he rejoined Sir Hope Grant at L assault on March 19, 1858.



From a Photograph] [*by Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.*

RUINS OF THE BAILEY GUARD, THE RESIDENCY, LUCKNO



From a Photograph] [*by Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.*

THE TAJ MAHAL, AGRA.

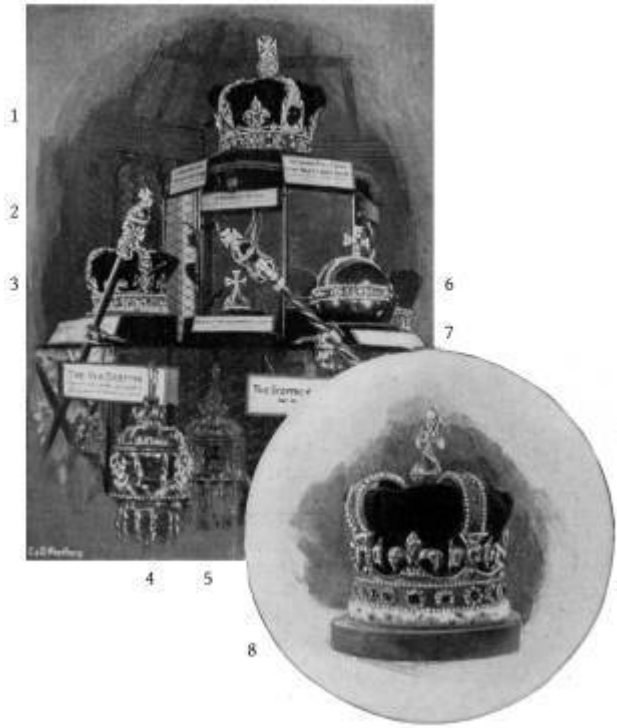
This building, erected in 1629–1648 to serve as the Mausoleum of Arjai Begam, wife of the Emperor Shah Jehan, is reputed the most beautiful s architecture in India, perhaps in the world. It is of white marble and precious possesses a feminine grace and charm which no photograph can reproduce.

It throws some light on the magnitude of what is usua that upwards of 2,000 of the enemy were killed in the final taken. Those who had begun by putting down a mutiny hac greater part of India.

Sir Colin Campbell (now Lord Clyde) continued the car of Lucknow, ably assisted by Jang Bahádur of Nepál, unt subdued by the end of 1858. Sir Hugh Rose (afterwards Lorc the last in Central India by the Ranee of Jhansi, a Princes who rode in battle like a modern Joan of Arc, and fell, sabı troops. Tantia Topee, the former lieutenant of Nana, was length he, too, was taken in April 1859, and hanged for Cawnpore.

It was not possible that such a convulsion should pa Hindostan without shaking down everything that could be **of the East India Company's Rule.** The English public—the avera knew of the existence of British rule in India, and could lay f But that was about the utmost precise knowledge of Indi people, until attention was violently forced to them by the C upon them that this mighty dominion was governed by company, who exercised all the powers of empire, civil authority from a charter signed by Queen Elizabeth. Vari indeed, had been imposed by Parliament on "John Company become an archaism, as uncertain in practice as it was ind for sweeping changes had come, not because the directors o abused their authority; but the safety of the Empire required now upon the heritage won by the commercial enterprise o better government of India was framed on a series of Resolu of the whole House, and became law in the autumn of Administration of India should pass wholly out of the hands the Queen, governing through a Secretary of State and a

whom were to be nominated by the Court of Directors a Governor-General was made a Viceroy, the Indian Navy twenty-four European Regiments in the Company's Service Royal army.



THE REGALIA.

1. Imperial State Crown, made for Queen Victoria, 1838. It contains the ruby given to Edward the Black Prince by the King of Castile, 1367, and 2,783 diamonds, besides pearls, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds.
2. The old Sceptre.
3. The Queen Consort's Crown, made for Mary of Modena, Queen of James II.
4. Top of Salt Cellar used at Coronation banquet.
5. (In centre of picture.) Monde of the old Imperial Crown.
6 and 7. The Sceptre with the Cross, and the Orb, both made for the

Coronation of Charles II.

8. St. Edward's Crown, used at the Coronation of Queen Victoria.

The total value of the Regalia exceeds £3,000,000.



F. Winterhalter.]

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS ROYAL AT THE TIME OF HER MARRIAGE.

Notice must be paid here to a happy event, which brou
feelings subsisting between the Courts of Great Britain
unfriendly and insincere conduct of the King **Marriage of**
during the Crimean Campaign. On January 25, 1858, the P
the Chapel Royal, St. James's, to the Crown Prince of Prus
such a distinguished part as the Emperor Frederick William



J. Philip, R.A.] [*Fron*

1. Her Majesty the Queen.
2. Prince Consort.
3. Princess Royal.
4. Crown Prince of Prussia.
5. Prince of Wales.
6. Prince Alfred.
7. Prince Arthur.
8. Prince Leopold.
9. Princess Alice.
10. Princess Helena.
11. Princess Louise.
12. King of Prussia.
13. Queen of Prussia.
14. Duke of Saxe-Coburg.
15. Archbishop of Canterbury.
16. King of the Belgians.
17. Duchess of Kent.
18. Duke of Cambridge.

19. Duchess of Cambridge.
20. Princess Mary of Cambridge.
21. Lady Cecilia Lennox.
22. Lady Villiers.
23. Lady Stanley.
24. Lady Murray.
25. Lady Molyneaux.
26. Lady Susan Pelham Clinton.
27. Earl of St. Germans.
28. Marquess of Breadalbane.
29. Earl of Clarendon.

THE MARRIAGE OF T.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL AND THE CRC

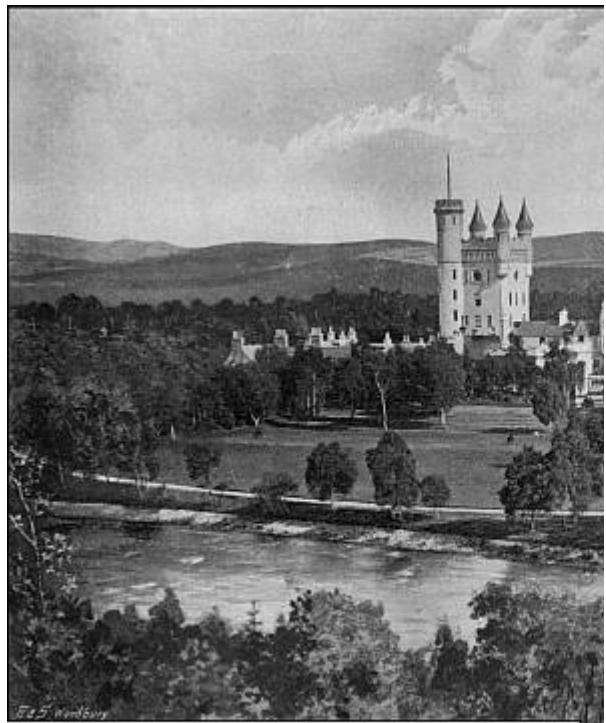


Photo by Valentin

BALMORAL

Her Majesty's Highland residence was built in 1853 from designs by H.R.H. deer forest within the bounds of the royal demesne.

CHAPTER XI.

1858–1860.

Commercial Panic in London—Suspension of the Bank Charter Act—T

Murder Bill—Defeat and Resignation of the Government—Lord
Disraeli's Reform Bill—Vote of No Confidence—Defeat and Resi
Palmerston's Second Administration—Threatened French Invas
Duty Repealed by the Commons and Restored by the Lords—A C
—War with China—British and French Defeat at Pei-ho—Return
the *Malabar*—Capture of the Tangku and Taku Forts—Occupati
Officers and others—Capitulation of Pekin—Destruction of the Su

PALMERSTON'S Government, apparently one of the most
formed, had to bow under the adverse influence of events b
Panic. In addition to the commotion radiating from the ce
there had been widespread commercial disaster at home, fol
speculation. On November 12 the Bank Charter Act had bee
England received authority to exceed the statutory limi
discount and advances, because of the numerous failures and



Samuel Lawrence.] [*From a Crayon Drawing.*

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY,
1811–1863

Thackeray, whose father was in the Indian Civil Service, was born at Calcutta

and educated at the Charterhouse and Cambridge. He studied in Paris as an artist, but took to literature and wrote for *Fraser's Magazine* and (from 1842) for *Punch*. It was not until 1847 that, with the publication of "Vanity Fair," he became a serious competitor for popular favour with Dickens. In 1859 he became the first editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*.

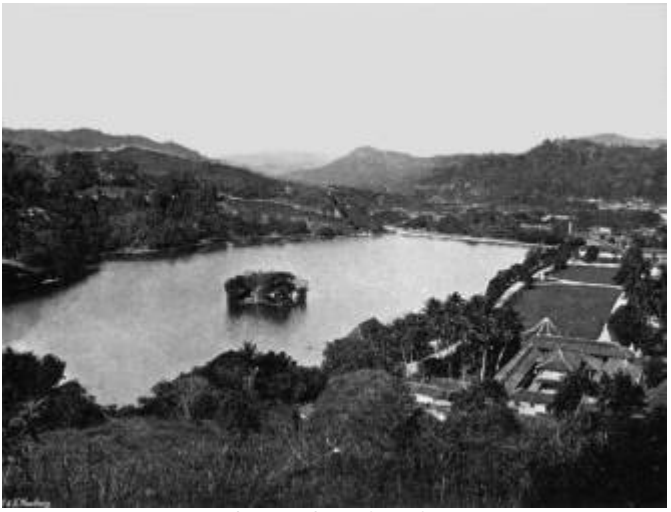


Sir W. Gordon.] [*From an Engraving.*

LORD MACAULAY,
1800–1859.

Thomas Babington Macaulay was the son of Zachary Macaulay the philanthropist. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar in 1826. In 1834 he went to Calcutta as a member of the Supreme Council; on his return he became Secretary at War, and, in 1846, Paymaster to the Forces. His "Essays" began to appear in the *Edinburgh Review* in 1825; his "Lays of Ancient Rome" were published in 1842. He was engaged on the final chapters of his "History of England" when he died, in 1859. He was raised to the peerage in 1857.

The Orsini Plot.



KANDY LAKE, CEYLON.

The Island of Ceylon has a population exceeding 3,000,000. Its principal pro of which in 1896 over 100,000,000 lbs. were exported. The chief town is Colom situated on a beautiful lake in the interior, was the capital of the native kingdor annexation by the British in 1815.

But the squall that was to overturn the Ministry came f could have foreseen. On January 14 a murderous attack w Empress of the French in Paris. An Italian refugee, Felice O waited, with a number of fellow-ruffians, at the door of Lepelletier, and threw three bombs, charged with a power carriage as it drew up. The effect was appalling: the intende ten persons were blown to death among the bystanders, wounded, of whom Orsini himself was one. All this was c connection thereof with the stability of Palmerston's exceedingly remote. It was established in the following way and attractive exterior, had been very well received in Engli behalf of the Italian provinces of Austria had received p enthusiastic advocates of freedom, a great deal of sympa remains to this day, a sanctuary for political refugees fro Palmerston, however, had enough common-sense and hon one thing to allow fugitives to shelter in England, and precautions as to their good behaviour, and he prepare

strengthen the law dealing with conspiracy to murder. This
the first reading by Lord John Russell, but Disraeli and the
that stage by a large majority. In the interval, however, befo
opinion had undergone a marked change. The tone of th
intensely insulting towards Great Britain; people in London
the Conspiracy to Murder Bill had been prepared at t
Ambassador, and Palmerston was suspected of being at his c
Napoleon. **Government Defeat and Resignation.** The suspic
amendment to the second reading, moved by Mr. Milne
Disraeli and 146 Conservatives, and carried against the G
nineteen. Palmerston resigned at once, and Lord Derby beg
with his eldest son, Lord Stanley, at the Colonial Office, Lor
Office, and Disraeli leading the House of Commons as Chanc



R. Simkin.]

A. Gunner, Artillery. B. Sapper, Engineers. C. Officer Queen's Westminster. Victoria Rifles. E. Private, Six-foot Guards. F. Private, Artists.

UNIFORMS OF VOLUNTEERS, 1860.

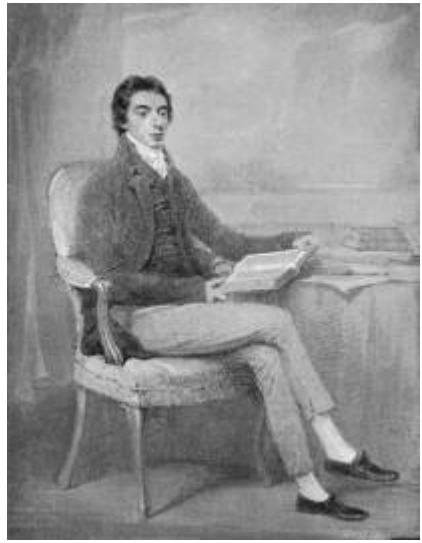


R. Simkin.]

A. Private, London Rifles. B. Gunner, Artillery. C. Sapper, Engineers. Middlesex. E. Officer, and V.B. Royal Fusiliers. F. Private, Artists. G. Scottish.

UNIFORMS OF VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS, 1897.

Disraeli had once taunted Palmerston with having no d system," he said, "was turbulent and aggressive, that his r and unassailed." That was, in truth, the greater part o popularity; he refrained from exciting apprehension and st He made no enemies at home, though he might be careless that was a rôle not at all suited to Disraeli's ambition. H something might happen to drive his party out of office, and place to fall on. It would be a fine stroke to take Lord John of his hands, to "dish the Whigs" by lowering the franchise. active politics and was stirring up the people in the north t **Reform Bill.** He would take the wind out of Bright's sails too; to let him bring in a Reform Bill of his own.



H. Edridge, A.R.A.] [*National Portrait Gallery.*

ROBERT SOUTHEY, LL.D.,
1774–1843.

Poet Laureate 1813–1843.



H. W. Pickersgill, R.A.] [*National Portrait Gallery.*

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH,
1770–1850.

Poet Laureate 1843–1850.

It was an unlucky device. The Bill was not a very form great question. Two members of the Cabinet, Mr. Walpole a offices rather than join in work which they, in common w country, considered alien from Conservative principles. Th have no hand in such a measure, which they exposed as a the House to reject it by a majority of thirty-nine. Neither purpose in the country. When Lord Derby appealed to the came, at the end of May 1859, in the form of a feeble access not strong enough to avert defeat by thirteen votes on a moved by a young member put up by the combined Whig Marquis of Hartington (now Duke of Devonshire). The only had been to disgust and disunite his own party, and to cau differences in united action.



G. F. Watts, R.A.] [*From Photo by H. H. Cameron.*

LORD TENNYSON,
1809–1892.

Appointed Poet Laureate 1850. His first

published verses appeared in a volume of "Poems by Two Brothers" in 1827. He was created Baron Tennyson in 1884.

On Lord Derby's resignation, Lord Palmerston formed Lord Granville, Mr. Gladstone, Sir George Cornewall-Lewis, Cardwell. **Lord Palmerston's Second Administration.** Lord Jo except that of Foreign Secretary, which shut out Lord Clare appointment. At the moment, as it happened, England was the conflict between France and Austria. The Queen's speec announced that "a strict and impartial neutrality" should done in spite of persistent attempts on the part of Louis Nap of Great Britain in the deliverance of Italy, in spite, t entertained by Mr. Gladstone and others in the Cabin nationality. There was, however, a shrewd distrust of the Fr minds of the British public at this time, which made it easi for the Government to steer clear of foreign complications. fact, the development of the arsenal at Cherbourg and the fleet were interpreted, perhaps not without justice, as indica of England. The Volunteer movement first assumed impor 1859 under this feeling of apprehension.

"Form, form, riflemen, form!
Ready—be ready, to meet the storm"—

sang the Laureate, and the storm was expected to com However, whatever aggressive intentions may have passed t III. were dissipated by the formidable front assumed by the **Volunteers.** The immense improvement which had been precision caused irregular troops to assume far greater imp an intending invader than they ever had before; and the san marksmanship and developing competitive skill at the t Volunteers of 1859 a permanence quite without precede martial movements.



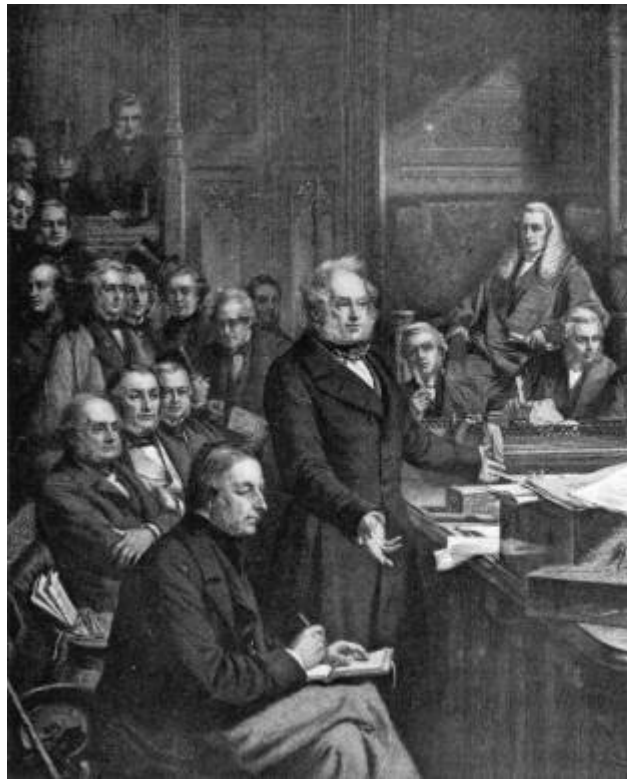
G. F. Watts, R.A.] [*National Portrait Gallery.*

ROBERT BROWNING,
1812–1889.

Poet. His last volume, "Asolando," was published on the day of his death, December 12, 1889. He and Tennyson lie in adjoining graves in "Poet's Corner," Westminster Abbey.

Mr. Gladstone's Budget of 1860 contained a proposal v rupture with the Conservative party. He proposed to repeal **Paper Duty.** Now the burdens upon journalism, originally intention of limiting the number and regulating the political already been greatly reduced since the beginning of the reig at a penny on each copy of a newspaper till 1855, when remained still a pretty heavy tax on paper. Mr. Gladstone's p with strong opposition from all sections of politicians, and, manufacturers themselves, as well as from the proprietors o was, besides, a vague, but very general, dread of the effe multiplication of cheap literature. Nevertheless, the Budg paper tax passed through Committee, though the last of majority of nine votes. At the present day, the Chancellor having passed through that ordeal, would be regarded as in in 1860. Lord Lyndhurst, then in his eighty-ninth year, and s to be fixed opposite his seat to support him in speaking, jo

the House of Lords to the repeal of the paper tax, and made effective attack on the proposal. The Lords vetoed the repeal



J. Phillip, R.A.] [*By permission of Messrs. Gr*

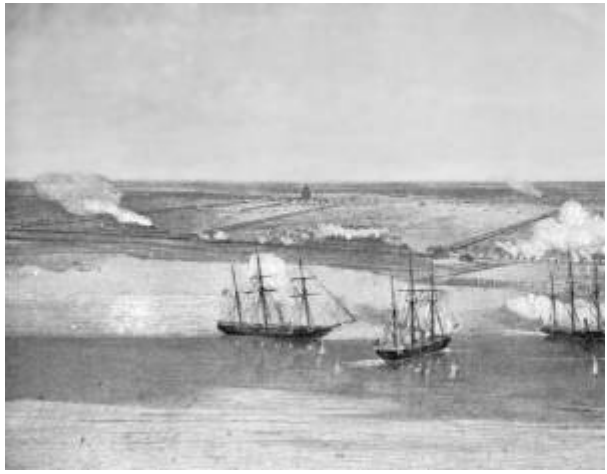
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN



1. Rt. Hon. Edward Ellice.
2. Rt. Hon. Sir Francis T. Baring.
3. Lord H. G. Vane.
4. Richard Cobden, Esq.
5. John Bright, Esq.
6. Lord Elcho.
7. Rt. Hon. Edward Cardwell, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
8. Sir Roundell Palmer.
9. Rt. Hon. Milner Gibson, President of Board of Trade.
10. Rt. Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, President of Poor Law Board.
11. W. Massey, Esq.
12. Viscount Palmerston, First Lord of the Treasury.
13. Sir Denis Le Marchant, Bart.
14. Rt. Hon. the Speaker.
15. Thomas Erskine May, Esq. C.B.
16. Lord Charles Russell.
17. Mr. Lee.
18. Rt. Hon. Sir John Pakington.
19. Sir Hugh M'Calmont Cairns.
20. Col. J. W. Patten.
21. Rt. Hon. Sotheron Estcourt.
22. Lord John Manners.
23. Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer Lytton, Bart.

24. Rt. Hon. Major-General J. Peel.
25. Lord Stanley.
26. Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli.
27. Rt. Hon. Spencer H. Walpole.
28. Rt. Hon. J. W. Henley.
29. Lord John Russell.
30. Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
31. Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey, Secretary of State.
32. Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., Secretary of State for India.
33. Rt. Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., Secretary of State for War.

Ministerialists were very indignant; the House of Lords l they had refused to sanction the repeal of a tax ordered by thereby infringed the privileges of that Chamber. **A Constit** would be that the Lords would claim the right of impo monopoly of the House of Commons. It was certainly Palmerston was equal to the occasion. He averted a popular Committee to examine and report on the degree, if any, in v their powers. The Committee sat for two months, and report was involved in the refusal of the Lords to ratify the repea imposition of a tax, for, although the Lords have no power neither be repealed or imposed without the concurrence of difficulty was got over by Palmerston, who moved certa exclusive right of the House of Commons to impose or remit

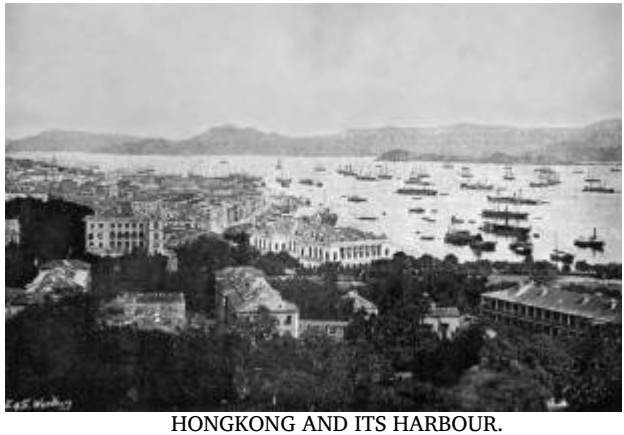


Commander A. T. Thrupp.] [*From S*

ATTACK ON FORTS ON THE PEI-

The Chinese had completed batteries and earthworks armed with eighty-sev British and French squadrons forced a passage, and the Plenipotentiaries (Lord E The Treaty then obtained was to be ratified at Pekin within twelve months; bu June 1859, a still more determined resistance.

War with China.



HONGKONG AND ITS HARBOUR.

Hongkong is the principal centre of British trade with China. Ceded 1842.



From a Photograph] [*by Notman & Sons, Montreal.*

QUEBEC.

The Capital of the former province of Lower Canada is largely inhab French descent, and French is currently spoken.

Serious trouble had broken out again between Great B brother to the Earl of Elgin, had set out for Pekin as British with the French Plenipotentiary, as provided by the Tre escorted by a squadron, chiefly consisting of gunboats, u arriving at the mouth of the Pei-ho they found the passa defended by recent fortifications. As the authorities at Tien- to the Admiral's remonstrances, he determined to force a pas up the Pei-ho on June 24, when suddenly a tremendous fi masked batteries in the forts. The *Kestrel* was sunk, the *Lee* l sinking, the *Plover*, which carried the Admiral's flag, was dis his flag to the *Cormorant*, and the Admiral himself, being se over the command to Captain Shadwell. It was determi attempt to carry the forts by assault. A body of 1,000 men, landed at 7 p.m., but, owing to the mud, which was kne about fifty men succeeded in reaching the furthest of three fort. Their ammunition was wet, all the scaling ladders, broken by the tremendous fire from the fort or had stuck in rushed forward with this one, but three of them were shot desperately wounded. There was nothing for it but retrea

affair was eighty-nine officers and men killed and 345 woun



From a Photograph] [*by Notman & Sons, Montreal.*

MONTREAL.

This is the largest town in Canada; population (1891), 216,650. On the extr the picture can be seen three or four spans of the Victoria Tubular Bridge, near long, crossing the St. Lawrence river.

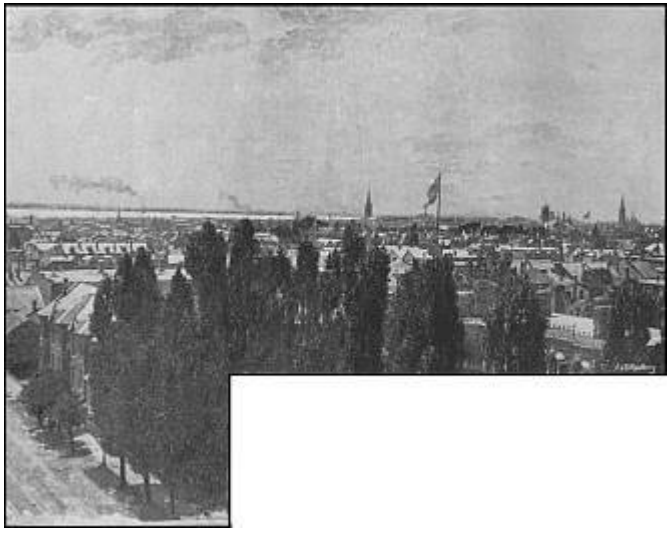


THE CANADIAN HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, OTTAWA.

The government of Canada is (under the Sovereign) vested in a Gover and a Privy Council, and the legislative power is exercised by a Parliar Houses, called the "Senate" and "House of Commons." Canada has 3,315,000 square miles, and a population of over 5,000,000 (4,833,239 in

Of course such a treacherous act could not go unpunis demanding an apology and the fulfilment of the Treaty payment of the war indemnity of 4,000,000 taels. Lord Plenipotentiaries who acted for the Allies in the Treaty Hongkong to enforce the demands of England and France, Sir Hope Grant, in which several Sikh regiments volunte contingent under General Cousin de Montauban, afterwa Palikao. The Plenipotentiaries came near to perishing on **"Malabar."** The *Malabar* frigate, which conveyed them, was Point de Galle, in Ceylon, those on board escaping with grea of many valuable papers and much property. However, Lo arrived at Hongkong in another vessel on July 21. They fo had returned an insolent answer to Mr. Bruce's ultimatum, immediate action. The Allied Forces advanced on July 26, t

the French from Tah-lien-hwan; they captured the Tangku F
August 14, and the Taku Forts, containing about 400 guns,
on the latter occasion amounting to seventeen killed and 18
despatches contain cordial references to the gallantry displa
assault. Tien-tsin was next occupied on August 23, and pr
immediate advance on Pekin. **Occupation of Tien-tsin.** The Chinese forces had disappeared, but the Gover
to keep the "barbarians" from approaching the capital, op
and on September 13 Lord Elgin's secretaries, Mr. Parkes an
the Times' correspondent, and some British and French offi
town within twelve miles of Pekin, to arrange the prelimina
the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies and the Chinese. A campir
Allied Forces about five miles short of Tungchow, but bef
could occupy it, a large Chinese army had surrounded the p
and their party, protected by a flag of truce, went back
against this dangerous violation of the agreement; they w
thrust into loathsome dungeons, crowded with filthy Chin
out of twenty-six of them died from savage ill-treatment by
Officers and others. Captain Brabazon, R.A., Lieutenant And
among these victims, their hands and feet having been so t
the flesh burst and fatal mortification ensued.



From a Photograph] [*by Notman & Sons, Montreal.*

TORONTO.

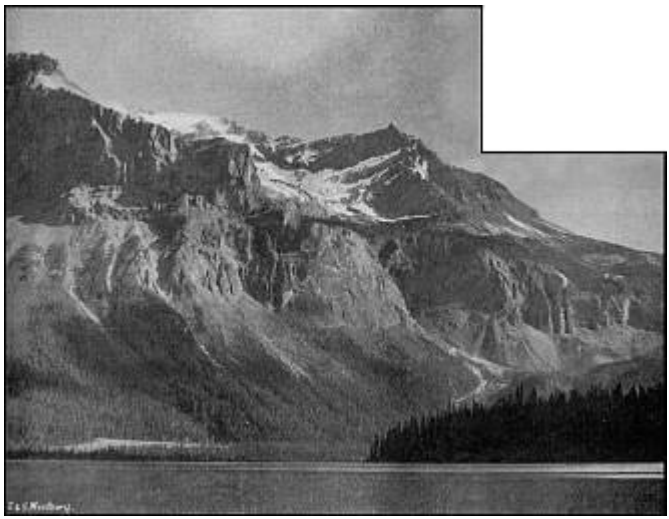
Capital of Ontario, and the second largest town in Canada.

The Allied Army resumed its march on Pekin; the F magnificent collection of buildings, treasure-houses, and ga 6; on the 12th everything was ready for the bombardment o known to the Chinese Government that this would begin unless the city were surrendered previously. **Capitulation of** but on the morning of October 13 the Governor of Pekin ca and before noon the English and French ensigns were flying



VANCOUVER HARBOUR, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the princ Pacific coast of British North America.



EMERALD LAKE, IN THE CANADIAN ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, in passing over the “Rockies,” opens up sc finest scenery in America.



THE CITY HALL, WINNIPEG.

Manitoba is a district of enormous farms. The Capital, Winnipeg—known as Fort Garry until its incorporation in 1873—is one of the “newest” cities in the British Empire. Its

population in 1871 was 241; in 1891, 25,642. It is the centre for the distribution of the produce of Western Canada.

Not till then did Lord Elgin learn the horrible fate of the that exemplary vengeance must be inflicted, but not accord of reprisals, by inflicting torture and death on the persons Chinese officials would have handed over to him as many vi demand, but Lord Elgin decreed such a monumental act of in effaced from the memory of the people of China. The Su precious possession of the Heavenly Dynasty. Therein had b treasures of many generations; the ingenuity of architects, ga kinds had been exhausted in erecting and decorating its co out the fantastic grounds. Lord Elgin ordered its total d **Summer Palace.** The French and English soldiers were allowed plate, and other costly articles were "looted" in immense q vast edifice was delivered to the flames. A monument was s inscription that this was done as the punishment for natio Convention between the British and Chinese Plenipotentiari 24, and Pekin was evacuated by the Allied troops on Novem



G. H. Thomas.] [*From the*

HER MAJESTY AND THE PRINCE CONSORT AT

On the left is General Knollys, afterwards Comptroller of the Hou



Carl Haag, R.W.S.] [*From th*

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE CONSORT FORDIN

The story of this, the last excursion taken by the Queen in company with
"Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands." On the previous night
Balwhinnie, "where," says Her Majesty, "there was hardly anything to eat; only
no pudding, and no *fun*." But in this last particular the succeeding day's exploits

CHAPTER XII.

1861–1865.

The American Civil War—Recognition of Confederate States as Belliger
of the Confederates—The *Trent* Affair—Dispatch of Troops to Ca
—His Last Memorandum—The Cruiser *Alabama*—Claims against
Unfavourable to Great Britain—Public Indignation—Marriage
Schleswig-Holstein Difficulty—Neutrality Observed by Great
Denmark—Dissolution of Parliament—Result of the Elections—De



HE election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the Unite decree abolishing slavery, brought about the secession of outbreak of civil war on a vast scale early in 1861. **The Amer** expected that such a convulsion among people of British spe course without taking effect on a country so intimately asso as Great Britain was in commerce, literature, and social relat out of the question whether the Southern States—the designated—should receive recognition as belligerents, regarded as rebels against the Federal Government. Lord Jo the law officers of the Crown, announced on May 8 that the recognise the belligerency of the Southern Confederati neutrality was issued on May 13. This act was interpreted Government, who claimed that no State in the Union had a that it could only rebel, and that the British Government ha by prohibiting Her Majesty's subjects from enlisting in the Confederates. On the other hand, the Northern or Federal the blockade of the Southern ports, thereby implying that C and not rebels, for no Government can *blockade* its own po far, therefore, from favouring the Confederate cause by rec Majesty's Government adopted the only course enabling blockade and to restrain English traders from breaking it.



F. Winterhalter.] [*From the Royal Collection.*

H.R.H. EDWARD, DUKE OF KENT,
1767–1820.

Fourth son of King George III., and father of Her Majesty
Queen Victoria.

But for some occult reason, the Federal cause was unpo
beginning; the initial reverses sustained by the armies of
satisfaction in the English Press; and this, combined with a
by Lord Palmerston about the “unfortunate rapid moveme
action at Bull’s Run, caused a very sore feeling against Gre
and people in the Northern States.



F. Winterhalter.] [*From the Royal Collection.*

H.R.H. VICTORIA MARIA LOUISA, DUCHESS OF KENT.

H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent was the daughter of H.S.H. Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld; married July 11, 1818, Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., and was the mother of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Died March 16, 1861. Her Majesty, therefore, lost both mother and husband within nine months.

An unfortunate incident arose early in the war to in corresponding unpopularity of the Federals in England. Jef Confederate States, being anxious to obtain recognition b Envoys, Mr. Mason to represent him at the Court of St. Ja Court of the Tuileries. These two gentlemen, escaping by

under blockade, embarked at Havana in the English mail ste
A Federal sloop-of-war was cruising about in search of the
and her commander, Captain Wilkes, on hearing about the
to get possession of them. Intercepting the *Trent* in the Baha
heave to, fired a couple of shots across her bows, boarded
Mason and Slidell. Of course this act was wholly unjustifia
President Lincoln at once directed Mr. Seward to reply by
demand for the surrender of the Confederate Envoys. They
January 1, 1862, and sailed for Europe. But unluckily Lord
calculate on this ready compliance with British demands.
approval of his conduct from the Federal Secretary to the N
had been passed by the Washington House of Representat
wherever he went. All this was taken as indicating President
the action of his officer: indeed, but for what was going
intentions might have been overborne by the tide of public
the despatch of Lord John Russell's demand for the surre
troops were embarked in England for service in Canada, and
for immediate war. This not only cost Great Britain about
deprived President Lincoln's act of all grace in the eyes of En



SYDNEY TOWN AND HARBOUR,

The colony of New South Wales, originally comprising the eastern half of the
by an expedition under the command of Capt. Arthur Phillip. The first landin
January 26, 1788. New South Wales became a self-governing colony in 185
(1895), £21,934,785.

The *Trent* difficulty was the last public question in whi

take part. A memorandum dated December 1, 1861, writt
Lord Russell the Queen's remarks on the drafts of despatche
Lord Lyons, was the last State paper to which the Prince C
been ill for some days previously, and soon afterwards gas
spite of the tender attention of the Queen and the Princesse
much worse, apparently, but no better. **Death of the Prince Co**
set in, and at midnight on Saturday, December 14, the tc
Paul's Cathedral announced to the people of London that tl
more—that their Queen was a widow.

THE HAWKESBURY BRIDGE

On the railway between Adelaide and Brisbane; the largest wo



THE TOWN HALL, CENTENNIAL HALL, AND



W. Theed.] [*At Windsor Castle.*

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE CONSORT.

The Prince died in his forty-third year. It is pretty well
well he had discharged the duties of a difficult station as Co
was the love which united him to the Queen, how deep wa
him after twenty-one years of wedded life. He had lived
undoubtedly was prevalent at the time of, and for som
Without appearing in political affairs with such prominenc
susceptibilities of a self-governing people, his attention to p

as that of any Cabinet Minister. The writing tables of the Qu
by side; he was ever at hand to advise Her Majesty in her cc
many of her letters and memoranda to the Cabinet are in th
the final solution of the *Trent* dispute was communicated t
1862, she wrote to the Prime Minister: "Lord Palmerston cai
issue of the American quarrel as greatly owing to her be
observations on the draft to Lord Lyons, in which Lord Paln
It was the last thing he ever wrote."

The only danger to the Prince Consort's place in the affe
his later years was of the nature of that which over-took
monotony in virtue, like that of uninterrupted serene w
natures of a less lofty tenour. But no sooner was the Prir
realised the value of the part he had performed, and it h
grateful for the energy he displayed in promoting every sc
advancement, and stimulating the growth of commercial anc



ALBERT MEMORIAL, KENSINGTON GARDENS.

This monument, which is of marble, gold, bronze, and mosaic work, was designed by Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., and is 175 feet high. The statue of the Prince, of bronze gilt, is by Foley. Above the arches runs this inscription:

"Queen Victoria and her people to the memory of Albert, Prince Consort, as a tribute of their gratitude for a life devoted to the public good." The cost of the Memorial exceeded £130,000.

The Cruiser "Alabama."



ROYAL ALBERT HALL, KENSINGTON GORE.

So named in memory of the Prince Consort, whose Memorial it faces. It opened by the Queen in 1871. The Hall itself is oval, 200 feet by 160 feet, and feet high to the dome. It accommodates 10,000 persons, and cost £200,000.

The next controversy endangering friendly relations b Queen Victoria and President Lincoln arose out of Confeder private dockyards of Great Britain were turning out vessels a the Confederate leaders. One of these ships, the *Alabama*, b Birkenhead, became the terror of Federal commerce, having seventy merchantmen in two years. At last she was sunk *Kearsarge*, but her fame did not perish with her; it was alteration in international law. The fact is, the *Alabama* was an English pirate. Built and armed in England, most of her c English, some of the latter being actually in English pay, as Reserve. She approached her prizes flying the British colours them down when her prey could not escape. She was consta never in a Confederate one. While she was being built a Minister appealed in vain to the British Government to d Enlistment Act; she was allowed to go to sea. Later on, two i

leaving the Mersey for the Confederate service. Again Mr. A
demanded their detention, adding in his letter to Lord Russe
me to point out to your lordship that *this is war*." The
President Lincoln, Earl Russell, and Lord Palmerston had
dispute about the *Alabama* was brought to a close. The Ar
General Grant was President of the United States, and Mr.
England, when the question came up for final settlement. V
Lord Palmerston's Government had refused to admit any
Lord Derby's third administration in 1866, and Lord S
consented to the proposal for arbitration. But the introduc
part of private individuals, arising out of events long antec
the postponement of any agreement until the year 1871. I
Commission to meet at Washington to discuss all th
controversy, of which the *Alabama* claims were the principa
were Earl de Grey (the present Marquis of Ripon), Sir Staffo
of Iddesleigh), Mr. Montague Bernard, Sir Edward Thor
Washington, and Sir John Macdonald, Prime Minister of t
Conference resulted in the Treaty of Washington, of wh
occasion to considerable resentment in the minds of the Brit
an apology—dignified but explicit—on the part of the Que
permitted the escape of the *Alabama* and other cruisers from
American commerce. England, it was loudly protested, had
Power; she would never had been so humiliated had "Old F
affairs; the whole British case had been given away before
arbitration. So said the British Press, and so said a large se
Great Britain having professed herself ready to pay somethi
President Grant's Government, the claims went before a t
whom one was appointed by Queen Victoria, and one each
of Italy, the Emperor of Brazil, and the President of the Swis
assembled at Geneva in 1872, and decreed that Great Britai
£3,250,000 for the acts of the *Alabama* and other Confedera
but the impression produced on the minds of the British p
been favourable to the doctrine of arbitration. It was felt tha
"knuckle down" to Brother Jonathan, and the amicab
Commissioners at Washington of promoting cordial relati
American peoples were frustrated almost as thoroughly as t

dispute been fought out in the ordinary way.



G. H. Thomas.] [*From the*

MARRIAGE OF H.R.H. PRINCESS ALICE TO H.R.H. PRINCE LOUIS OF

On the left are Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, a
by the Duchess of Wellington and the Duchess of Athole. On the right are the
Helena, Louise, and Beatrice, and Princess Anna of Hesse.

On March 10, 1863, took place the marriage of Albert
the Princess Alexandra[H], eldest daughter of Prince Chr

Sonderburg-Glucksburg, heir to the throne of Denmark. **Mar**
announcement of the betrothal had been favourably receive
arrival of the bride-elect in London, her exceeding personal
and amiability, produced a remarkable effect, and public
degree of enthusiastic approval. London hastened to cove
English winter with gay bunting; the lively Danish nationa
draped all the thoroughfares; and everywhere might be seen
ensign of Denmark—streaming side by side with the Britis
and bright sunshine of March.



G. W. Thomas.] [*From t*

THE MARRIAGE OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES TO H.R.H. PRINCESS ALE
1863

Her Majesty the Queen occupies the royal closet above the group of bridesr and Gotha, and the Crown Prince of Prussia. The Archbishop of Canterbury an Diana Beauclerk, Elena Bruce, Victoria Howard, Emily Villiers, Agneta Yorke, F the left of the bridal group; the mother and sisters of the bride to the right.

The course of events on the Continent at this time ga appearance of political significance which, in reality, it did r doubt, the espousal of the heir of England to the daugh implied a political and military alliance, offensive and Crowns. But in Europe of the nineteenth century it is peopl decrees of peace and war. It was this very fact which, short marriage, seemed likely to precipitate a conflict between G the one side, and Austria and Prussia on the other. Englishn beautiful Princess, and were chivalrously disposed to tak country. They forgot or did not know that it was only the ad



R. Lauchert.] [*From the Royal Collection.*

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES AT THE TIME OF HER MARRIAGE.

The crisis arose on the death of Frederick VII., King of
had been decreed by the Great Powers in 1852, devolved o
Wales, who became King Christian IX. of Denmark. **The Sch**
had existed between Germany and Denmark a long-standing
of the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg. Th
Duke of Holstein and Lauenburg, just as, previous to Queen
of England had been also King of Hanover. But the vast m
these Duchies was purely German, and the German Confede
long time to admit them to their common nationality. The
other hand, desired to incorporate these provinces in the
Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg disputed the
the Duchies in question. The Germanic Diet, under the infl
supported Prince Frederick's claim, and an allied army, pro
crossed the frontiers of Holstein and Schleswig to enforc
mobilised, and Denmark entered upon a hopeless contest—
of the weakest of European States, was pitted against two of



A B C D E F G

From a Photograph] [*by Mayall, Piccadilly.*

A. Princess Helena. B. Prince and Princess of Wales. C. The Queen. D. Prin
E. Prince Arthur. F. Princess Royal. G. Princess Alice and Prince Louis

A ROYAL FAMILY GROUP.

Photographed from life on the day of the wedding of the Prince and Princess



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

It must be confessed that the Danes had not unreasonab would not be left to meet such odds single-handed. Lord I Danish Government that unless it respected the liberty of i must look for no help from England in a conflict with the protested that they had scrupulously followed this advice, a they had been encouraged to look for the support of Grea made to infringe legitimate Danish authority, and that Palmerston contemplated armed intervention between aggressors as a duty which Great Britain might have to und too much at stake to risk a conflict single-handed with Aust Palmerston wrote to Lord Russell, “could bring 200,000 or England was not more bound by the Treaty of Vienna than act, and England adopted the prudent, but apparently col Public opinion in Great Britain ran pretty high in favo Englishmen felt ashamed of the part their country was m understand how Palmerston, of all men, could act so unhand thing that saved the Government from defeat on a vote of ce moved it, shrank from advocating the only logical alt declaration of war.

The sixth Parliament of Queen Victoria was dissolve attained the unusual age of six years and thirty-six days. chief feature of the general election which followed was th the Radicals at the expense of the remnants of the Whig pa Gladstone, reckoned as a Liberal-Conservative up to this tir inclining more and more to the policy typified by John Bri

University by Mr. Gathorne-Hardy (now Earl of Cranbro attached him to the Conservatives was severed by his su Lancashire.



From a Photograph] [*by Eyre and Spottiswoode.*

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

The first settlement on the site of the present city of Melbourne was made in 1836; it is now the largest city in Australia, with a population (1891) of 490,896. The Colony of Victoria, of which it is the capital, was separated from New South Wales in 1851, and received a self-governing constitution in 1855. Population (1895), 1,181,769. Imports (1895), £12,472,344. Exports (1895), £14,547,732.



From a Photograph] [*by Eyre and Spottiswoode.*

THE TOWN HALL, AND PART OF COLLINS STREET, MELBOU

Palmerston's appeal to the country had been answered b in him, but that confidence was of a very complex kind. because, as long as he was in Parliament, no other man cou they distrusted his foreign policy, and chafed at his indiffe The Liberals voted for him, because he represented exa Liberalism; and the attitude of many Conservatives was ac written by Mr. W. H. Smith, Liberal-Conservative candidate Taylor, the Whip of the Conservative party, thanking him fo from Conservatives in his unsuccessful contest against M Palmerston," he said, "and look forward ultimately to a following Lord Derby and Lord Palmerston into a strong Libe

Death of Lord Palmerston.



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, BRISBANE.



BRISBANE.

The population of Brisbane increased between 1881 and 1891 from 31,000 Queensland, of which it is the capital, was separated from New South constituted a self-governing Colony in 1859. It had in 1895 a population c Imports (1895), £5,349,007. Exports, £8,982,600.

But the strong link which for so long had bound the pre a check on precipitate legislation, snapped at last. Palmerst aged eighty-one years, less two days, having sat in the Hou years, which, as Mr. Cardwell observed, was just one-tentl feeling in the country was more profound than any which h death of Wellington. In the course of these pages no attempt conceal some of the errors of judgment, the faults of states want of sincerity to Parliament and the public which forı especially in the earlier part of the Queen's reign. In spite them were far from venial—he had lived to secure the cor the affection of her people. A great deal of this was owing manner and his kindly humour. It is no slight upon Scotsme chief secret of his universal popularity was that he was s Some of his sayings had a much deeper meaning than their t them will bear repetition here, seeing how accurately the la prediction contained in them. Palmerston was known to extension of the franchise. Somebody once observed to him much difference, for the same class of member would b replied Palmerston, "the same men will get in as before, but

gallery instead of to the boxes." The late Earl of Shafte
Palmerston's latest sayings. Palmerston always distrusted M
and made no secret of it. But he always was extremely anxi
for Oxford University. "He is a dangerous man," he said to
in Oxford, and he is partially muzzled, but send him elsew
This came to Mr. Gladstone's ears, so, after his defeat at O
campaign in South Lancashire by saying to the electors asse
of Manchester: "At last, my friends, I have come amongst y
unmuzzled."



Sir E. Landseer, R.A.] [*By permission of Messrs. G*

THE QUEEN AT OSB

On the seat are the Princesses Helena and Louise

CHAPTER XIII.
1866–1872.

Mr. Gladstone's Reform Bill—The Cave of Adullam—Defeat and Resigı of Earl Russell—Lord Derby's Last Administration—Disturbance i Completion of the Atlantic Cable—Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill—; Fenians—War with Abyssinia—Retirement of Lord Derby—The Parliament—Liberal Triumph—Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet—Disest Death of Lord Derby—Irish Land Legislation—National Educatioı —Adoption of Secret Voting.



J. Tenniel.] [*From "Punch."*

RETIRING INTO PRIVATE LIFE.

Lord Brougham: "Eh, Johnny, ye'll find it mighty dull here!" Lord John Russell was raised to the Peerage in 1861.



HE only changes in the old Cabinet, consequent on the dea advance of Earl Russell to the Premiership and the appointn Foreign Office. But the change in the House of Commons abrupt. The place of its old leader—the safe, the leisurely, t was filled by the restless and ardent, the uncertain Gladst dispirited and anxious; they were afraid of what the new Ho to do; party feeling began to acquire a new bitterness, the o grow more and more intense until the final retirement of Radicals, on the other hand, were sanguine and jubilant. relieved from the restraint which the irresistible prestige o their aspirations, they felt that the moment for action had after their own hearts, and the first thing to do was to exten disappointment in store for them. Mr. Gladstone introduc pleased nobody. The Radicals detected in it the frigid h moderate Liberals, secretly detesting all schemes for a De viewing it coldly, and gradually drifted into opposition wit formidable opponent rose from the Ministerial Benches. intimate acquaintance with Australasian politics had imbue Democratic institutions, made a brilliant and fearless ons received all that rapturous applause which is the invaria turning his weapons against his own party. Gradually he dre of malcontents, whose memory might have passed into ob happy metaphor employed by Mr. John Bright, who lik gathered to David in the Cave of Adullam. **The Cave of Adu** distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one tha themselves unto him." People were tickled with the illustra dissentients were dubbed Adullamites, and "a cave" ha recognised term for a group of men combining to act against



KING WILLIAM STREET, ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

In point of size, Adelaide holds the third place among Australian citi population (1891) of 133,252. South Australia now stretches right across the and has an area of 578 million acres and a population (1895) of 357,405. I colonised in 1836, and constituted a self-governing Colony in 1856. Impor £5,680,880; exports, £7,352,742.

Mr. Lowe's band proved strong enough to kill the m reading, indeed, by a majority of five, but it perished in resigned. It was the closing scene of Earl Russell's long missed the success which his achievements seemed to ha holiest of holies of the Whig sanctuary, with natural ab acquired culture far more extensive, with greater advantages Palmerston could boast, and without Palmerston's head attained more than a fraction of the influence and popular fully secured. Indispensable for more than a generation to e he had become associated more with the failures than th people ungratefully remembered him rather as the betra pioneer of Reform.



PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The Swan River Settlement was founded in 1826, and made a se
Australia, in 1829. It remained a Crown Colony until 1890, when it bec
(1897), 138,000 (estimated). Imports (1895), £3,774,951; exports, £1,332,

Lord Derby's last Administration. Once more it was Lord De
Administration, and no sooner was the new Ministry com
country suddenly threw off the indifference it had shown t
extended franchise, and public meetings were held all o
demanding Reform. It was too late in the session, of course
Parliament, but the agitation sufficed to show that there was
Cabinet. The Reform League summoned a meeting in Hyde
23, which it was decided to prohibit, and amiable, ger
Secretary, issued a notice that the Park gates would be clos
this announcement, processions with bands and banners ar
and Mr. Beales, President of the League, demanded admitta
Beales was an experienced barrister, and knew very well w
opinion that in denying the right of public meeting in Hy
was acting beyond his powers, and, content with asserting t
intended to adjourn the meeting and claim redress by
meeting in Hyde Park, no matter for what purpose, invariab
and roughs, who have no part and no interest in the questio
and the earnest reformers adjourned to Trafalgar Square ar
hearts' content; but the rough and idle part of the crowd rer
gates were strong enough to resist any pressure, but the
Disturbance in Hyde Park. People climbing on them felt them

fellows gave a push together in Park Lane—the railings gave
length from Hamilton Gardens to the Marble Arch went d
with a tumultuous, rollicking mob. The grass and the flowe
that suffered; the police took a few prisoners, and the c
nightfall. Mr. Beales took a small deputation to the Home S
to withdraw the troops and police, and trust the people t
Walpole consented; it may have been prudent to do so, bu
unfortunate. It is a dangerous precedent for a Home Secret
the consequence of carrying out his own decrees.



G. Magnussen.] [*From the*

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS HELENA AND PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF SCHL
CHAPEL AT WINDSOR CA

The summer of 1866 will be remembered long in the Ci commercial disaster and monetary panic which follow speculative inflation, the combined result of active trade liability. **Commercial Panic.** The suspension early in May c Overend and Gurney, with liabilities figured at £19,000,0 same week by the failure of several banks and the suspensio May 11 the Bank rate was raised to 10 per cent. and conti 17. The shock was one from which the credit of the country and the amount of private misfortune and loss of incor department of trade, though the public revenue mainta elasticity.



R. Simkin.]

A. Private, Queensland Mounted Infantry.
B. Trooper, South Australian Cavalry.
C. Trooper, New South Wales Cavalry.
D. Trooper, Bodyguard, Canada.
E. Trooper, Canadian Dragoons (Winter Dress).

F. Private, Cape Mounted Infantry.
G. Sergeant, Cape Town Highlanders.
H. Officer, 8th Battalion Active Militia of Canada.
J. Officer, Royal Malta Artillery.
K. Trooper, Canadian Dragoons.
L. Gunner, Royal Canadian Artillery (Winter Dress).

TYPES OF COLONIAL

A brighter passage in the record of 1866 is that which c of telegraphic communication between Great Britain and made in 1857, 1858, and 1865 to lay a cable across the A failure; but Mr. Cyrus Field would not abandon his dream. *Eastern* steamship sailed from Berehaven on July 12, and were exchanged between the old and new worlds. A fe performed later in the same season, in the recovery of the was spliced, thereby effecting a second connection between

Mr. Disraeli, as has been said, had undertaken the task failed, and brought in a Reform Bill early in the session of 1 heavy price at the outset: Lord Carnarvon, Lord Cranbourne and General Peel resigned their seats in the Cabinet becaus Bill went forward, and, after undergoing many change conferring household suffrage in boroughs and a £12 franch **Dark."** "No doubt," said Lord Derby on the third reading of t remark made by Lord Cranbourne in the other House, "no experiment and 'taking a leap in the dark,' but I have the gre sense of my fellow-countrymen." But another saying by Lo into the real object of a Conservative Government in doi accredited principles. Somebody having observed to h dangerously democratic—"We have dished the Whigs!" wa Disraeli, in reference to the same subject, made use of a phr to some of his party, and deepened the distrust with Conservatives regarded him almost to the end of his life. entertained at a banquet by the Conservatives of Edinburgh the events of the session, and especially his Reform Act, h mind of the country, and to educate—if it be not arroga educate our party."



From a Photograph] [*by Beattie, Hobart.*

HOBART, TASMANIA.

Tasmania, formerly known as Van Diemen's Land, was taken possessi in 1803. It was governed from Sydney until 1825, when it became an ind and it received its existing Constitution in 1855. Population (1895), £1,094,457; exports, £1,373,063.



From a Photograph] [*by Beattie, Hobart.*

LAUNCESTON, TASMANIA.

The stream of emigration westward which set in after
resulted in creating a very large Irish population in the Unit
had brought with them a bitter hatred of England, on whom
sufferings of their own people. They had found in Ameri
wrongs, which, had they realised it, arose not so much fro
causes. By moving to a spacious land where labour was in de
evils which must always press upon a congested population
energy. But still they loved old Ireland and hated Englanc
political importance in the new land, for the Irish vote soon
Democratic party, they busied themselves with projects
country. They found plenty of encouragement from Amer
Northern States was very bitter against England after
Thousands of Irishmen had learnt the art of war and the u
armies; a military organisation was set on foot in the beli
United States were on the point of going to war. **The Feni**
adopted the title of Fenian, had for its leader a man of
James Stephens. The Government received due warning of
fact, the leaders of the movement in Ireland openly pr
restoring by force of arms the independence of Ireland. The
Irish man and maid in America contributed something to
steady stream of American-Irish, most of them old soldiers
across the Atlantic, and scattered themselves among the tow
last Stephens himself arrived, who, having been mixed up
promptly arrested and lodged in Richmond Prison, Dubl
Ireland was convulsed with delight when, a few days later, h

The absence of Stephens from America had evil resul
party was for invading Canada, a project which Stephens ha
was his back turned, than a party of Fenians actually crosse
a fort, and defeated a force of Canadian volunteers. Just as
were in revolt, the United States Government had saved the
enforcing the neutrality of their frontier, so now it acted a si
what might have become a highly dangerous state of affairs
but the preparations he had started were continued. With
the Celt, the Irish peasantry were confident that their lost
them soon and lead them to victory. But one brief taste o
enough for this doughty champion, and he is believed to h

abroad in comparative affluence, derived from the subscripti



From a Photograph] [*by Valentine & Sons, Dundee.*

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

The first body of immigrants arrived at Port Nicholson in 1840. In the islands were annexed by Great Britain, and Wellington and Auckland w government was conferred in 1853. In 1865 Wellington became the population of the islands in 1895 was 698,706; imports, £6,400,129; expor

In February 1867 the Government frustrated a Fenian there was an attempt at a general rising in Ireland, which er in harebrained and disconnected attacks on police barracks elsewhere, and a number of American-Irish were arrested. being conveyed across Manchester in a prison van, when it party of armed Fenians. A policeman was shot dead, the pris never recaptured.



From a Photograph] [*by Valentine & Sons, Dundee.*

THE PINK TERRACES, ROTOMAHANA, NEW ZEALAND.

The water from the hot springs, on its way to Lake Rotomahana ("Warm Lake"), left a deposit which gradually assumed the forms shown in the illustration. The water was exquisitely blue; the terraces on one side of the lake were white, on the other a transparent pink. Both were completely destroyed in the great eruption of 1886.



From a Photograph] [*by Valentine & Sons, Dundee.*

THE WHITE TERRACES, ROTOMAHANA, NEW ZEALAND.

The only other serious act of the Fenians was an atte
confined in Clerkenwell Gaol, who, considering the means a
to be delivered from their friends. A barrel of gunpowder, p
was exploded at four in the afternoon, throwing down abou
wrecking several houses in the street. But for a warning rec
gaol that an attempt was to be made to blow it up, the p

exercise in the yard at the time of the explosion, and alm
killed. As it was, twelve persons were killed and 120 were w



SIR ROBERT NAPIER, AFTERWARDS LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, 1810–1890.

Born in Ceylon. Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, 1865, and of India, 1870. Raised to the Peerage, 1869, for his services in Abyssinia.

War with Abyssinia.



From a Photograph] [*by G. W. Wilson & Co., Aberdeen.*

PARLIAMENT HOUSE AND TABLE MOUNTAIN, CAPE TOWN.

See historical notes on Cape Colony, page 71. Area, including dep (estimated), 292,000 square miles; population, 1,800,000, of whom 39,000 born; imports (1895), £19,094,880; exports, £16,904,756, including £4,775,016; gold, £7,975,637; wool, £2,000,000.

The arms of a great and growing empire are seldom all matter how pacific the intentions of its rulers may be. Parli November 1867 to vote supplies for an Expedition which it send out to Abyssinia, under the command of Sir Rober Abyssinia, a passionate and semi-barbarous despot, had with Great Britain for a number of years, chiefly on acco Plowden, formerly English Consul at Massowah. But Mr. Plo encounter between Theodore and his rebellious subjects; succeeded to the Consulate at Massowah, had not succeede the King. Theodore appealed to Queen Victoria to help hi receiving no immediate reply to his letter, lost his temp subjects he could catch into the cavernous dungeons of his c captives was Captain Cameron. Mr. Rassam was sent on an Theodore, who, however, was not inclined to listen to reas the envoy seized, with his companions, Lieutenant Prideau chains, and thrust into prison. Lord Stanley now sent to

prisoners within three months, and declared that immediate
were refused. It was a delicate business to convey despatc
fortress, and Theodore never received the ultimatum. The ex
very mountainous country had to be traversed, but eve
prepared in the matter of transport and commissariat, anc
commander. The ease of the victory which awaited him has
the fame which is really his due for accomplishing a very c
the Abyssinian army under the walls of Magdala on April
fought with headlong gallantry, and fell in heaps before
Infantry. Charge after charge was repelled, until Napier
vanished, leaving some 2,000 dead and wounded on the fie
casualties amounted to no more than nineteen wounded. The
under chastisement that the captives were released, but he
became necessary to enforce the lesson that, if Great Br
lightly, neither does she lay them down without exacti
determined to take Magdala by assault. Perched high on a p
position which, in old times and without modern appliances
inaccessible. But there are few places to which courage
denied admission: the northern gate was stormed, and lying
lion King. Preferring death to dishonour he had perished by



From a Photograph] [*by G. W. Wilson & Co., Aberdeen.*

SEARCHING TABLES AT THE DE BEERS' DIAMOND MINE, KIMBERLEY, SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Derby's health had given him repeated warning tha

must seek release from public duties. He retired from offic
Disraeli became Prime Minister. “The time will come when
few—who had heard that vaunt shouted across the House i
its complete fulfilment in 1868. It was a position of the hi
great power to which Disraeli had succeeded, and he was nc
He could not reckon on a majority on any question upon wh
together under a resolute leader. Such a question and such a



From a Photograph] [*by J. H. Murray, Pietermaritzburg.*

TOWN HALL, DURBAN.

Durban, the largest town in Natal, had a population in 1894 of 2
Natal has an estimated area of 20,461 square miles, and a population (18
543,913. Imports, from Great Britain (1895), £1,602,023; exports, to
Britain, £716,645.

The Irish State Church.



From a Photograph] [*by Annan & Sons, Glasgow.*

DAVID LIVINGSTONE,
1813–1873.

African Missionary and Explorer. Born at Blantyre, near Glasgow, and in his youth worked in cotton-mills in that town. Sent to Africa by the London Missionary Society in 1838, he thenceforth spent his life in exploring and evangelizing that continent. In 1865 and 1870 expeditions were sent in search of him. He died at Ilala. His body was brought to England, and buried in Westminster Abbey.

In choosing the Established Protestant Church of Irela selected the weakest spot in the Constitution; one, neverth party were bound to defend to their last man. The Irish p greater part of Ulster, were Roman Catholics, and Roman Ca and enthusiastic kind. The Protestant Establishment was an a be anything else; a monument of conquest which it hac presented itself to Mr. Gladstone as the very core and pill very easy to make out a strong case for its abolition. In Ma three resolutions, declaring that it was the opinion of the Established Church of Ireland should cease to exist, and

majority of sixty-one in favour of the project and against the
of this Disraeli advised the Queen to dissolve Parliament, w
were made returnable in November, and the interval was
platform work as the country had never experienced
Gladstone was beaten in Lancashire, Mr. W. H. Smith ouste
and Mr. Roebuck lost his seat at Sheffield; nevertheless, the
an immense gain to the Liberals, showing a majority fo
Parliament. Mr. Gladstone, having found a seat at Greenw
Queen's bidding in forming a Ministry. **Mr. Gladstone's Cabine**
to the Cabinet was that of Mr. Bright, who became Secre
marking an epoch in Parliamentary history by the forma
Radicals as a party in the State. The great business of the se
the Bill to disestablish and disendow the Irish Church. No
without releasing the springs of oratory of a quality beside
appeals of average English or Scottish speakers seem tame
the fight was a foregone conclusion; but the Irish Church
corporation, and the disposal of its possessions, to the valu
afforded matter for long and complicated debates in Comm
persuaded even to delay the Act on which the country and
spoken with so much decision. The Bill passed its second re
three, and received the Royal Assent on July 26, 1869. L
speech on the second reading of this measure, which he resi
vigour and all his splendid eloquence. **Death of Lord Derby.** H
year, and, in the opinion of most men qualified to form o
most polished orator.



J. Ballantyne, R.S.A.] [*In the National Portrait Gallery.*

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A., 1802–1873.

This distinguished animal painter was born in London. He was knighted in in 1865 was offered and declined the office of President of the Royal Aca picture represents him in the studio of Baron Marochetti, at work on one of th the Nelson column. These were cast in bronze, and placed in position in January

The Irish people at first showed few signs of gratitud their State Church. The Fenians were giving fresh signs of a frightful frequency during the winter of 1869–70, and the press became day by day more intense. Troops were poure disturbance, and Mr. Gladstone set about preparing fresh Irish land system, theoretically almost identical in genera Britain, not only differed from it in important details, but wholly different lines from those pursued by English and

Legislation. In Great Britain the tendency had been to throv into substantial farms which should be worth the efforts c cultivate. The landlord, as a rule, equipped the farm with and frequently lived on his estates during most of the exceptions, buildings and improvements of every sort were was allowed to subdivide his holding into mere patches of the expense of the occupant. The peasantry were bound to they had sunk in them; they could not in every season wr huge masses of arrears accumulated, often ending in evi

confiscation of such permanent improvements as had been and bitter feelings arising out of this decrepid mode of te ever-increasing tendency of landowners to absenteeism, and in the religion of proprietors and peasantry.



W. H. Mason.] [*From a Print at the Oval.*

CRICKET IN THE EARLY YEARS OF THE

Sussex *v.* Kent, at Brighton, 1842.

In Ulster, indeed, the conditions were different. Not only element in the farming and labouring class, but the custom protecting the tenant against disturbance as long as he paid compensation on leaving for improvements executed by hir all, giving him a saleable property in the goodwill of the ter a rule, were prosperous. Mr. Gladstone refused to see in thei their greater industry and capacity for business: he set it ownership involved in the recognition of tenant-right, and apply to every part of Ireland by creating a statutory partn tenant. It is hardly possible to conceive a reform more vit measure in the social fabric of Ireland; for, except in the no forms the sole important industry of that country. Yet the Co

Mr. Disraeli, made no attempt to resist it; the case for legisla



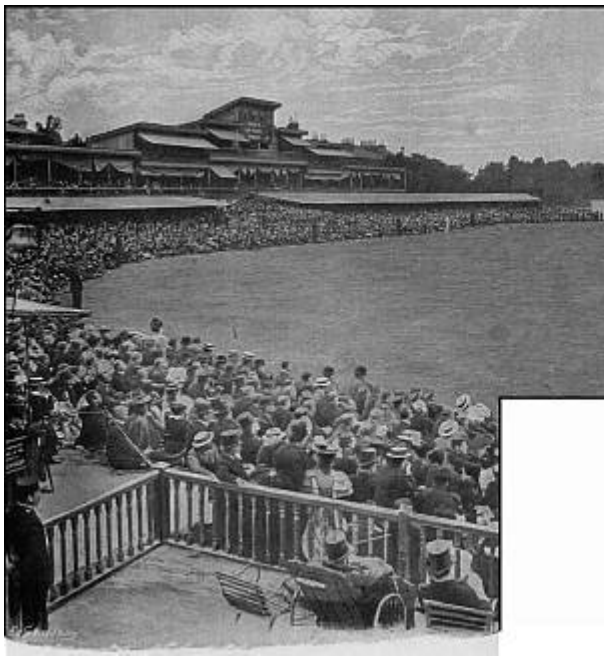
J. Leech.] [*From "Punch."*

FASHIONS IN 1864.

The safest way to take a lady down!

Far-reaching as the Irish Land Bill has proved in its eff moment than a measure introduced two days later by Mr. scheme of elementary education. **National Education.** The Go than two years in office, and had amply fulfilled the first pa by passing three measures of extraordinary importance, d Irish land tenure, and national education; yet the tide o carried them into power began to show unmistakeable sign 1871, actual and proposed, served to add to the number o The first step taken was against the system of purchase in th practice in all except a few special corps in the British army first commission, as well as every subsequent step in regim regulation scale of prices, but there was also an extra regul the authorities. An officer's commission thus became a valu he could dispose of on leaving the service. It was a system w successfully in theory, but it was one that had worked well sweep it away created a vigorous opposition. But what m over army purchase of moment in history is the means by his purpose in the teeth of the House of Lords. The abolitic

only of a sweeping measure of army re-organisation brought to save part of the Bill, the Government threw overboard purchase clauses. The Lords, desiring to defeat what was lef they would not accept the purchase clauses until the whole before them. A sigh of relief escaped from military men; the custom and association had been saved by the action of the learn how resolute and adroit was he with whom they had a theatrical surprise in store for everyone. He gave t announcing that, whereas army purchase had been created rendered illegal by the same means; and, therefore, he had the old warrant and issue a new one. It was a complete vic they were forced to pass the Bill so obnoxious to them, othe would have been deprived of the compensation provided fo their commissions. But the victory was very damaging to Mr



From a Photograph] [*by Thie*

CRICKET IN THE LATER YE

England *v.* Australia at Lords, June 22, 23, 24,



G. Du Maurier.] [*From "Punch."*

FASHIONS IN 1870.

He: "Shall we—a—sit down?" She: "I should like to, but my dressmake mustn't."

Most educated people were tired, and perhaps ashame inseparable from the old system of elections, and the Gov abolish the hustings and make the proceedings more orde would have been raised, had it not contained provisions fc **Bill.** The idea of secret voting was repugnant to the natio above-board; but the Bill eventually got through the House c the instance of Mr. Vernon Harcourt and Mr. James (now Lc provisions for throwing the expenses of elections on the rat by the House of Lords, but the Government succeeded in pa 1872. The result upon the balance of parties in the H singularly small, and certainly the Conservatives, who had m of secret voting on the fortunes of their party, have had r result.



Sydney P. Hall.] [*From the*

MARRIAGE OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS LOUISE TO THE MARQ
1871.

The officiating clergy are the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, and
Prince of Wales, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Princess of Wales and
supported by Earl Percy and Lord Ronald Gower, behind whom are the Duke a
of the picture, and Mr. Gladstone sits in the centre of the same row.

CHAPTER XIV.

1870–1880.

The Franco-German War—Russia seizes her Opportunity—The I
Resignation of Ministers—Mr. Gladstone resumes Office—Dissol
Victory—The Ashanti War—Mr. Disraeli's Third Administration
Leadership—Annexation of the Fiji Islands—Purchase of Suez Ca
Wales to India—The Queen's New Title—Threatening Action of F
Disraeli becomes Earl of Beaconsfield—The Russo-Turkish War–
Constantinople—Secession of Lord Carnarvon and Lord Derby
Congress and Treaty—"Peace with Honour"—Massacre at Cabul-
War—Disaster of Isandhlana.



HE hurricane which, breaking over Western Europe in the
away the Imperial Dynasty of France before the close of th
Britain with any alarming effect. **The Franco-German War.** N
endanger her neutrality; she was enjoying a period of comm
contrast to the savage strife beyond the sea, until a sudden
of the Russian Government redoubled the anxious vigilance
The Treaty of Paris had established the neutrality of the
waters to the mercantile marine of all nations, and interdic
"either of the Powers possessing its coasts, or of any otl
Opportunity. By this provision Russia now proclaimed she w
could not have chosen a better opportunity for her own pu
was dislocated; two of the signatories to the Treaty of Paris
a third—Austria—could not be expected to take action ind
incumbent on Great Britain—the fourth Power—to vindicat
of the treaty? Few responsible people could be found to
course; yet it was peculiarly galling to the national pride
action of Russia. Lord Granville proposed a conference
London, and the proposal was accepted. The Conference m
solemnly proceeded to abrogate that which they were in

neutralisation of the Black Sea. Reflection on the situation o
to no other conclusion but that Great Britain was sagacio
honour through a very difficult channel; but none th
Government was the impression created at the time, that
degree of humiliation in permitting a treaty which had cost l



From a Photograph] [*by Hughes & Mullins, Ryde.*

HER MAJESTY WITH THE PRINCESS BEATRICE.

April 1871.

But Mr. Gladstone, full of serious purpose, was blind
prestige—indifferent to the warning conveyed by loss of su
He had dealt with two limbs of the upas-tree; there rema
education, and he bared his arms to attack it. **The Irish Univ**
introduced a Bill dealing with the Irish Universities. It was a
of extraordinary complexity, dealing with a very complicat
things. It is not necessary to examine its details at this time
that the Prime Minister's plan was one that, while it offe
deriving benefit from the existing state of things, failed t
bodies—Protestant, Catholic, or Nonconformist—which desi
spoken on the second reading came home to many hearts
"You have now had four years of it," he said. "You have
threatened every corporation and endowment in the coun
everybody's affairs. You have criticised every profession and

certain of his property, and nobody knows what duties l
morrow. I believe that the people of this country have had e
and Resignation of Ministers. The Bill was rejected by a maj
Gladstone resigned office; but, on the Queen sending for Mr.
"a weak and discredited Administration," and the Governme



Sir J. Tenniel.] [*From "Punch."*

CRITICS.

Mr. Gladstone: "H'm, flippant!"

Mr. Disraeli: "Ha, prosy!"

Mr. Disraeli's "Lothair" and Mr. Gladstone's "Juventus Mundi" appeared almost simultaneously in 1870.

Ministers were in an unenviable position. The increas
brought about a disregard of those unwritten laws which ha
past to the amenity of public life and to earning for the Hou
of being "the best club in London." There were bitter
themselves, of which Lord Ripon and Mr. Childers gave evi
In four years the Conservatives had gained fifteen seats i
Ministerialists could only set two captured from the enemy
reckon on a majority of ninety in the House of Commons,
appealing to the country while all the omens remained

Gladstone startled everybody by issuing a manifesto, in Ja
dissolution of Parliament. **General Election.** Never did a pol
into his opponent's hands, though the Conservatives went
about the effect of the new-fangled Ballot. The result p
unfounded. The followers of Mr. Disraeli in the new Parli
Mr. Gladstone by half a hundred.



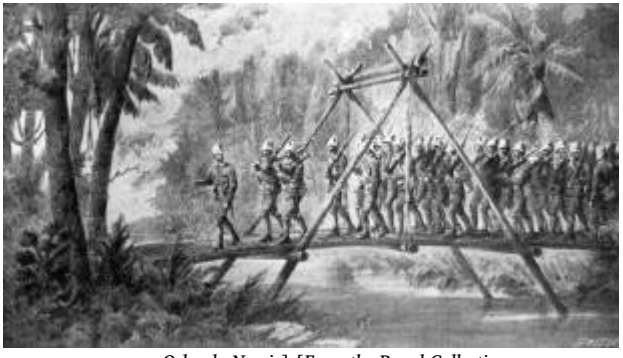
N. Chevalier.] [*From the I*

THE PROCESSION ON THE OCCASION OF THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT
PASSING LUDGATE CIRC

His Royal Highness had been seized with typhoid fever in November 1871,
of. Her Majesty and the other members of the Royal Family were twice summor

and Princess Alice of Hesse.

The closing months of Mr. Gladstone's Administration w the Gold Coast, arising out of a dispute with Koffee Calcal claimed a tribute formerly paid to him by the Dutch for som Great Britain in 1872. **The Ashanti War.** Failing to obtain ackr King of Ashanti attacked the Fantis, a tribe under Britis necessary to chastise him. The difficulty of doing so lay, not of Ashanti, for, though brave and warlike, they could not precision, but in the nature of the climate and the difficult had to be limited to the cool season; it was entrusted to Si sustained the reputation he had earned in the Red Riv Expedition left England on September 12, 1873, and returne in the interval captured and destroyed Coomassie, the capit and laid a perpetual interdict on the hideous human sacrif most cherished institutions. The Ashanti warriors defended and the British loss was heavy in proportion to the numbe this Expedition was reckoned at a little short of one million s

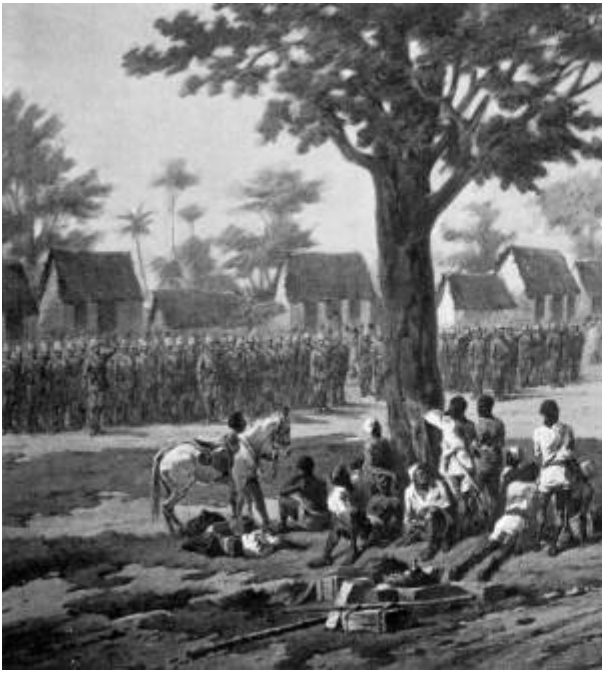


Orlando Norrie] [*From the Royal Collection.*

THE ASHANTI WAR: THE 42ND HIGHLANDERS CROSSING THE

The new Ministry was formed with unexampled celerity. verdict of the country, did not attempt to meet the new February 18, 1874. **Mr. Disraeli's Third Administration.** Thre approved of the names submitted to her by Mr. Disrae Government, both in the Cabinet and outside it. Lord Salisbu

"the terrible Marquis," and Lord Carnarvon, both of whom question of the franchise, resumed their former seats at th respectively. The Liberal party were languishing in that po on overwhelming defeat, when they received an additional Gladstone from the leadership. Some hard things were abandoned his party at the lowest ebb of their fortunes, an were drawn between him and Disraeli, who had cheered presence in adversity which seemed irredeemable. After during which the Liberal leadership was administered by a Hartington assumed the thankless task of leading the desert an office made all the more difficult by the occasional raic Mr. Gladstone as often as some subject which specially inte the Public Worship Bill, and the Bill abolishing patronage in



Orlando Norrie] [*From the*

THE ASHANTI WAR: THE ENTRY INTO



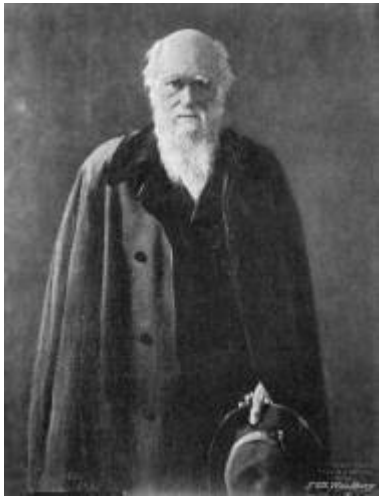
N. Chevalier.] [*From the Royal C*

MARRIAGE OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND THE GRAND-DUC
PETERSBURG, January 23

View of the interior of the chapel of the Winter Palace. The bride and b

Metropolitan of St. Petersburg elevates the cross. The Emperor and Empress of dome, and near them are the Czarewitch with his wife, the Princess Dagmar, a Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Prussia, and among others present are Prince Arthur, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and a long train of Grand Du

Mr. Disraeli was not new to office, but he found himse With a good working majority behind him in the Hou Opposition before him, and a surplus of six millions at the T in everybody's mouth was "What will he do with it?" Ther party who mistrusted his love of display and his magnific likely to impel him along some hazardous course of conq home, but their apprehensions were soon allayed. **Annexatio** the House, Disraeli exchanged his formidable gifts of invec conciliatory to men of all parties. The domestic programm sessions of 1874 and 1875 was unambitious but useful, and dominion abroad was the peaceful annexation of the Fiji I Cakobau and his council.



Hon. John Collier.] [*By permission of the Linnean Society.*

CHARLES R. DARWIN, LL.D.,
1809–1882.

Naturalist. Born at Shrewsbury; educated there

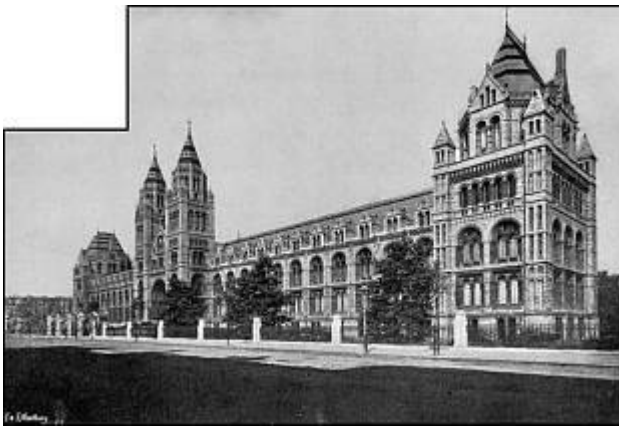
and at Edinburgh and Cambridge. His researches into the "Origin of Species," "The Descent of Man," &c., have revolutionized modern ideas on these subjects.



From a Photograph by Mayall, Piccadilly.

PROFESSOR SIR RICHARD OWEN,
1804–1892.

Naturalist, and one of the greatest authorities on comparative anatomy and osteology. First Hunterian Professor of the Royal College of Surgeons (1836), and first Superintendent (1856–1883) of the Natural History Department of the British Museum, now housed in the building here shown, in the arrangement of which he was greatly interested. It was said of him that he could describe any animal from a single bone.



From a Photograph] [*by Valentine & Sons, Dundee.*

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, SOUTH KENSINGTOI

Built in 1873–1880 from designs by Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., at a co

But towards the end of 1875 there came the occasion for which may be traced the beginning of reaction against t politicians. When a singular opportunity presented i communications with the East, Disraeli fearlessly seized it. T since 1869, and Great Britain, though she was the Power wh no pecuniary interest in it. The funds necessary for the worl entirely by the Egyptian Government and by private sp 400,000 original shares, the Khedive of Egypt held expenditure had been for years far beyond his revenues, and the market in 1875. Disraeli was struck by the proposition a journalist of some note, that these shares should be bough and the purchase was completed on November 25, the price **Canal Shares.** Sir Stafford Northcote, on whom fell the duty money, was opposed to his chief's policy in this matter misgiving in repelling the attacks made upon it by the Liber Mr. Gladstone emerged from his retirement to fling himself that to spend the national funds in such an object was "an u the Canal!" retorted Northcote. It is only just to Disraeli's sta excellent investment, in a monetary sense, was made for Gr these shares. The original sum of four millions has been er derived from the shares, which, for a number of years, hav

per cent. The shares purchased have risen in value from four proportion of British tonnage to the whole tonnage of all r per cent. It would, however, be claiming too much for Dis suppose that he realised what should become the ultima shares. What he perceived was the importance of Great Bri management of the new and dominant highway to Indi recently the means of estimating the stupendous responsibili those charged with the administration of British India. The r taken there were published in 1875, showing the total popu in India to consist of twenty-three distinct nationalities, am —nearly five times that of the United Kingdom. This did r present in the minds even of educated persons, that the Que of one dusky race, speaking one language and divided int and Hindoo.



A. Stuart Worthy.] [*By permission of Messrs. Graves.*

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

It was a congenial duty for the Prime Minister, entertai
burden and glory of empire, to ask the House of Commons t
expenses of a visit about to be paid by the Prince of Wale
Visits India. His Royal Highness had already visited the princi
of Oriental Courts, the ceremony and display considered i
the necessity for exchanging costly presents with the va
expenses far beyond what any ordinary tour would involv
voted, for the public approved of the energy shown by the h
a personal acquaintance with all parts of the British Empire
was less unanimity in the reception of the next important
made after the Prince's return from India in 1876, namely, t
titles of the Sovereign as had been rendered appropriate by
the direct government of India.



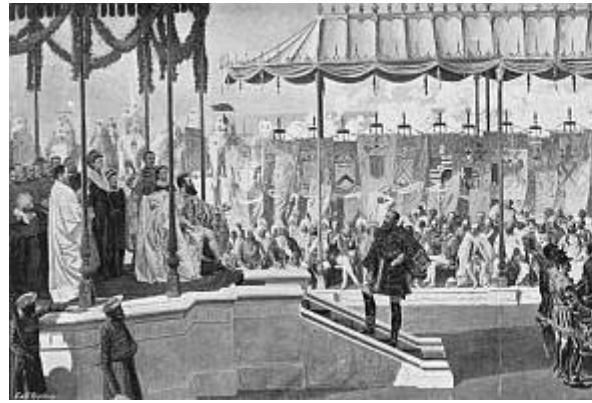
G. F. Watts, R.A.] [*In the National Portrait Gallery.*

EDWARD ROBERT, FIRST EARL OF LYTTON,
1831–1891.

Only son of Lord Lytton, the novelist. Viceroy of India, 1876–1880; Ambassador to France, 1887–1891. Known in literature as "Owen Meredith."

Meanwhile, the Eastern Question had burst out again.
provinces of Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro had been s

that ferocity so characteristic of Turkish misrule; Russia towards the Danube, and a large section of the English publi or with any other Power that would put an end to the sick **The Bulgarian Massacres.** Mr. Gladstone threw Homer and th country rang with his denunciations of "the unspeakabl Disraeli of undue solicitude for popularity should study the c that was raging round him. But before it came to its height, in the House of Commons. On August 11, 1876, Mr. Government with negligence and the British Ambassa mischievous and dilatory tactics, in their dealings with the massacres. Disraeli replied in one of the most effective concluding with the words: "What our duty is at this critic Empire of England. Nor will we ever agree to any step, moment comparative quiet and a false prosperity, that h Empire." Next morning the Prime Minister's place on the Tre Stafford Northcote; a well-kept secret was revealed; Mr. D stress of forty years of active Parliamentary life had told wit a peerage, and gone to the House of Lords as Earl of Be escape responsibility. Throughout that autumn and w vehemently denounced in the country for their toleration o Beaconsfield remained firm in his resolution to refrain fro countenancing the designs of Russia. Before Parliament met, prevail, and when the Czar declared war against the Sulta atrocities faded out of sight, and British sympathy flow combatant. **The Russo-Turkish War.** The gallantry of Osma victory over the Russians at Plevna in July, and the heroi brought our old Crimean allies into high favour; but it was turned, when the Turkish armies had been crushed under th the Northern Power, when Russia was at the gates of C forced to accept an armistice, sent a Circular Note to the appeal to Great Britain, praying for help in her extremity, th was brought to the test.



Val. C. Prinsep, R.A.] [*From the Royal Collection. Reproduced fr*

THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI, January 1, 1877: PROC

The Viceroy (Lord Lytton) is seated on the dais, with Lady and the Hon. Mis Major Burns, Chief Herald, stands on the steps, and a group of heralds occupi (Lieut-Governor of the Punjab, immediately to the left of the Chief Herald, ar (Governor of Madras) to his right. The two native Princesses are the Begum of P extreme right.

Parliament was summoned hastily on January 17, 187 that a Vote of Credit for £6,000,000 would be moved for had decided to defend the Sultan's capital against the Czar. **Lord Derby.** The British fleet was ordered, on January 15, to which caused the instant resignation by Lord Carnarvon followed a couple of months later, by that of a far more imp Secretary. To send warships into the Dardanelles would l unless it had been supported by corresponding preparation the Army Reserve, the occupation of Cyprus by a British for Indian troops to the Mediterranean, proved too much for resigned his office, and two years later severed his conn party and accepted office in Mr. Gladstone's Second Adminis



Sir J. Tenniel.] [*From "Punch."*

THE PAS-DE-DEUX,

From the Scène de Triumph in the Grand Anglo Turkish Ballet d'Action, executed by the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury.

The resolute attitude of the Queen's Government found the chorus of a popular music hall ditty supplied a nicknam French term *chauviniste*. Everybody at this day understands party" or the "Jingo policy," though perhaps the origin of forgotten. It is found in the lines shouted by enthusiastic auc 1878:

"We don't want to fight, but, by Jingo! if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money

It was the policy of England in a nutshell, and it had it had suffered heavily in the war: they were in no spirit t wealthy, and fresh enemy. They agreed not to occupy Gallip withdrew from the Sea of Marmora. **The Berlin Congress a** disposed to accept Prince Bismarck's proffered mediation, ar Treaty of San Stefano to a Congress of the Powers at Berl

which Great Britain was represented by her Prime Minister
Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury—effected a re-arrangement
rectification of the frontier of Greece, the cession to Russia c
part of Bessarabia which had been taken from her by t
occupation by Great Britain of the island of Cyprus, coupled
Turkey in the possession of her Asiatic dominions. If it wa
the elements of durability, nor conveying much direct advar
it prohibited that which Great Britain was determined not t
Russia of the key of the Mediterranean, the highway to
entitled to claim, as he did on his return before a rapturous c
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries had succeeded in securing "P



Sir J. E. Millais, Bart., P.R.A.] [*By permission of the Garrick Club.*

SIR HENRY IRVING.

Henry Irving was born at Keinton, near Glastonbury, in 1838. He made his first appearance on the stage at Sunderland in 1856. His connection with the Lyceum dates from 1866, and his management of that theatre from December 1878. He was knighted in 1895.

But terrible news arrived before the close of the year. H

of 1841—repeated itself with extraordinary exactness. Sir L as envoy to Cabul early in 1878 to watch and, if possible, persistent advance of Russia towards the frontier of British small escort, in comfortable, but defenceless, quarters in Cabul. The Amir Yakoob soon began to show impatience at his capital. He was in difficulties also with his own troo arrears of pay. On September 3 a riotous mob collected in blows were struck and shots fired, and soon Cavagnari an besieged. He had with him a secretary, a surgeon, and Lieut the escort of twenty-six troopers and fifty men of the corps o defence, but at last the buildings were set on fire, and the e perished in the flames. **Massacre at Cabul.** The Amir represe was the result of a mutiny against his own authority, and case; he was powerless to prevent what perhaps he did not necessary was it to exact punishment for the massacre. G evacuated Candahar under provisions of the recent treaty, advanced by the Shutar Gardan and seized Kushi. On Oct Lord Roberts), acting in concert with General Baker, defea with artillery, on the heights of Chardeh, and then fought entered on the 12th.



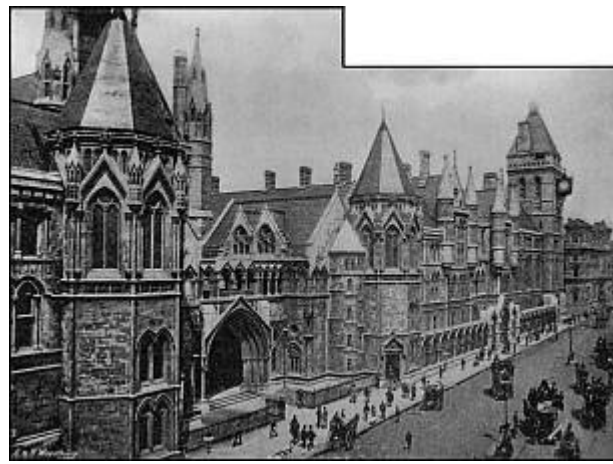
W. Parrott.] [*From a Lithograph.*

WATERLOO BRIDGE AND THE NORTHERN BANK OF THE THAMES IN 1

This bank is now occupied by the Victoria Embankment and Charing Cross S

All this time Yakoob Khan had been making friendly pr

the British field force during its operations. But there was re
in the massacre; he tendered his abdication to General Rob
prisoner to India. Then followed painful scenes in Cabul,
party being hunted out and many of them publicly hanged
sullen: the Afghan warriors left Cabul and collected at Ghazn
preaching a holy war. By the beginning of December the wh
burning to reenact the scenes of 1842. But they had a
Elphinstone to deal with in General Roberts. He continued to
India, and made such good use of them that, after much
tribes under Mohamed Jan were completely dispersed.



From a Photograph] [*By F. Frith & Co., Reigate.*

THE ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE,

Begun in 1868 and opened in 1882 by Her Majesty, were designed by
The cost of the buildings was about £700,000, and of the land upon
£1,453,000. The Clock-tower and the "Griffin" in the middle of the road
Temple Bar.



From an Engraving.]

TEMPLE BAR IN 1837.

This, the western gate of the City of London, was built by Sir Christopher Wren in 1670. Above it, on iron spikes, used to be displayed the heads and limbs of executed traitors. Up to 1851 it was the custom to close the gates when the Sovereign was to enter the City in State, until a herald had knocked upon them with his bâton, when the procession, after some parley, was admitted. The Bar was removed in 1878.

But there were many claimants to the throne of tl Abdurrahman, who lived in Turkestan, subsidised and pro appeared in Northern Afghanistan in March 1880, and a fo support of his claim. On April 19 General Stewart encou strong, at Ahmed Kel, and a fierce encounter took place. For furious onslaught of the Afghans must prevail; the British was only by means of his artillery that Stewart saved the da in the end.

In this position affairs in Afghanistan must be left, in c course of events at home, which wrought a remarkable c object of the war. But before reverting to the fortunes of th necessary to make mention of another and more lamenta another quarter of the globe simultaneously with the Afghar formed the boundary between the British Colony of Natal a the most powerful nationality in South Africa. Land dispute Dutch Boers of the Transvaal Republic had been brewing

hostilities broke out between them. **The Zulu War.** The Boers v
Zulu chief called Sikukuni, and both sides appealed to
intervene. Sir Theophilus Shepstone was sent into the Tra
them, and sought to solve the problem by annexing the wh
consent of the Republican leaders, the disputed land being h
settlement might have proved effective but for the outrage
King of the Zulus, who suddenly developed a most violent t
a growing taste for British rum. Even then, had matters l
Henry Bulwer, the Governor of Natal, matters might have b
footing. Unfortunately, Sir Bartle Frere, the Queen's High C
saw grounds for apprehension in the immense force main
frontier, and began moving troops from Cape Colony into Na
guarantees from the Zulu king of an extremely onerous nat
as the limit for their acceptance. Sir Bartle Frere's action
supposition that war was, sooner or later, inevitable, a be
Bulwer nor the Colonial Office entertained. Cetchwayo allow
without complying with the High Commissioner's demands.
troops under Lord Chelmsford invaded Zululand, the force
under Colonel Glyn, Colonel Pearson, and Colonel Durnfor
occupied a camp at Isandhlana on January 21; and the foll
about 20,000 Zulus, were almost annihilated. **Disaster of Isa**
the 24th Foot was destroyed, thirty officers and 500 men l
and Colonel Pulleine were killed, and immense quantities o
the enemy. It was a terrible retribution for having underrate
of the enemy and for imperfectly reconnoitring his position.
befell Colonel Pearson's column. On the day after the tr
beleaguered at the mission station of Ekowe. For more than
of 1,200 held out against incessant assaults by immense nur
days of March, provisions had run dangerously low. On Apr
received reinforcements from England, advanced with 4,0
friendly natives, defeated the besiegers, and raised the siege.

PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH, IN 1897.

The Scott Monument was erected in 1840–1844 from designs by George
Between it and the Castle are seen the Royal Institution (built in 1836) and the N

From a Photograph] [*by Valentine & Sons, Dundee.*



From a Photograph] [*by La*

SACKVILLE STREET, DU

In the foreground is the statue, by Foley, of Daniel O'Connell; beyond the l General Post Office. In the distance is the Nelson Column.

The invasion of Zululand had now assumed the prop About 20,000 British and 4,500 Colonial troops were in dissatisfied with Lord Chelmsford's initial want of success ar out Sir Garnet Wolseley to supersede him. But before he a been fought on July 4, whereby the power of the Zulus Chelmsford's reputation, endangered at Isandhlana, was red

Gough's disaster at Chilianwalla had been repaired at Gooje
came to supersede him.

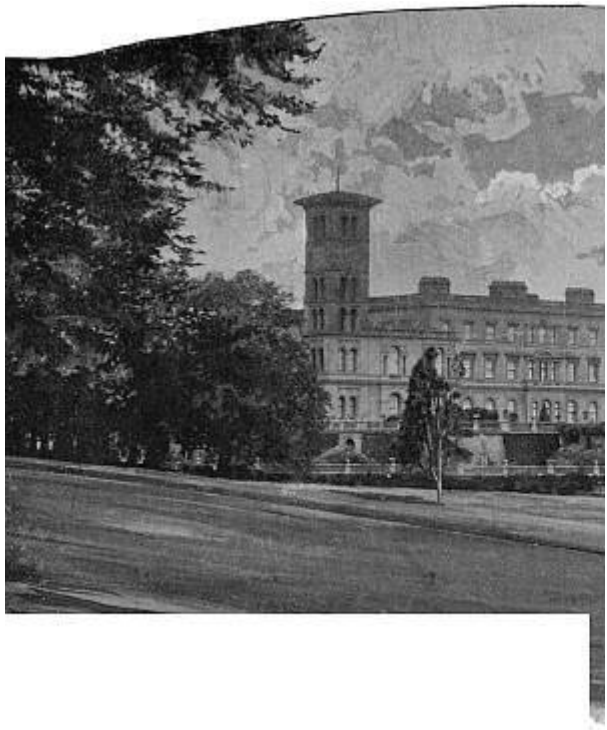
The native chiefs now crowded in to make submission. C
a handful of followers, and a force of cavalry scoured the c
on August 28, the war was brought to an end by the capture
Gifford's party. It had cost Great Britain dearly in lives and r
incidents in it was the death of Prince Napoleon, eldest so
French, who served on Lord Chelmsford's staff as a volunt
when employed on surveying duty, having ridden into an an



Lady Butler.] [*From the Royal Collection. Re*

RORKE'S D

This post was held by Lieut. Chard, R.E., and Lieut. Bromhead with eighty m
hastily improvised defences of bags and biscuit-tins, and were almost immediat
obtained a foothold within the defences, and even burnt the hospital; but they w
the little garrison was relieved, 351 Zulus lay dead around the entrenchments.



From a Photograph] [*By F. F*

OSBORNE H(

Built by Her Majesty in 1840, largely from designs by H.R.H. The Prince apartments are in the wing to the right of the picture.

CHAPTER XV.

1879–1881.

The Condition of Egypt—Mr. Goschen's Commission—Ismail's *Coup d'*
—Establishment of the Dual Control—The First Midlothi
Agricultural Depression—Sudden Dissolution of Parliament—Lor
Midlothian Campaign—Great Liberal Victory—Mr. Gladstone's
Stuart Parnell and the Irish Home Rule Party—War with Afghani
Roberts's March—Defeat of Ayub Khan and Evacuation of Ca
Transvaal—Battles of Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill—Establishmer
of the Conservative Opposition—The Fourth Party—Irish Affairs-
—The Irish Land Bill—Resignation of the Duke of Argyll—Dea
Revolt in Egypt—Bombardment of Alexandria—Expedition again
Tel-el-Kebir—Overthrow of Arabi.



HE position and condition of Egypt had grown to be a matt
Western Europe, owing to events which it is only possibl
briefest terms. **The Condition of Egypt.** Ruled by the Khedive a
was also technically a province of the Ottoman Empire a
£695,792 to the Sultan of Turkey. But the creation of the S
European capital therein, and the importance to maritin
rendered the good government of Egypt a subject of interna
Ismail Pasha, actuated, no doubt, in part, by a resolve to
country, but also by aims of personal indulgence and aggra
schemes of such scale and cost that the Egyptian Treasu
1877. A Commission of Inquiry, presided over by Mr
appointment of Mr. Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignières, re
France respectively, as Members of the Khedive's Cabin
smoothly; the Khedive became leader of the Opposition to
February 1879 he was compelled to submit to conditions
Great Britain and France, excluding him from Cabinet
Tewfik President of the Council, and vesting in the English a

power of veto upon all measures. Ismail Pasha accepted the he suddenly dismissed the Cabinet and appointed one ent Egypt. On June 26, in consequence of representations from t Austria, Great Britain, France, and Russia, the Sultan depos Tewfik Khedive in his place. A new scheme of government v appointed his own Cabinet, and the dual control of Gr established by the appointment of two Controllers, Mr. Barii M. de Blignières, with full powers to regulate expenditure, removable except by their own Governments, and with pow subordinate officials. By the close of 1879 the credit of Egyp hopelessly shattered by Ismail's decree in May 1876, suspe the general debt, was restored by the liquidation of all debts



H. M. Sinclair.] [*From the Royal Collection.*

OLD OSBORNE HOUSE (1833).

This, then, was the state of affairs in Egypt towards the last Administration. The country had been redeemed from i of Great Britain and France, the arbitrary action of her ruler and her internal affairs had been started on such a footing from oppression and grievous taxation.



Sydney P. Hall.] [*From the*

THE MARRIAGE OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND PRINCESS LO
March 13, 1

The bridegroom, attended by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinbu
Princess of Wales with her children, are included in the Royal group. The bride
Prince Frederick Charles, on her left. The foremost figures on the left are the
German Emperor) and his mother, the Princess Royal, and to her left Princess Fr

Meanwhile the course of domestic politics in Great B
attention of statesmen. On November 24, 1879, Mr. Glad
though not the nominal, leader of the Opposition, started fr
tour. The Earl of Dalkeith was then member for Midlothian.
Duke of Buccleuch, at that time the most notable Scottish

north of the Tweed and leader of the Conservative Party in conceived the chivalrous idea of doing battle with this doug **The First Midlothian Campaign.** The first "Midlothian Campaigı it took the country by storm. The failure of the City of Glasg had not only brought disaster to thousands of persons in the in a peculiar manner the end of a period of prosperity. Agı feel the full effects of foreign competition; farmers, who increasing as the value of land rose with favourable market meet their obligations out of income. There was the usual individual misfortune on the Government, and Mr. Gladsto policy of the Cabinet were based principally on their foreigı as aggressive, evoked an immense amount of sympathy an who listened to him or read his speeches.



G. Richmond, R.A. [*From the "Life of Archbishop Tait," by permission of Messrs. Macmillan.*

ARCHIBALD C. TAIT,

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,
1811–1882.

Was of Presbyterian descent. Went to Balliol College, Oxford, in 1830, and was one of the four Tutors who publicly protested against Newman's "Tract XC." (see page 42). Head Master of Rugby, 1842; Dean of

Carlisle, 1850; Bishop of London, 1856; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1868.



From a Photograph] [*by H. H. Hay Cameron.*

BENJAMIN JOWETT, D.D.,

MASTER OF BALLIOL,
1817–1893.

Educated at St. Paul's School, he went to Balliol College, Oxford, in 1835 as scholar; became a Fellow in 1838; Tutor in 1842; Regius Professor of Greek, 1855; Master, 1870; Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, 1882. He was one of the authors of "Essays and Reviews" (1861) and a leader in University reform. His influence upon modern thought has been very great.

Sudden Dissolution of Parliament. Ministers had still a y appeal to the country should be necessary, and all was going on March 8, people were taken by surprise on hearing it ar was to take place at once, and a manifesto from the Prime M to the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieutenant of Irel newspapers, setting forth the imminence of trouble from Iris nation to be on its guard.



A CARDING ROOM AT MESSRS. J. AND P. COATS'S FERGUSI

These works, originated in 1826 in a small factory employing a score employment to about 5,000, and cover between fifty and sixty acres. The an invention of the period covered by these pages—has enormously inc thread. The total imports of cotton into the United Kingdom, which we 1840, had grown to 1,757,042,672 lbs. during 1895.

The country neither realised the magnitude of the crisis for relying more on the Conservatives to deal with it than or was greatly strengthened at this juncture by the accession Party, and the veteran Gladstone, forgetting his resolution, rest of his years in retirement, went forth exulting on his s **Second Midlothian Campaign.** The walls of the Tory Jericho of the blast of his trumpet; the Buccleuch was defeated; o returned from Scotland. The Irish vote, an important elemer solid for the Liberals in obedience to Parnell's order "to vote they should vote against the enemy of their country and majority of fifty which they counted in the old Parliament, the new one in a minority of forty-six.



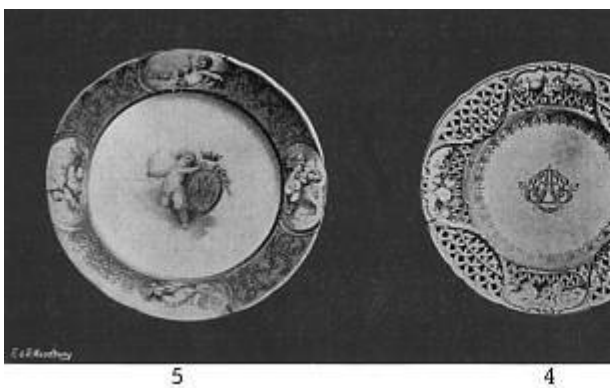
1 2

From the Collection of] [*C. Went*

ROYAL PLATES: SPECIMENS OF SERVICES MAI

1. Royal Worcester Plate, emblazoned with the Royal Arms, border of light
and having turquoise panels. Enamelled by Thomas Bott. Exhibited at the Intern
Royal Crown and the Arms of the City of London. Used by Her Majesty at the Civ

There was much speculation as to whom the Queen Ministry. Lord Granville and Lord Hartington were the nom party in either House, but the victory was due to Mr. Glad agreed in that. On April 22 Her Majesty sent for Lord Hart Granville were received to an audience, and thereafter all d Gladstone receiving the Royal commands.



5 4

From the Collection of] [*C. Went*

ROYAL DESSERT P

4. From a Service made for the Prince of Wales shortly before his marriage flowers. 5. From a Service made for the Duke of Edinburgh on his marriage. T made for the Duke of Albany on his marriage. Turquoise, with monogram, birds

After the Fenian movement, partly owing to vigorous Executive and partly to dissension among its own le disaffection to British rule took the form of a cons establishment of a separate Legislature for Ireland. "Home watchword and goal of a determined group of members of Isaac Butt, an able and successful lawyer and powerful spe as a Conservative. This third party acted together throughou It was practically the creation of Mr. Butt, but it soon carrie considered legitimate, and adopted methods of obstruct against which he protested in vain. **Irish Home Rule.** A strong front in the person of a Protestant Irish landlord, Charles St remarkable figures in recent political life. Though not gifte rhetoric which distinguishes so many of his countrymen, ascendancy in the Home Rule party in virtue of his genius and a kind of hauteur which lifted him above petty jealous first he discerned that the true way to attain Home Rule, if it to maintain scrupulous independence of both Conservative possible obstruction in the way of legislation, and, in short intolerable to all Governments, that Home Rule should be getting out of an impossible situation. In 1878 a debate too of the murder of the Earl of Leitrim, and Butt was obliged sympathy with the sentiments expressed by some of his co leadership in favour of Parnell. After the General Election th numbered sixty, perfect in discipline and devotion to their n



G. D. Giles.] [*By permission of Mr. T. Turner, Carlton*

SAVING THE GUNS A

The E/B Battery of Royal Horse Artillery, assisted by a few native sappe improvised weapons. They lost heavily both in officers and men, but succeeded the Commander-in-Chief.



LORD ROBERTS OF CANDAHAR.

Frederick Sleigh Roberts is the son of the late General Sir A. Roberts. Born in 1832, and educated at Eton, Sandhurst, and Woolwich. Gained the V.C. for rescuing a standard at Khodagunj, in the Indian Mutiny.

The pacification of Afghanistan by General Roberts wa those concerned in the massacre of Cavagnari's party had be if not excessive, severity, attempts were made to con Conservative Government offered to recognise any Amir at except Yakub Khan. Candahar was to be separated from Cab State under British protection, with Shir Ali as Amir. Government in England, bringing about an important m towards Afghanistan. It was resolved to evacuate both Cabu country to the claimant Abdurrahman. **War with Afghanistan** rival claimant from Herat, in the person of Ayub Khan, cau to direct General Burrows to defend the passage of the Rive lay the territory of the Wali of Zamindawir, an ally of the Br invasion. But the Wali's army mutinied and deserted to decided to retire to Kushk-i-Nakhud, thirty miles in rear crossed the river, and directed his march to Maiwand, a Pa

north of Burrows's camp. General Burrows, in total ignoran
enemy, resolved to march there and clear the Pass. On July
2,500 men, six nine-pounders, and some smooth-bores. Unfo
to his purpose of occupying Maiwand, which lay on his righ
fatal mistake of attacking a column of the enemy which ap
himself engaged with Ayub's whole army, variously estima
of all arms. The British troops fought gallantly, but some
clearly explained, made their position untenable. The ord
before some of the Indian troops had broken and fled. Nex
General Burrows's Brigade struggled into Candahar, havir
hordes of armed villagers along the route, who rose in ex
defeat of the British. All that mortal man could do to aton
was done by General Burrows, who fought with desperate g
his Brigade perished, and probably it would have been anni
of the Horse Artillery in action and in covering the retreat.



Chevalier Louis W. Desanges.] [*In the Victo*

MARCH OF GENERAL SIR F. ROBERTS, G.C.B., V.C., FROM CAB

General Primrose was in command at Candahar, where August 8. He was relieved by General Sir Frederick Roberts with a flying column, nearly 10,000 strong, and performed celebrated in British war annals, arriving at Candahar on t miles in twenty-three days. **General Roberts's March.** On S completely routed Ayub Khan, who fled to Herat. The £5,750,000; Lord Ripon, who had succeeded Lord Lytton as India Office to abandon the purpose with which it had beer of 1880 the British had evacuated both Cabul and Candahar.



Stanley Berkeley.] [*By permission of the Publishers, Messrs.*

THE VICTORY OF

The trouble which broke out in the British Dominion of
regarded as the direct effect of the system of British party p
their cue from Mr. Gladstone, the Opposition had vehement
of the Transvaal, on the overthrow of the Conservatives the
not unnaturally expected the restoration of their indepen
dispelled by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Kimberley, the Colonia
the Queen's speech to the new Parliament. They declared
pledges to the native population which made it impossible f
Transvaal. The effect of this was to exasperate the Boers to
armed revolt, and proclaimed an independent Republi
Detachments of British troops were beleaguered by the insu
detachment of the 94th Regiment, under Colonel Anstruth
Pretoria, suffered defeat, all of them being slain or captured.
of the Transvaal were under arms by the beginning of 188
rendered them a foe far more formidable than might hav
numbers.

It is a painful duty to record faithfully the events o
January 24, Sir George Colley, Governor of Natal, entere
troops, attacking the Boers at Laing's Nek on the 28th, wh
loss of seven officers and eighty men killed and 100 wounde
attacked on the Ingogo River, and, though the enemy reti
amounted to six officers and sixty-two men killed and sixty
26 General Colley returned to the attack on the Boers' cam
on occupying Majuba Hill, overlooking the enemy's positi
fatigue endured during the ascent, in which his men were
darkness, he neglected to intrench the ground. The position
strong one, yet on the following morning, the 27th, it wa
British force, 627 strong, was routed, with very heavy loss
among the slain. **Establishment of the Boer Republic.** Sir Evely
the neighbourhood with reinforcements, now succeeded
entered into negotiations with the Boer commander, Jou
conclusion of peace on March 21, the terms including
suzerainty over the Transvaal, but securing complete s
Republic.



Lady Butler.] [*By permission of the Artist, and of Messrs. Graves, P*

"FLOREAT ETONA!"

An eye-witness of the attack on Laing's Nek thus describes the incider among the 58th. He shouted to another Eton boy (adjutant of the 58th, w 'Come along, Monck! Floreat Etona! we must be in the front rank,' and he

The task of the Government within the walls of the Hou an easy one during 1880 and 1881, by reason of the spiritle of the Opposition under the mild and forbearing generalsh The Conservatives, moreover, found themselves under continually in the same lobby as their natural opponents, in the Parnellite Party and in support of measures for the prot Ireland. Little resistance, indeed, would have been encounte spirited action of a small knot of members below the Gang Randolph Churchill, and comprising Mr. Arthur Balfour, S Drummond Wolff, allowed no subject to be dealt with w persistent scrutiny. **The Fourth Party.** Their diligence, their i

and their permanent presence on the same bench, soon cau Fourth Party; and the intrepidity of their attacks on the remarkable than the freedom with which they taunted the T especially Northcote, Cross, and Smith.

More and more did the Irish Question absorb the atte public. Parnell was busy at the work of land agitation, and e landlords were to be driven from Ireland. Speaking at Ennis, done with a tenant bidding for a farm from which anoth "Shoot him!" cried a voice in the crowd. "No," said Parnell, is a more Christian and charitable way of dealing with hin street, in the shop, in the market-place—even in the places leper of old."

One of the earliest cases in which this advice was ca Captain Boycott, the Earl of Erne's agent. The Land League be treated "as a leper of old"; his men deserted him on th refused to supply goods; not a soul in the district dared to l with him. **Boycotting.** Captain Boycott was a man of sp Ulstermen to gather the crops on his large farm; the Iris troops and police to protect them, and henceforth the ve recognised expression for a system which brought infinite su



Sir J. Tenniel.] [*From "Punch."*

THE IRISH FRANKENSTEIN.

Mr. Parnell is regarding with amazement the monster whom he has evoked.

But a terrible era of violence and crime, inaugurated Mountmorres on September 25, 1880, proved that the old m from obsolete, and that the "more Christian and charita supplement to them. The transparency of the veil thrown ov League with atrocious crimes made it necessary to strengthe by the introduction of a fresh Coercion Bill, with clauses spe new system of intimidation known as boycotting. Mr. Forste substitute buckshot for ball in the cartridges of the Irish pc the Irish Party the nickname of "Buckshot" Forster. The memorable for the resistance offered to it by the Parnel adoption of the "12 o'clock rule" and of the closure.

No sooner had the new Coercion Bill received the Roy Mr. Gladstone announced another great measure dealin conciliate disaffection and redress the complaints of Irish fa Irish Land Bill occupied the House of Commons during four **the Duke of Argyll.** Its introduction caused the secession of Cabinet, because, as he explained to the Lords, though in fav of landowners in Ireland, he would have no hand in destroyi

The Earl of Beaconsfield died on April 19, 1881. **Dea** Robert Peel must be reckoned the founder of the Conserva must be claimed as its architect.



From a Photograph] [*by Thiele, Chancery Lane.*

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S STATUE.

The statue erected to the memory of the Earl of Beaconsfield in Parliament Square is annually decorated, on "Primrose Day" (April 19) with palms and flowers, and vendors of primroses drive a busy trade in "button-holes" amongst the onlookers. A similar tribute is annually paid to the memory of General Gordon, whose statue stands in the centre of Trafalgar Square; and for the last two years the Nelson Column itself has, on "Trafalgar Day," been hung with festoons of evergreens.

For some time previous to this, affairs in Egypt had not the dual control. A military party had been formed, under t calling itself national, but really military, aiming at the effac fulfilment of the shadowy purpose of "Egypt for the Egypt Various disturbances took place in Alexandria during 188 wore such a threatening aspect that the allied English an anchor off that city. The Khedive, in his extremity, had

Minister, who used his power to put the fortifications of Ale defence and began massing troops in the town. On July Seymour, commanding the British fleet, warned Arabi preparations were discontinued, he should be obliged to ope of this, ships were provided for the safety of European inha British ultimatum was sent, demanding the instant cessation their surrender to the British flag. Arabi having failed to com ships, consisting of eight powerful ironclads and five gun-v took up their positions, the French fleet retiring to Port Said the morning of July 11, briskly replied to by the guns in th till 5.30 p.m. Resumed next day, it was continued at interv was found that, under cover of a flag of truce, Arabi ha abandoned the forts and town. A frightful scene began di withdrawn: the populace broke loose, pillaging and firing massacring about 2,000 Europeans who had not availed the escape. Arabi, the Khedive's War Minister, was at the hea Great Britain assumed the task of dispersing this army in or for the Khedive.



Sir J. Tenniel.] [*From "Punch."*

A "SELF-DENYING" POLICY!

François (our ally): "C'est tres bien fait, mon cher Jean! You 'ave done ze vork! Voyons, mon ami; I shall share viz you ze glory!"

To the unofficial mind the reasons for the destruction o
of Egypt remain somewhat vague; Mr. Gladstone, howev
persuading the House of Commons to entrust him with a V
and towards the end of August an army, consisting of about
landed on the Mediterranean shores of Egypt; subsequently r
addition to these, there was an Indian contingent landed f
nearly 8,000 men, making the total strength of the British
men, under the command-in-chief of Sir Garnet Wolseley.
August 22, that the enemy had placed dams across the Cana
and it became necessary to dislodge him from his positio
effected without much difficulty on August 24, the Egyptian
showing little inclination for fighting. **Battles of Kassassin and**
then advanced, on the 26th, with 2,000 men, to seize Kass
the supply of fresh water. Here he was attacked, on the 28th
and for a time the British were in a critical position. Genera
to hold his own, and heliographed for reinforcements, whi
Egyptians fought well during the afternoon, but at sunset
Household Cavalry, the 7th Dragoon Guards, and Horse Ar
brilliant charge of these fine troops threw the enemy into co
and fly from the field. The total British loss was only
wounded.



J. Richards.] [*From the Collection of Sir Henry Ewart.*

KASSASSIN: THE CHARGE OF THE HOUSEHOLD CA



Linley Sambourne.] [*From "Punch."*

FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT WOLSELEY.

Son of Major Garnet Wolseley. Born near Dublin in 1833. Commanded the Red River Expedition of 1870 and the Ashanti Expedition of 1873, and was sent out in 1879 as Governor of Natal and the Transvaal, and High Commissioner. He commanded the forces in Egypt in 1882 and again in 1884–5.

Arabi held a strongly-fortified position at Tel-el-Kebir. C a reconnaissance, with 8,000 men and twenty-four guns, b loss of some of his guns. Tel-el-Kebir offered a front to the miles of earthworks, with redoubts at intervals carrying gu by similar works. Wolseley struck his camp on the eve advanced during the night with 2,000 cavalry, 11,000 infa on the 13th General Graham's Brigade on the right, and Si Brigade on the left, were within a quarter of a mile of the Eg was opened upon them; they dashed forward to the assau bayonetted the gunners, paused to re-form, and advanced a works. It remains a question of honourable rivalry which v position, the Highlanders on the left or Graham's infantry

within half an hour the whole of Arabi's defences were ca and flying under pressure of the British cavalry. The Briti affair was very slight, considering the strength of the positic army, supposed to amount to about 25,000 men. Eleven were killed, and twenty-two officers and 320 men woun believed to be about 1,000; of prisoners, 3,000 were t campaign was practically over. Arabi's troops disbanded th was arrested in Cairo. Being brought to trial as a rebel, he pl death was passed on him. This sentence was commuted im one of perpetual banishment from Egypt.

The net result of these events was the withdrawal of the by England and France, the restoration of the Khedive's autl of the administrative and social system. But the British c security for the pacific fulfilment of the reforms ir Plenipotentiary, Lord Dufferin.



R. Caton Woodville.] [*From the Royal Collection.*

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT TH



Lady Butler.] [*By permission of the Artist, and of Mess*

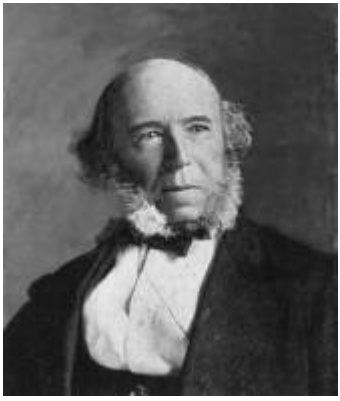
AFTER THE BATTLE: ARRIVAL OF LORD WOLSELEY .

CHAPTER XVI.

1881–1887.

Imprisonment of Irish Members of Parliament—Assassination of Lord F
—Prevalence of Outrages in Ireland—A New Coercion Bill—Trial
Murderers—The Dynamite Conspiracy—Corrupt Practices Act
Gordon sent to Khartoum—Gordon Besieged—Inaction of the
Undertaken—Too Late!—Death of Gordon—Lord Wolseley's
Soudan—Mr. Gladstone's Reform Bill—The Question of Redi
Question in Afghanistan—Defeat of Ministers on the Budget and t
First Administration—Dissolution of Parliament—The Irish Part
Gladstone's Third Administration—His Conversion to Home Rul
The Home Rule Bill Rejected—Dissolution of Parliament—U
Second Administration—Lord Randolph Churchill Resigns—The F

THE effort made by the Government to conciliate the hostili the Land Act did not at first offer much prospect of success the tyranny of the Land League or in the number of cru organisation. A Cabinet Council was summoned hurriedly result of which was the arrest of Mr. Parnell and two other the Protection of Life and Property Act, and their im **Imprisonment of Irish Members.** They remained in confineme 1882, when they were released unconditionally, a step resignation of Earl Cowper, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Forster.



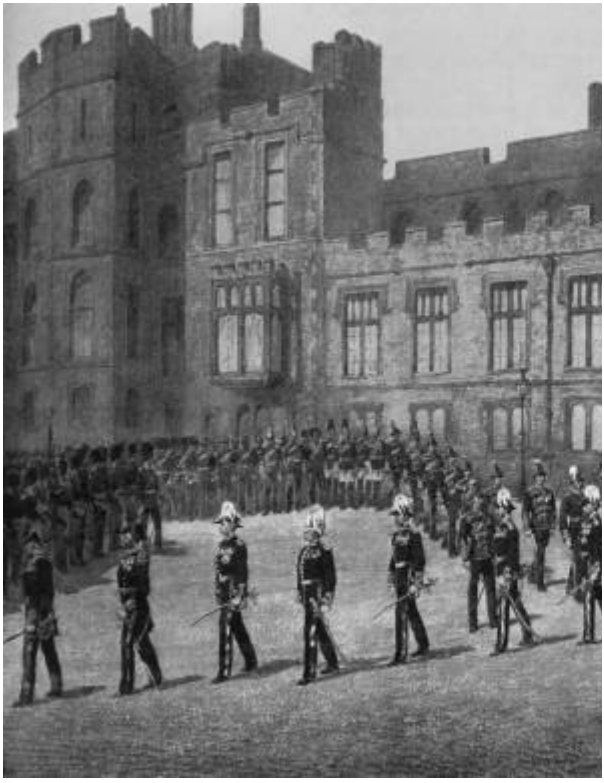
From a Photograph] [*by Elliott & Fry.*

HERBERT SPENCER.

Born in Derby 1820. Educated as a Civil Engineer, but abandoned that profession in favour of literature and philosophy. He was one of the earliest exponents of the doctrine of evolution.

There was great jubilation over this among the Na surrender on the part of the Government to the party of se Land League was revived openly under the name of the Nati

the new policy of conciliation and condonement came in
and Mr. Forster had been succeeded in the Lord Lieutenanc
Earl Spencer and Lord Frederick Cavendish. On May 6 t
brother of the present Duke of Devonshire, after attending
took a car to drive out to the Chief Secretary's Lodge. Overta
official at the Castle, Lord Frederick dismissed his car and
the Phœnix Park. **Assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and**
evening, between seven and eight o'clock; just as they we
trees on their right, giving a view of the Viceregal Lodge, t
to meet them. One of them, Brady, a man of immense size a
if to tie his shoe-lace. As the two gentlemen passed him,
Burke by the waist, and stabbed him in the back. The other
across the throat as he fell. Lord Frederick, attempting t
umbrella, received a fatal thrust in the breast from Brady's k



Orlando Norrie.] [*From the*

DISTRIBUTION OF EGYPTIAN WAR MEDALS BY HER MAJE

On the 8th of the following month a gentleman called soldier as escort near Gort, was shot at, and both were kille 29th, Mr. Blake, a land agent, and his steward, Mr. Keene, assassins near Lough Rea. Ireland had come to a desperate with not less than 20,000 cavalry and infantry and 20,000 n Executive seemed powerless to cope with an almost univers property. The murdered Cavendish was succeeded as Cl Trevelyan, and the first act of the Government was to intro extraordinary severity, creating special tribunals for the tri conferring rights of search on the police, and giving furt incitement to crime. The Bill was vehemently opposed b

nevertheless, the Government pursued their apparently hop
introducing and carrying through the Arrears of Rent Bill, w
money was applied to release Irish tenants of a moiety of t
League had forbidden them to fulfil, and the balance of a
expense of landlords.



Sir J. D. Linton, P.R.I.] [*From*

1. The Queen.
2, 3. The Bride and Bridegroom.
4. Prince of Wales.
5. Grand Duke of Hesse.
6. Princess Beatrice.
7. Princess of Wales with her three daughters.
8, 9. Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.
10, 11. Duke and Duchess of Teck.
12. Duke of Cambridge.
13. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.
14. Princess Victoria of Hesse.
15. Archbishop of Canterbury.
16. Dean Wellesley.
17. King of the Netherlands.

18, 19. The Bride's Parents.
20. Queen of the Netherlands.

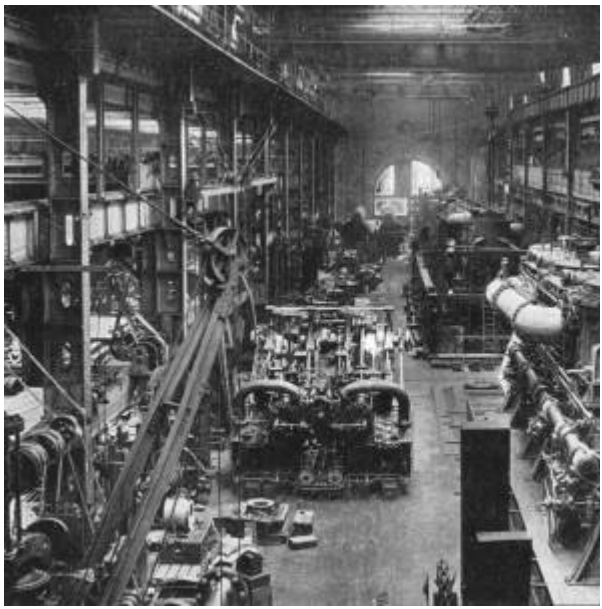
THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF ALBANY AND PRINCESS HELEN OF WAL
1882.

The additional powers conferred on the police by the C
the capture of the gang who had planned and carried ou
Park. In January 1883 seventeen persons were arrested in
Farrell, turning informer, it came out that they were memb
principal object had been to make away with Mr. W. E.
Secretary, and on various occasions he had escaped assas
narrowest chances. **Trial and Execution of the Phœnix Park Mu**
was James Carey, who had given the signal for the murde
handkerchief, and who turned Queen's evidence. He was all
while five of his gang were hanged, the remainder being s
penal servitude. Finally, this bloody chapter was brought
Carey himself, by a man named O'Donnell, who had travell
to Cape Town. O'Donnell was brought home to England and

While the trial of the Phœnix Park assassins was pro
conspiracy was brought to light. A gang of Irish-Americans h
the object of terrorising the Government by a series of expl
Dynamite Conspiracy. On the evening of March 15, 1883, p
Board Offices in Whitehall was wrecked by the explosion of
inside one of the balustrades. Simultaneously, another expl
of the *Times*, in Printing House Square. By the help of infor
to arrest a number of persons in London, Birmingham, and
brought to trial, and most of them proved to be active ag
against life and property. The formidable power which mo
within the reach of secret societies made it necessary to ma
crimes more stringent, and Sir William Harcourt, the H
introduced a Bill to cope with what he termed "the pira
assured the House that the danger was so grave and imm
through all its stages on that day. It was read a first, a
Committee, and was read a third time, all within little mo
the Lords on the same evening, it was dispatched there
received the Royal Assent next day—an example of rapi

parallel.

A much-needed boon was conferred this year (1883) up in the passage of the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill. **Cor** evil electioneering traditions were put an end to now by the by the Attorney-General, Sir Henry James (now Lord James moderate limit to candidates' expenses, based on the constituency, was fixed, which might not be exceeded on pai

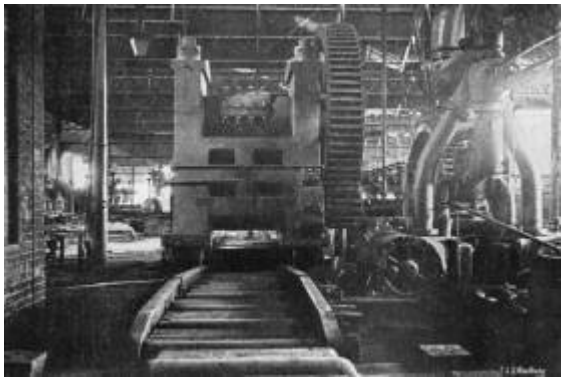


MARINE ENGINES IN THE ERECTING SHOP AT CL

The Clydebank works cover an area of 75 acres, and emplo

The Government were called upon early in 1884 to r responsibility they had assumed in regard to Egyptian affair homedan Arabs of the Soudan had been brought under misgovernment had brought about bitter disaffection, and before and during Arabi's revolt, afforded these wild tribes off the yoke. Mohamed Ahmed appeared among them as th besides being a religious enthusiast, was a daring and skilfu 1883 the Egyptian Government sent an army of about 11,

Colonel Hicks, a retired officer of the Indian army, to resto the Equatorial Provinces. This force was attacked on Nove three days they defended themselves; on the fourth their ar every man in the Egyptian army, with many British offic tremendous victory was accepted by the Arabs as complete mission: the insurrection spread like wildfire, and the Khedi British Government, decided not to attempt the re-conquest



SHEARS FOR CUTTING HOT SLABS OF STEEL.

These shears, photographed at the works of the Glasgow Iron and Steel Company, are capable of cutting through solid steel slabs 4 feet wide and 12 inches thick. The slabs travel over the "live rollers" in the floor to and from the shears. The use of steel in large quantities, both for shipbuilding and for the making of rails, was rendered possible by the introduction of the "Bessemer Process" (named after its inventor, Sir Henry Bessemer) in 1860. Steel which had hitherto cost £50 or £60 a ton, now cost but £7 or £8, and rapidly superseded iron. The Bessemer "Converter" has, however, itself given place to the Siemens open-hearth furnace.

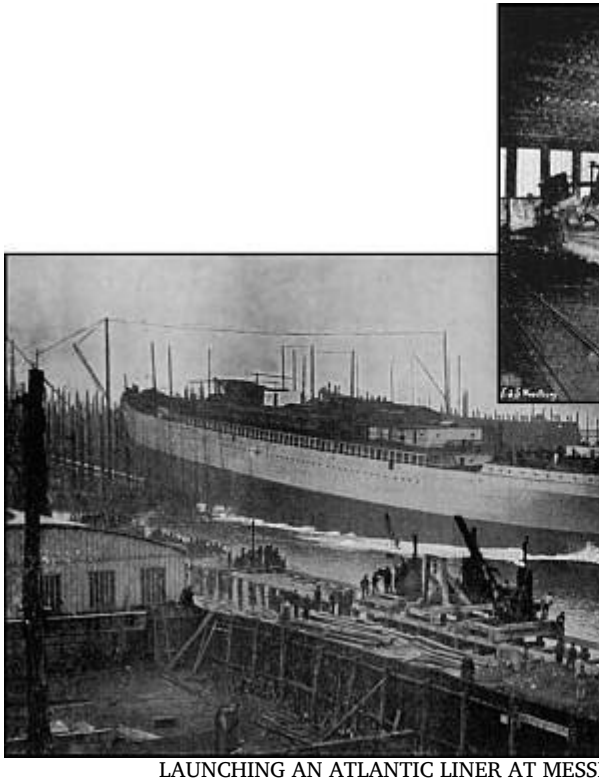
But the relief of Sinkat, Tokar, Khartoum, and other sta troops under command of European officers, was imperativ the two places first named were attacked by the Arabs and were telegraphed for the immediate evacuation of Khartoum not less than 11,000 persons, many of them Christians an service, and to transport these safely down the Nile would difficulty and hazard. **General Gordon sent to Khartoum.** Gene "Chinese Gordon," a man of remarkable character, happene preparing to start for the Congo in the service of the King

Governor of the Soudan in 1874, under Ismail, and to
appealed in their perplexity. He readily consented to throw
King of the Belgians, and to proceed to Khartoum, telegra
place: “You are men, not women. Be not afraid. I am coming
scored another signal success. Baker Pasha, formerly a well
cavalry, advanced in January, with a force of 3,500, to the
was attacked near Trinkitat and overwhelmed; his half-trai
cut down to the number of 2,200, and sixteen European o
fell, the throats of all the garrison being cut, and Tokar surre

The safety of Lower Egypt being threatened by the M
British Government undertook the defence of a frontier li
General Graham ascended the Nile with about 4,000 troops,
on the Arabs, under Osman Digna, at El Teb, on Februa
Graham attacked Osman Digna’s camp at Tamai, captured, a

FRAMING AND PLATING SHEDS, SHOWING MACHINERY FOR DRILLING HOI
IN STEEL PLATES FOR SHIPBUILDING.

The works of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, which, some forty years ago cov
two or three acres, and employed a couple of hundred men, now cover nearly ei
acres, and pay wages amounting to £12,000 to £14,000 per week. The tonnag
the vessels built during 1896 amounted to 81,000 tons, considerably more than
output of all the five Government yards.



LAUNCHING AN ATLANTIC LINER AT MESS

General Gordon reached Khartoum on February 18. Fi
worse than he expected, he decided to avail himself of the s
telegraphed to Cairo for the Government to allow him to cor
advised that consent should be given, but Zebehr was of e
chief; stringent instructions were sent from London that l
employed, and that if he attempted to join Gordon he was
Mahdi's forces invested Khartoum on March 23. Gordon
treachery inside the walls, as well as the open enemy out
energy and ingenuity in defence, continuing to send urgen
for Khartoum and for Berber, which was also beleaguered.
May; still the British Government turned a deaf ear to Gordo
At last the gallant General appealed from the Government to

and America" to send him money enough to raise 2,000 or
Khartoum. It is, perhaps, well that by the beginning of Ma
closely round Khartoum that Lord Granville's response nev
the effect that Her Majesty's Government was not prepare
any other troops for military expeditions, and Gordon was
had undertaken was of a pacific nature! But the spirit of the
the indifference shown by the Government to the fat
expressions of indignation grew louder and more frequent
press, and, at last, early in August, a vote of credit for £3
purpose of "preparations, as distinct from operations,"
Khartoum. Lord Wolseley went out to view the military asp
a strong force was ascending the Nile.

A B



R. Caton Woodville.] [*From the Royal Colle*

A. Col. Frank Rhodes. B. General Sir Herbert Ste

TOO LAT

After a gallant dash across the desert, the small force under General Stewart arı dead.



Lowes Dickinson.] [*By permission of the Artist.*

GENERAL CHARLES G. GORDON, 1833–1885.

Served in the Crimean War, and in China in 1860–62. In 1862 he took command of a small and heterogeneous force which, as "The Ever-victorious Army," suppressed the Tai-ping rebellion and saved the Chinese empire. The story of his mission to Khartoum in 1884 is told in these pages.

Too late! Help had been withheld too long. On the last c paper reached the British head-quarters on the Nile—"Khar December 14, 1884"; but on February 5, 1885, arrived a tel that the place had fallen. **Too Late!** When Parliament opened endeavoured to excuse the Government for their undou "General Gordon contentedly forbore," he said, "indeed determinedly forebore—to make use of the means of perso

times open to him." The words seemed to be swept from t hurricane of indignant exclamations, and he withdrew the might have escaped down the river in a steamer, leaving the to their fate. He was not that kind of man. Party discip Government from overthrow on a vote of censure: they ma 302 against 288.

Khartoum fell on January 26, 1885, after a siege of 317 and townsfolk had endured extreme privations for several w near the palace, and a horrible massacre followed, in which people were butchered.

Lord Wolseley's expeditionary force, amounting to a several defeats on the Mahdi's troops, notably at Abu Kle losses were exceptionally severe, not only on account of t Arabs and their desperate mode of fighting, but becau **Abandonment of the Soudan.** For example, out of General Stew less than thirty officers, including General Stewart himself Mahdi died of fever in July, and the Government decide Soudan and fixing the frontier of Egypt at the second Nile ca



Baron H. von Angeli.] [*From the Royal Collection, by permission of Mr. Franz Hanfstaengl.*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN WEARING THE SMALL IMPERIAL CRO

It is necessary at this point to revert to the session resolved on a further extension of the Parliamentary ele equalisation of the county and borough franchise. **Mr. Glads** received by the Conservative Opposition with that half-heart

inward disapproval, tempered by dread of alienating the ne
not strong enough to exclude. In the end they took their star
Reform Bill should pass without a corollary measure redis
Commons, but the House of Lords declined to consider it un
scheme before them. In vain Lord Granville pledged the
Redistribution Bill the following year, if their Lordships wou
pass at once. Lord Salisbury declared that he was not going
a rope round his neck. At last, after much wrangling, after t
House of Lords on public platforms, and after sundry proce
London, it was agreed to hang up the Franchise Bill, pro
together in the autumn to consider the complete scheme. Th
Franchise Bill was passed, and the Redistribution Bill re
Committee stage postponed till after the Christmas recess.

But before that subject could be taken up again, the tro
multiplied. Not only had Khartoum fallen, thereby rende
fruitless as it was costly, but the violation by the Russians o
to render war with Russia all but inevitable, if our treaty e
sacred. **The Afghan Frontier.** "The House will not be surpris
referring to the defeat of the Amir's troops by General Kon
with measured words in circumstances of great gravity, that
appearance of an unprovoked aggression." Still more profo
the country was on the eve of a great war when, on April 2
to the House to ask for a vote of credit for £11,000,000. But
the course of a magnificent and most stirring speech, that th
averted the danger by recalling Sir Peter Lumsden, th
Afghanistan, thereby condoning the offence of the Russians
denounced already as "unprovoked aggression."

All Parliamentary business, it was understood, includin
was to be speedily disposed of in order to make an early
under the new franchise. **Defeat and Resignation of Ministers.** B
colleagues, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Childer
Budget provision for increasing the duties on beer and spiri
organised body than the Licensed Victuallers; none whom
unblushingly anxious to conciliate on the eve of a genera
Government were beaten on Mr. Childers' proposal by a n

resigned.



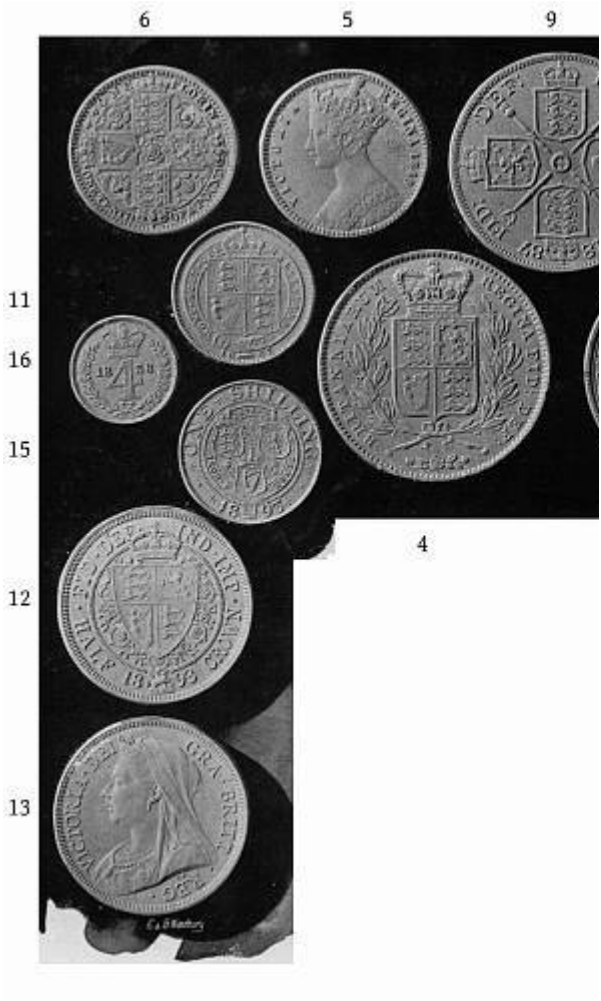
R. Caton Woodville.] [*From t*

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS BEATRICE TO PRINCE HENRY OF I

The Queen and the bride are accompanied on either side by the Prince and of Battenberg and Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. The Bridesmaids are the Princ Alexandra of Edinburgh, Princesses Irene and Alix of Hesse, and Princesses Canterbury and Canon Prothero officiate.

The Queen accepted Mr. Gladstone's resignation by t Salisbury with the task of forming a new Cabinet. No easy c election, even had the Conservative Party been at Peace wit **Administration.** But it was far from being so: a determined re Lord Randolph Churchill and his sympathisers—the "rapier Sir Stafford Northcote's ineffective leadership. Amiable,

sagacious as he was, Northcote had failed to gain the confic
in his party, who recognised their real captain in the brillia
Salisbury solved the difficulty of uniting these discor
Northcote to the Lords, with the title of Earl of Iddesleigh a
the Treasury, placing Churchill in the Cabinet as Secre
committing the leadership of the Commons to Sir Michael
the Exchequer.



REPRESENTATIVE COI

1, 2. Sovereign, first issue.
3. Florin, first issue.
4. Crown piece, 1845.
5, 6. “Godless” florin (the words “Dei Gratiâ” being omitted from the legend).
7. Sovereign, second issue.
8. £5 Piece, Jubilee issue.
9, 10, 11. Double florin, half-crown and shilling, Jubilee issue.
12, 13. Half-crown, new issue.
14, 15. Florin and shilling, new issue.

16. Maundy fourpenny piece.
17. Bronze penny, 1870.

*** The Queen's head is the same (except i

This "Cabinet of Caretakers" had but a short existe Parliament on July 6, and finished the necessary work of th understood that Parliament was to be dissolved in tim November. It proved a restless autumn. In almost every speech-making went on without intermission for three mont van with his third Midlothian campaign. He gave no counte Home Rule; on the contrary, he implored the British elec majority as should render his party independent of the response to this flashed out a general order from Parnell, and Scottish constituencies to vote solid against the Libera and deluged Egypt with blood." The Irish leader's policy parties balanced by the Home Rule vote, and the result o adjusted as that skilled tactician could have desired; 335 Parliament were exactly balanced by 249 Conservatives and

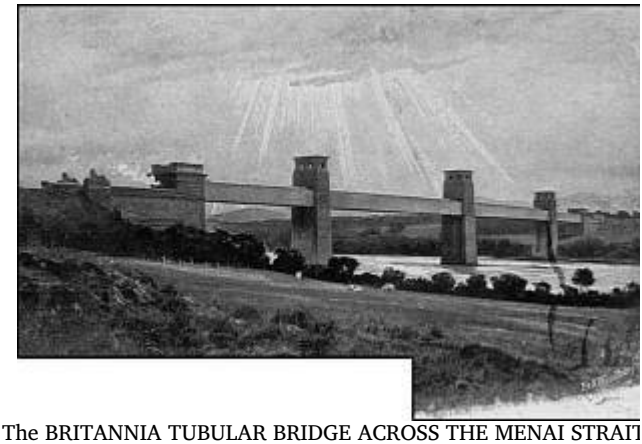


A COIN NO LONGER SEEN.

The copper Penny of the early years of the reign.

Of course, when Parliament re-assembled in February 1 of how many weeks or days should precede the downfall of minority in the Commons. **Mr. Gladstone's Third Administration** had been in circulation that Mr. Gladstone had decided to Rule for Ireland, against which he and his party had fo obstinacy as the Conservatives. On December 16 the sketch

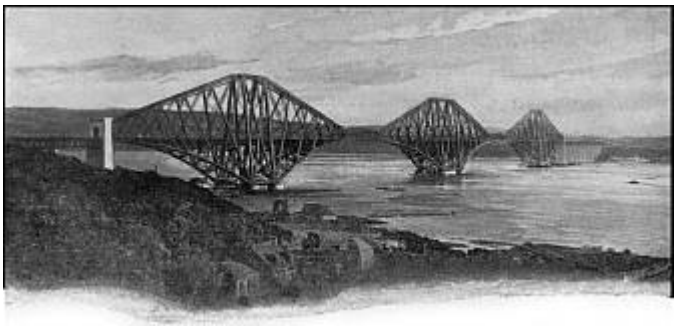
appeared in some of the newspapers, and, in spite of an himself, people gradually became aware that Mr. Gladstone party from their subjection to the Irish party in Parliament of granting the essence of their demands.



The BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE ACROSS THE MENAI STRAI

Designed by Robert Stephenson and Sir William Fairbairn, and opene is 1,571 feet in length, and 100 feet above the water. The widest spans a feet.

Lord Salisbury's Government fell on January 25: M Minister, and in his Cabinet were included some of his col most emphatically and most recently against Home Rule, al Derby, and Selborne stood significantly aloof. The mine wa the coming explosion was the resignation, on March 26, l Trevelyan of their seats in the Cabinet. The train was Gladstone introduced his Bill for the better government furniture of the House of Commons does not permit of more members being seated within its walls. An attempt was ma larger number to hear the explanation of this most mome seventy or eighty additional seats could be provided by fil with chairs. Probably there never was such a scene of anxio history of Parliament.



THE FORTH BRIDGE.

This bridge, rather more than a mile in length (the principal spans being each), was designed by Sir John Fowler and Sir Benjamin Baker. It was commenc and opened by the Prince of Wales in 1890. It contains about 44,500 tons of Si and cost over £2,000,000.

The division on the second reading was taken on June to that on which Mr. Gladstone's previous Administration three Liberals voted against the Bill, and Ministers were lef Liberal party was rent from summit to base, not less comp had been torn asunder by the action of their leader in 1846 Prime Minister advised the Queen to dissolve Parliament. appeal; firm and not to be misunderstood was the response his fourth Midlothian campaign, and encountered no difficu as no opponent came forward to challenge it. But the cou appeal. It preferred to listen to Lord Randolph Churchill's c the Home Rule Bill, than which he vowed that "the unitec Bedlam and Colney Hatch would strive in vain to produ absurdities." He declared that the real reason they were asl was only, "to gratify the ambition of an old man in a hurry showed 316 Conservatives, 78 Liberal Unionists, 191 officia or a majority in the new House of 113 against Mr. Gladstone

When the Queen sent for Lord Salisbury, he invited Lo forming a coalition Cabinet; but the time for that was no Ministry, therefore, was formed. **Lord Salisbury's Secon** promised fair for the endurance of Lord Salisbury's secon shock was in store for it almost on the threshold of its career



From a Photograph] [*by Thiele, Chancery Lane.*

THE TOWER BRIDGE: THE RAISING OF THE BASCULES ON THE OPENING

The bridge, which cost over £830,000, was commenced in 1886, and ope Prince of Wales, June 30, 1894. The bascules each weigh 1,000 tons.

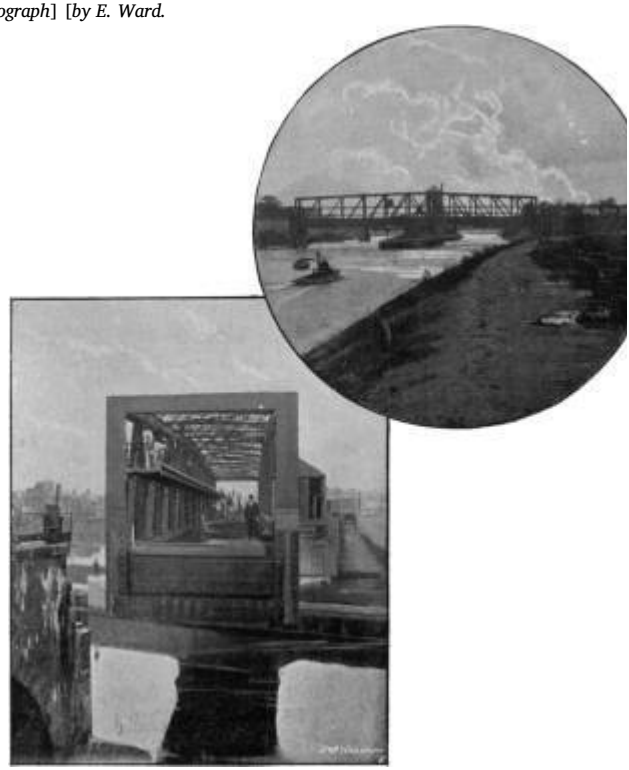
By far the most striking figure in the Conservative ran was Lord Randolph Churchill. He became Chancellor of the and leader of the House of Commons. Right well he led autumn session following on the elections. His admirers reconciled—by his adroit exchange of the manners of a p responsible statesman; and that, too, without sacrifice of po retort. What was the dismay of Ministerialists when, in a r because he could not get exactly his own way on a qu expenditure, Churchill threw up his office and left the Ca **Resigns.** This happened in December 1885; active negotiatio for the redintegration of the old Liberal Party. Mr. C Trevelyan, as Unionists, had consented to confer with Sir W Morley, as Home Rulers, at a "round table," under the presi a Home Ruler). **The Round Table Conference.** In the opinion of least half the Liberal Unionists to their former allegiance outcome of this conference. The stability of the Ministr jeopardised by any appearance of internal disunion at thi over in safety. Mr. Goschen, an old colleague of Mr. Gladsto the Admiralty in his first Administration, now determined

Unionists, and accepted the office vacated by Lord R
Conference separated without having found a basis of agre
Liberal Unionists remained staunch in support of Ministers.

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL AND BARTON AQUEDUCT.

The Canal, 35½ miles long, which has made Manchester practically
was commenced in 1887 and opened by Her Majesty the Queen in 1893.
million pounds. The Bridgwater Canal is carried across it in a swinging a
Barton. The lower illustration shows the aqueduct partially swung open;
the water-way are of course closed and a barge may be seen therein, whils
drawing it is on the tow path above. The Ship Canal is seen beneath.

From a Photograph] [*by E. Ward.*

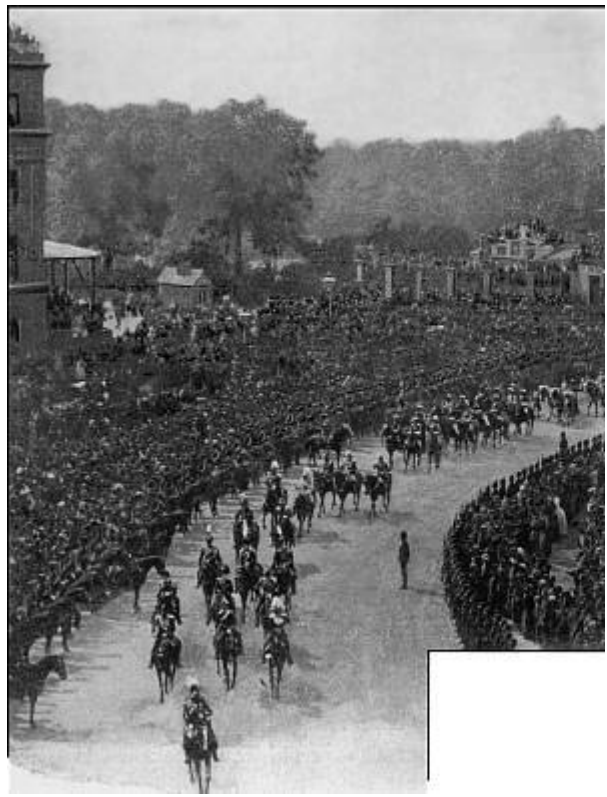


From a Photograph] [*by E. Ward, Manchester.*

BARTON AQUEDUCT.

The question still remained—who was to lead the Hou
was a remarkable one. Mr. W. H. Smith, in spite of the

oratory, had risen to very high office in successive Conser business his reputation was unsurpassed, and he had secure of all sections of the House of Commons by his well-knov independence of its emoluments. Upon him the choice fe Secretary for War for that of First Lord of the Treasury, and leading the House of Commons with admirable temper and sessions.



From a Photograph] [*by Vale*

THE ROYAL PROCESSION ON JUBILEE D

CHAPTER XVII.

1887–1897.

Adoption of the Closure by the House of Commons—The Queen's Westminster Abbey—The Imperial Institute—"Parnellism and Commission of Judges—Their Report—Fall of Parnell—Disrupt Parnell and W. H. Smith—The Baring Crisis—The Local Governm

Councils—Free Education—Death of the Duke of Clarence—C
Fourth Midlothian Campaign—The Newcastle Programme—Vict
Home Rule Bill—Its Rejection by the Lords—Parish Councils a
Gladstone Resigns the Leadership—Lord Rosebery become
Ministerialists—Defeat and Resignation of the Government—Lor
—General Election—Unionist Triumph—The Eastern Questic
Rosebery Resigns the Leadership—Trouble in the Transvaal—I
Emperor's Message—The Venezuelan Dispute—President Clevelar



HE session of 1887 was an exceedingly laborious one in
debate on the Address, prolonged by all the arts of obst
furnished a convincing argument that further changes in
indispensable if the House were to retain any control whatev
these rules, including that regulating the application of the
adopted after long and heated discussion.

In pleasing contrast to the heat and rancour of proc
Parliament were those organised throughout the country tc
the fiftieth year of Queen Victoria's reign. **The Queen's Jubilee**
summer months was of exceptional splendour, as if to give
"Queen's weather." London lay for weeks under a cloudless
was more perfect than Jubilee Day, June 21. **Thanksgiving Se**
that morning the Queen went in procession from Buckin
Abbey to attend a thanksgiving service, accompanied
monarchs, princes, and distinguished persons, as well as
gorgeously attired in many-coloured silks and jewels. Tempo
abbey church, afforded seats for peers and members of P
Army, Navy, and Civil Service, and, as the wearing of u
display of bright colour was such as may very seldom b
coronation chair was set on a daïs covered with red cloth, b
choir, and here the Queen took her seat with the robes of
while the service, which lasted just an hour, was performed.



From a Photograph] [*by F. Frith & Co.*

THE JUBILEE PROCESSION PASSING DOWN REGENT

The escort of Princes in the foreground: the Indian escort immediately p

It would be impossible, within reasonable limits, ev schemes started, institutions founded, or funds set on foo Jubilee of 1887. **The Imperial Institute.** Of these the most con the form of that pile of architecture in South Kensington, kn in the foundation, permanent organisation, and direction has taken as energetic a part as his father had done in the te



T. S. C. Crowther.]

THE JUBILEE SERVICE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, June 2

The most conspicuous figures on the Queen's right are the Prince of W Germany (afterwards the Emperor Frederick), and to her left the Crown Princess

During this year a series of events took their rise out of t a number of articles headed "Parnellism and Crime," in colleagues were charged with active complicity in the lon terrorism in Ireland. **"Parnellism and Crime."** The *facsimile* written by Parnell, was published on April 18, contain referring to the Phœnix Park murders:—"Though I regr Cavendish's death, I cannot refuse to admit that Burke got n letter was repudiated by Parnell in his place in the H Government resisted a motion to the effect that the *Times* had been guilty of breach of privilege. Mr. Gladstone then r to enquire into the truth of the charges, but this also was ref request for a Select Committee was renewed in the following to enquire into the authenticity of certain letters produced

against the proprietors of the *Times* by Mr. O'Donnell, or **Appointment of Special Commission of Judges.** Mr. W. H. Smi that, in the opinion of the Government, a Select Committe was not a suitable tribunal to try charges arising out of the that the Government were willing to appoint a Special Com into the whole allegations. Unfortunately, the debates on th this Commission were excessively heated. The fact, an allowed, that the Attorney-General, a member of the Gove counsel for the *Times* in the late trial, gave colour to the Government had been acting all along in collusion with the



S. T. Dadd.] [*From Photographs by*

THE OPENING OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE BY HER MAJEST



From a Photograph] [*by F. Frith & Co.*

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

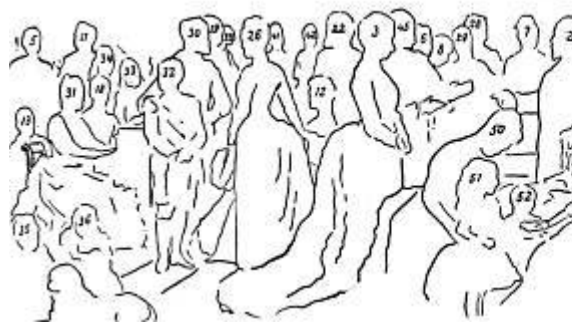
The Commission consisted of Sir James Hannen, Sir J. Once more the Attorney-General appeared as leading counse outset the enquiry had all the appearance of a Ministerial members. The exposure of the atrocious character of Pigot relied on by the *Times*, and his subsequent suicide, caused t depended on the authenticity of certain letters attributed

Their Report. The judgment of the Commission was not deliv While exonerating the Irish members from some of the he them by the *Times*, and pronouncing the *facsimile* letter to effect, *inter alia*, that (1) they had joined a conspiracy t intimidation an agrarian agitation against the payment of English garrison" of landlords from Ireland; (2) that they l tending to incite to the commission of crime; (3) that altho did express *bonâ fide* disapproval of crime and outrage, they intimidation which led to crime, with knowledge of its payments to procure the escape of criminals from justice injured in the commission of crime, and (5) that they invited subscriptions from known advocates of crime and dynamite.



L. Tuxen.] [*From the Royal Collection, by permission of Mr. Mendoza*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY. PAINT



1. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
2. The Prince of Wales.

3. The Princess of Wales.
4. Prince Albert Victor.
5. Prince George of Wales.
6. Princess Louise of Wales.
7. Princess Victoria of Wales.
8. Princess Maud of Wales.
9. Crown Princess of Germany.
10. Crown Prince of Germany.
11. Prince William of Prussia.
12. Princess William of Prussia.
13. Prince Frederick William of Prussia.
14. The Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen.
15. The Hered. Prince of Saxe-Meiningen.
16. Princess Theodore of Saxe-Meiningen.
17. Prince Henry of Prussia.
18. Princess Irene of Hesse.
19. Princess Victoria of Prussia.
20. Princess Sophie of Prussia.
21. Princess Margaret of Prussia.
22. The Grand Duke of Hesse.
23. Princess Louis of Battenberg.
24. Prince Louis of Battenberg.
25. Princess Alice of Battenberg.
26. The Grand Duchess Eliza of Russia.
27. The Grand Duke Serge of Russia.
28. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse.
29. Princess Alix of Hesse.
30. The Duke of Edinburgh.
31. The Duchess of Edinburgh.
32. Prince Alfred of Edinburgh.
33. Princess Marie of Edinburgh.
34. Princess Victoria Melita of Edinburgh.
35. Princess Alexandra of Edinburgh.
36. Princess Beatrice of Edinburgh.
37. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein,
Princess Helena of Great Britain and Ireland.
38. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.
39. Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein.
40. Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein.
41. Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.
42. Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein.
43. Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne.
44. The Marquis of Lorne.
45. The Duke of Connaught.
46. The Duchess of Connaught.
47. Princess Margaret of Connaught.
48. Prince Arthur of Connaught.
49. Princess Victoria Beatrice Patricia of Connaught.

50. The Duchess of Albany.
51. Princess Alice of Albany.
52. Prince Charles Edward, Duke of Albany.
53. Princess Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg.
54. Prince Henry of Battenberg.
55. Prince Alexander Albert of Battenberg.



From a Photograph] [*by Russell & Sons.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, WITH HIS TRAIN-BEARER.

On the whole, the prestige of the Government was connection with this great trial, and the *Times* paid £5,00 account of the libel. Parliament was prorogued early, on meet again before Christmas to take up the Irish Land Bill a been sacrificed for want of time. The prospects of a discre an exhilarated Opposition were far from auspicious, but interval altered the whole scene. A divorce suit was bro Captain O'Shea, formerly one of his party in Parliament, departed from his allegiance, and the co-respondent in the against him without offering any defence.

In no other country, perhaps, has the private miscondu effect on his career as in Great Britain, where flagrant statesman puts an immediate end to his reputation and inf fell; Parnell, who for sixteen years had led the Irish Part undisputed authority; Parnell, whose sagacious leadership Home Rule to the very brink of accomplishment. Mr. opinion, Mr. Parnell's "continuance at the present momen productive of consequences disastrous in the highest degree ecclesiastical authorities in Ireland pronounced against hi

authority in the political affairs of that country can hardly
Party in Parliament was divided. The majority of forty-five
Parnellites, renounced their old chief at a stormy meeting i
House of Commons; but the minority of twenty-six remained
Government.



G. F. Watts.] [*Photographed by F. Hollyer.*

LORD LEIGHTON, P.R.A.,
1830–1896.

Frederick Leighton was born at Scarborough. Painter, sculptor, musician, and polished orator, he will long be remembered as the ideal President of the Royal Academy. The portrait represents him in his robes as D. C. L.



From a Photograph] [*by Russell & Sons.*

SIR JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS, P.R.A.,
1829–1896.

Born at Southampton; exhibited his first picture in 1846, and in 1848 became a member of the "Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood" with Rossetti, Holman Hunt, F. Madox Brown, and others. Elected President of the Royal Academy on the death of Lord Leighton, he survived him only six months.

Parnell died on October 6, 1891. **Deaths of Parnell and W.** Queen lost one of her most devoted servants, and the House person of William Henry Smith, whose health had broke constant attention to the ever-increasing work of Parliamen the financial crisis brought about by the failure, in Novembe the Barings to meet their enormous liability of £22,000,000. British finance was threatened, but the Governors of the E rescue, undertaking the liquidation of the concern and oper was subscribed readily, and thus the disaster was averted.

The two measures by which Lord Salisbury's second distinguished in the memory of most people were imm reaching in their effect; that, namely, which revolutionise government by the creation of County Councils, and that education free of payment of school fees. **County Councils.** C

Mr. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, produced during the session of 1888. Member though he w the most ardent Radical could not complain that Mr. Ritch institutions in a sweeping manner. The levying of county ra and bridges, asylums, the conduct of registrations, and n reposed in country gentlemen in their capacity of membe transferred to purely elective councils chosen by the ratep the Metropolis Management Act, was constituted a count Board of Works ceased to exist.



Baron H. von Angeli.] [*From the Royal Collection, by permission of the Artist.*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, 1890.

Free Education. Free education was given a place in th 1891, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goschen, v of £2,000,000 in his Budget—just about the sum estimated a fees out of the public funds; half of it was taken in order to free from September 1 following.

The mysterious epidemic which, for want of a more p
Italian one of influenza, carried off a very large number
spring months of 1892, 1893, and 1894. **Death of the Duke**
distinguished by position was the Duke of Clarence, eldest s
consequently ultimate heir to the throne of Great Britain. H
shortly before the date fixed for his marriage with the Prince

The summer of 1892 was a period of great political agi
General Election, which was fixed to take place in July. Mr
his fourscore and two years, set out with no manifestation
Midlothian campaign. **Mr. Gladstone's Fourth Midlothian Campa**
heart was clearly the concession of Home Rule to Ireland; b
on behalf of the Gladstonian Liberal party a scheme of gen
as the Newcastle Programme, containing a long list of meas
drastic nature, calculated to attract the support of the labou
felt by the bulk of English and Scottish electors to th
parliament was overborne by the hopes excited among di
eight-hours'-day men, land-law reformers, and other enthus
secure the victory for the cause of Home Rule. The Unionis
1886 with a majority of 116 in the House of Commons, ha
defection and in by-elections that they could only reckon
Parliament was dissolved. This was changed by the genera
forty, which was the exact figure by which was carried, whe
August, a vote of no confidence in Lord Salisbury's Adm
Gladstone proceeded to form his fourth and last Cabinet.



From a Photograph] [*by Russell & Sons, Baker Street.*

THE ALBERT MEMORIAL CHAPEL, WINDSOR, ON THE OCCASION OF THE FU
DUKE OF CLARENCE, January 1892.

The Duke's coffin stands between the tomb of the Prince Consort at the furth
Duke of Albany (who died in 1884) at this end of the Chapel.

On February 13, 1893, the Prime Minister proceeded to electorate by introducing his second Home Rule Bill. **Th** Gladstone's speech lasted two hours and a quarter, a ma octogenarian; and although he failed to excite the same ent as was so remarkable on the former occasion, the Bill e reading by 347 votes against 304. But the opposition in Co sustained, that the Government resolved to force the Bill thr at fixed dates to groups of clauses, so that the whole Bill sho the end of July; and this was effected, after animated resista was denounced as the "gag."



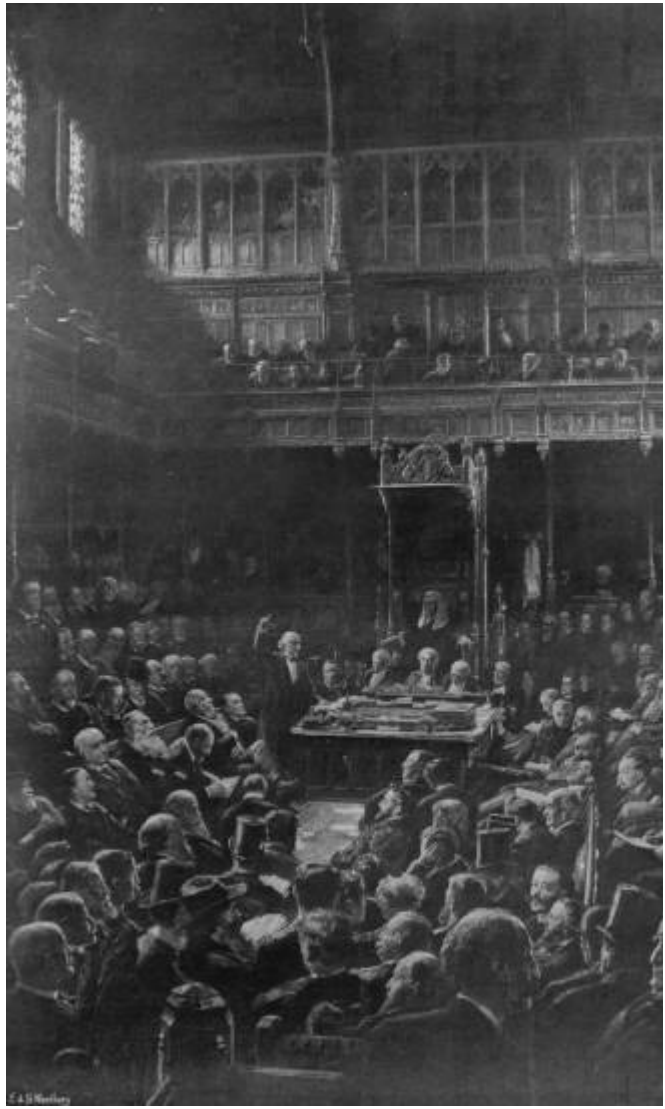
From a Photograph] [*by Hughes & Mullins, Ryde.*

BRINGING HOME THE BODY OF H.R.H. PRINCE HENRY OF BATT

Prince Henry had volunteered for the Expedition to Coomassie in the a he was taken ill with fever on the march and died on his way home. H Whippingham Church, near Osborne, February 4, 1896. The picture transference of the body from H.M.S. *Blenheim* to the Royal Yacht *Alberta*.

It was September before the measure reached the U thrown out by the unprecedented proportion of 419 to 14 v Among the majority were numbered no less than sixty-two created on Mr. Gladstone's own recommendation. The atte was then directed to stirring up popular indignation aga account of their resistance to the popular will. But it has to evoked remarkably little response. On the other hand, manifested on the part of many supporters of the Governme account of the neglect to carry out the multiform promise programme. Accordingly, Parliament was summoned toge November in order to consider the Parish Councils and Em important measures, which went through the successive course of 1894, remain the principal achievement of Mr. public service. **Mr. Gladstone Resigns the Leadership.** Early i active politics was announced; the leadership of the House Sir William Harcourt, and, although Mr. Gladstone did not r

he brought to a close a period of sixty-two years' attendanc
His last utterance from the Treasury Bench was a vehement
the House of Lords in dealing with the Bills last referred to.



R. Ponsonby Staples.] [*By permission of Messrs. Graves & Co., Pall Mc*

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: MR. GLADSTONE INTRODUCING THE HOME RUL

Mr. Gladstone stands at the table: on the seat behind him are Mr. John Mc Marjoribanks (now Lord Tweedmouth), Mr. Mundella and Sir C. Russell (Lord Gladstone sits in the "gangway." Mr. Asquith can be seen between Mr. Gladstone On the front Opposition bench, beginning at the further end, are: Sir E. Clark forward), Mr. Goschen, Mr. Balfour, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Mr. Edward C

The removal of such a puissant personality from thei serious effect on the Ministerial array, composed as it was embraced Home Rule out of confidence in Mr. Gladstone, l Democratic type under the nominal lead of Mr. Labouchere Parnellites and Anti-Parnellites (the last-named being furth among themselves). On no single subject were these vari desire to get Home Rule out of the way. Home Rule, indee not in the only way to satisfy its advocates. The difficulty o by the successor to Mr. Gladstone chosen by Her Majesty **Minister.** In sending for her Foreign Minister, the Earl o doubtless, on the advice of Mr. Gladstone himself, but in th abundant cause of dissatisfaction to most of the Ministerialis who had placed the "mending or ending"—preferably the e in the forefront of their programme. Besides, it was consi William Harcourt had done more to earn the leadership of t and it soon became apparent, not only that this appointı disunion in the Home Rule ranks, but that Lord Rosebery a far from cordial in their official relations. On June 21, 1 progress on the Army Estimates, the House was far less thar moved a reduction of £100 in the salary of the Secret Bannerman, in order to call attention to the alleged deficien ammunition. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman offered his personal store was adequate, but the Opposition declined to accept it laid before the House. A division was called; there was nc nature of it till Mr. Ellis, the chief Ministerial Whip, to who handed the paper automatically, passed it on to Mr. Dougla when it was found that the Government were in a minority c



From a Photograph] [*by Hughes & Mullins, Ryde.*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, January, 1893.



From a Photograph] [*by Hughes & Mullins, Ryde.*

HER MAJESTY WITH HER GREAT-GRANDSON PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK, THIRD IN THE DIRECT LINE OF SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE.

A mishap like this might have passed without immediat Government, had it not been that the form of the amendme on the departmental administration of one of the Secretaries **Administration.** Lord Rosebery tendered his resignation, a Salisbury, who commenced at once to form his third Admini contingent, with the Duke of Devonshire as their chie organisation independent of their Conservative allies; but t coalition of the two wings of the Unionist party. They appro July with such confidence of success as very rarely can be e household suffrage; but the result far exceeded their mo William Harcourt lost his seat for Derby on the first day's discomfiture as has scarcely any parallel in the history of a Gladstonian or Home Rule majority in the previous Parli

converted at the polls of 1895 into an Unionist majority c entering office, found domestic affairs in a very tranquil gathering for some time, endangering the peaceful relations foreign Powers, which called for the exercise of all Lor foresight in undertaking once more the administration of for



L. Tuxen.] [*From the Royal Collection, by permissio St. James's, proprie*

THE MARRIAGE OF T.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK AND PRINCESS VICTORIA

Next the bridegroom is his father, the Prince of Wales, and the tall figure of the Queen has on her right the young Prince Alexander of Battenberg and his Battenberg and the Duke of Cambridge. Following the line to the right from th Prince Waldemar of Denmark, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Philip of S The first two bridesmaids are the Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, then behind them Princesses Alexandra of Edinburgh and Victoria Patricia of Connau Margaret of Connaught. The Princesses Victoria Eugenie and Alex of Battenbe

foreground to the left stands the Czarewitch—now Czar of Russia—with Princes
Before him are seated the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
towards the left of the picture, the Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duke of Conna
the Prince of Wales). Archbishop Benson of Canterbury performs the ceremony,
the Archbishop and the Czar, are the Duke of Teck and two of his sons; the thi
extreme left is Prince Henry of Prussia, and next him Prince Louis of Battenberg,

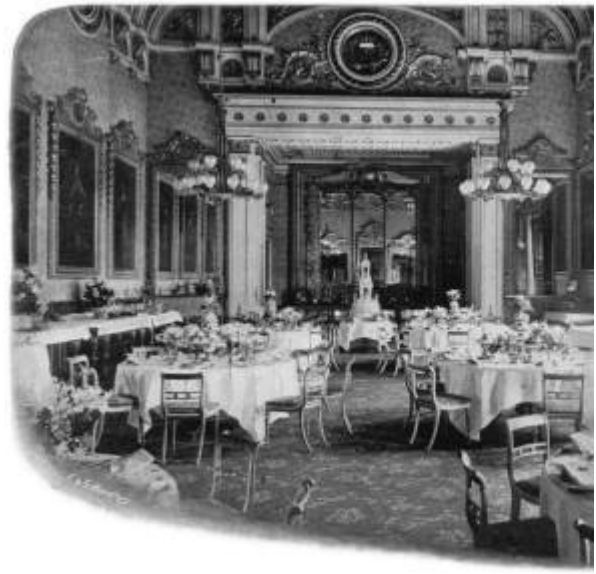


Sir J. Tenniel.] [*From "Punch."*

WHO SAID "ATROCITIES"?

The Eastern question had passed once more into an acut
of the Government of Turkey had led to a series of horrib
subjects of the Sultan in Armenia. **The Eastern Question.** Sym
readily aroused in this country; Mr. Gladstone, thougl
responded to appeals made to him by various individuals, a
in which, though at first he was careful to use no expressio
difficulties, he gradually glided into his accustomed veheme
that England should take vengeance on the "Assassin of Eu
be. In the course of 1896 he appeared on a public platform
this view with great energy. This precipitated a further cala
in the course of 1896, Lord Rosebery announced that he
views expressed by Mr. Gladstone, and was, besides, so sens
in the support given to him by some of his followers, that h
leadership. It would be premature to attempt more than brie
still in progress. The insurrection of the Cretan subjects of
island by Greece, and the war which ensued between Turk

latter so quickly collapsed, have proved, thus far, to be distu
means of the Concert established among the Great Powers, v
the Sultan's Government to administer his realm with hum
resisted the attempt made by the Greeks to wrest away part



From a Photograph by Russell & Sons.]

THE STATE DINING-ROOM AT BUCKINGHAM

The tables set for the wedding breakfast of Princess Maud of Wales. Pri
Prince and Princess of Wales, was married to Prince Carl, second son of th
1896.

The affairs of the Transvaal rose into prominent notic
Commercial enterprise had for some time been actively di
notably by the British South Africa Company, at the head of
the Premier of the Cape Colony, who had been sworn a m
Council. **Trouble in the Transvaal.** Miners and settlers in gene
to the number of 60,000, converting the quiet village of Jo
busy town. The Transvaal Government viewed this mov
industry of the Boer population was chiefly a pastoral one,
refused to comply with the claim of the new-comers t
Uitlanders, as the new settlers were called, numbered thre

and were paying nine-tenths of the taxation: meetings, sum
action of the President and Volksraad, were prohibited; a
petitions for redress, and, at last, a movement was started t
was refused by law. A force of all arms, commanded by I
several officers in the British service, invaded the Trans
concerted rising in Johannesburg. This did not take place:
the Boers, the English force surrendered on January 1, 189
put on their trial under the Foreign Enlistment Act, and s
imprisonment, and, in some instances, to forfeiture of thei
indemnity put forward by the Government of the South Afri
settled. A Select Committee of the House of Commons was
origin and conduct of what has become known as the "Joha
enquiry is still proceeding. Perhaps the most important res
prove to be the insight suddenly afforded into the true
Government towards Great Britain. The numerous bonds ur
Courts, added to the racial sympathies existing between the
the belief that the policy of Germany was more friendly to
of some of the other great Powers. This belief was rudely dis
German Emperor to President Krüger encouraging him in r
might arise with the British Government.



R. Caton Woodville.] [*By permission of the Artist, and of*

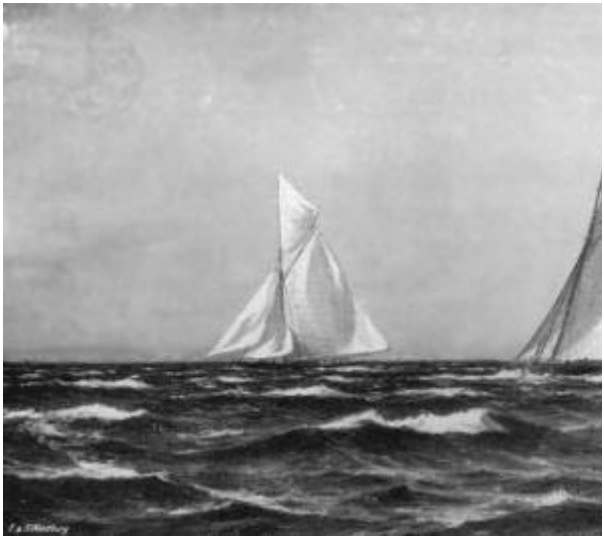
A. Major White. B. Dr. Jameson. C. Cap

DR. JAMESON'S RAID: THE LAST STAND OF THE INV/

While the trouble with the Transvaal was still pendi formidable surprise from a quarter whence it was little exp Great Britain and the insignificant South American Repu dragging its course for many years on the subject of a disput country and British Guiana. **The Venezuelan Dispute.** Suddenl Cleveland startled the world by a message to Congress de British Government in this matter was an infringement of was the duty of Congress to resist the infringement o Commission should be appointed by the Executive to exami the case. Then, continued the President, it would be "the resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression up

appropriation by Great Britain of any lands which, after inve
of right to belong to Venezuela."

This was open menace, and it required the utmost fo
British Cabinet to avoid precipitating a conflict. Finally, th
Frontier was referred to arbitration, and diplomacy seems i
best merited triumphs.



Chevalier de Martino.] [*From*

THREE GENERATI

To the right is the Queen's steam yacht *Victoria and Albert*; in the centre the

CHAPTER XVIII.

Material Progress during the Reign—Modern Locomotion—The Bicycle Channel Tunnel—Steam Navigation—Ironclads—The Telephone an Illuminant—Photography—Its Effect on Painting and Eng Absence of Principle in Design—Universal Education—Its Effect Habits—The Predominance of Fiction—The Growth and Char Advance of Natural Science—Surgery and Medicine—Vacc Treatment—Bacteriology—The Röntgen Rays—Sanitary Legislatio

ALLUSION has been made in earlier chapters to the deve Queen Victoria of the powers of steam applied to locomotio conveyance of news, to the institution of the penny po anæsthetics in surgery. **Material Progress during the Reign.** B would be satisfactory which took no note of a few other sta knowledge—progress which, up to the present moment, sho



From a Photograph] [*by F. W. Burgess, Ringmer.*

AN EARLY BICYCLE.

This is probably the earliest Bicycle seen in England; it was made in 1868 by Mr. W. F. Martin.

First, as to locomotion: when Sir Walter Scott was writin
"Heart of Midlothian," in 1818, he referred to the wonderfu
travel, and may have thought he was exceeding the limi
penned the sentence: "Perhaps the echoes of Ben Nevis m
bugle, not of a warlike chieftain, but of the guard of a n
means deficient in imaginative power, but the maximum spe
was ten miles an hour, for the standard of speed in those
(we still reckon the strength of our engines at so ma
Locomotion. What would he think now, were it possible f
luxurious saloon and be whirled round the flanks of Ben Ne
Railway? Eleven years after the publication of the "Heart of
locomotives was held on the Liverpool and Manchester Rail
by Messrs. Stephenson's "Rocket." Weighing 7 tons 9 cwts.,
a load of 9 tons 10 cwts. at an average speed of thirteen m
class express engines on the London and North-Western line
tons 2 cwts., and draws a load of 160 tons, at an average
hour.



GEORGE STEPHENSON,
1781–1848.

Railway Engineer. Born at Wylam, Northumberland. Son of a colliery fireman. Constructed his first locomotive in 1814. Planned and constructed the first railways—Stockton and Darlington, 1815–25, Liverpool and Manchester, 1825–30. Was chief engineer to most of the lines constructed until 1840, when he retired, leaving his business to his son Robert.

But it is not only by steam that the standard of sp displaced. **The Bicycle.** The invention and constant improv only caused the rise of a most important industry in thei million cycles are being turned out of the factories annuall least £5,000,000), but it has supplied a means of locomotio to persons of all classes and of both sexes. This invention m not only as a means of recreation to persons in crowded tow easy access to the country, but also to working-men livi employment.

With respect to the mechanical propulsion of carriage highways, stringent regulations were in force until 1896, were not permitted to travel at a higher speed than four m But the invention of "motor" carriages, propelled by st convinced the authorities that these restrictions should be r done by Act of Parliament, and their removal was celebrate the excursion of a number of horseless carriages from Lond marred the display, nevertheless large numbers of persons too early to predict the extent to which horses may be disp it can scarcely be doubtful that their obvious imperfections inventors, so as to render them at least dangerous rivals to th

Before leaving the subject of terrestrial locomotion, al project of carrying a tunnel under the Straits of Dover to trains to be run without interruption from Great Britain t **Channel Tunnel.** The tunnel, the favourite scheme of Sir Edw South-Eastern Railway, was begun some years ago, and wa hundred yards under the sea. But the strategic advantage substantial to be sacrificed by the creation of a highway certainly be insisted on by any Power or combination of might overcome Great Britain in arms.



From a Photograph] [*by permission of Curzon, Robey & Co.*

THE MOTOR-CAR PARADE, November 14, 1896: THE START FROM THE HO

Steam Navigation. Turning now to locomotion by sea, or applied to the propulsion of vessels as early as 1802, and extended till, in 1835, the first steamer with mails for Egy from Falmouth; but it was not until the second year of the first vessel entirely propelled by steam crossed the Atlanti and strength of our mercantile marine fleet has been altere speed, a still greater contrast is presented in the constru invention of rifled ordnance. When our Queen ascended th walls of Old England were moved by sails alone. Greater spe by the introduction of engine room to vessels of the old propellers. But experience proved how easily engines migh single shot, a danger which grew more imminent with ever **Ironclads.** Then began the long contest between armour armour had to be made thicker and ever thicker to resis velocity of projectiles, until, by the reduction of masts and s signalling, the submergence of the hull to reduce the vulne engine space, and the reduction of the armament to a fe battleships have lost almost all semblance of the fabrics stately manner under towers of canvas, and have acquired t Still, Britannia rules the waves; her seamen, of whom it wa of steam would deprive of their superiority, have no equals have proved, by their enthusiasm in furnishing the necessar

almost any sacrifice rather than suffer the British Navy to other.



J. C. Horsley, R.A.] [*National Portrait Gallery.*

ISAMBARD K. BRUNEL,
1806–1859.

Son of Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, engineer of the Thames Tunnel. Designed the Clifton Suspension Bridge, the *Great Western* (the first great ocean steamer) and the *Great Eastern* (see page 38), and was engineer of the Great Western Railway.

The Telephone. The revolution in intercourse between d electric telegraph has been noticed already, but even that ha later applications of the electric current; for, just as spol written words, so the telephone has overcome the limits h conversation. It was a great marvel when, in 1852, the cor Channel rendered communication possible between London of signals; but now statesmen and commercial men may dis telephone; nay, a lover in Paris may listen with rapture to th lingering in London.

The Phonograph. One of the most remarkable modificatio phonograph, whereby the human voice and other sounds membrane, which afterwards, for an indefinite period, is cap

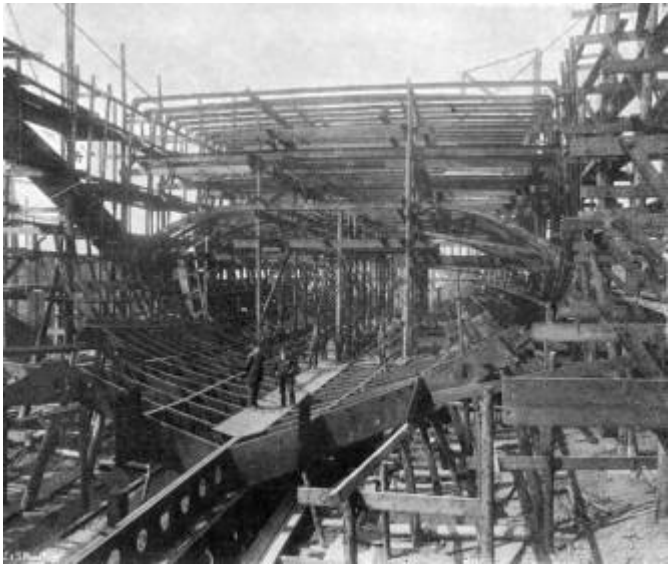
or transmit these sounds. Future generations will be able t
voice and accents of the departed.



DRIVING THE TUNNEL FOR THE WATERLOO AND CITY RAILWAY.

The illustration represents the shield which protects the excavators. This is from time to time driven forward, and another section of the iron lining of the tunnel is inserted piece by piece between it and the sections already completed. Compressed air is used in that portion of the tunnel which is beneath the river to prevent the water entering. The Blackwall Tunnel, opened by the Prince of Wales, May 22, 1897, was constructed similarly.

Not the least important of the recent modes of employi
illuminant. **Electricity as an Illuminant.** At the beginning of th
and other towns, as well as many of the houses, were lit by
years ago it was still the custom in some old-fashioned hote
the use of a pair of wax candles. But the invention of
exhausts nor pollutes the air breathed by human beings, n
conflagration, which is easily manageable and throws off n
has been one of the benefits conferred by science so characte



THE BUILDING OF A WARSHIP: A FIRST-CLASS CRUISER IN PROGRESS AT THAMES IRONWORKS.

These works occupy about 28 acres, and employ between three and fou workmen.

Photography. The researches of Daguerre and Nicéphor before Queen Victoria ascended the throne, the possibility o by the action of light on silver-plated copper, but the first n of photography was the invention of the calotype by Fox T silver to paper, which was rendered sensitive to light by furt came the collodion process, and the subsequent discovery o photography within easy compass of amateurs, and gre photography as an aid to science. The exposure of thirty Daguerrotype process, has been reduced to one-fifteenth gelatine emulsion. The latest manifestation of photogra marvellous, namely, the kinematograph. By a rapid successi a series of plates is obtained so closely consecutive that wh equally rapid succession upon a screen, men and animals n natural movement.



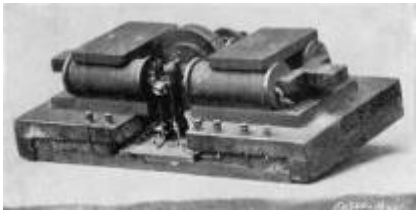
THE BUILDING OF A WARSHIP.

Finishing the upper works of H.M.S. *Jupiter* at Clydebank. In the doc destroyers.

Photography has had a powerful effect on the art of pa reproduction of acknowledged masterpieces, which is not conventionalism in design, but by creating a more exacting **Its Effect on Painting and Engraving.** While it has caused some realism, it has led others to a reactionary course which they roughly from the vast numbers of pictures painted and exhi immense prices given for the works of favourite masters, difficult to believe that, however great may be the ag purchasing public on photographs, it has interfered apprecia

One branch of art certainly has suffered by the rivalry various kinds of engraving. Wood-engraving, indeed, had al present century, from the affectation of craftsmen to a freed material was not really capable: but engraving on copper ar and, above all, mezzotint engraving (said to have been t Rupert and one of his officers named Siegen), had lost non when photography invaded their province. Excellent result methods of photogravure and photolithography, and, where

required, they leave little to be desired; but the extent to have supplanted the older arts of book illustration afforc artistic standpoint.



THE FIRST SELF EXCITING DYNAMO.

Made by Mr. S. A. Varley in 1866. The principle of the dynamo was discovered also, and almost simultaneously, by Sir Charles Wheatstone and Dr. Werner Siemens.



D. Maclise, R.A.] *[From the original sketch in the Dyce and Forster Collection, South Kensington.*

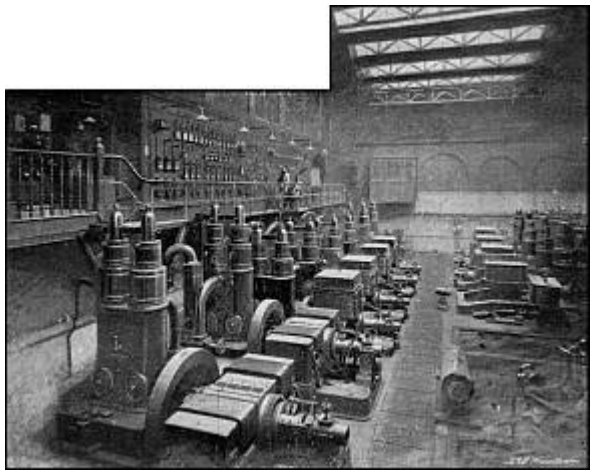
MICHAEL FARADAY,
1791–1867.

Son of a blacksmith, and apprenticed to a bookseller, he developed a passion for science which ultimately led to most important discoveries in electricity and magnetism. The sketch represents

him lecturing as Fullerian professor at the Royal Institution.

In one respect the reign of Queen Victoria offers a st contrast to all that have preceded it, inasmuch as it is the fir of this country have been totally destitute of any peculia **Architecture.** Never were builders more ingenious or more vast expenditure in the erection of private or public build architects so completely reliant on the past for design. Is it public institution, or a dwelling-house? If you have the mon built as human hands can accomplish. But you must name Norman, Early English, Tudor, Jacobean, or Georgian—yo masterpiece in any one of them; but if you say Victorian, o give you François I^{er} to-day, Queen Anne to-morrow, and Pe grow apace, and they are soundly and tastefully constructe dead.

The same may be said of design in general. People of ta fashions of the early years of the reign; the heavy mahogany papers, the tapestry, the plate, the ornaments, are all cond mode consists of Chippendale and Sheraton furniture an papers. But how little this depends on more than fleeting f considered how the taste has changed within a few years in years ago nothing would please but blown glass of the thin that the two qualities of glass which should be empl transparency and ductility. But we have thrown that doctr visit to one of the leading warehouses will show how compl brilliant, many-facetted bottles and glasses of fifty years ago.



From a Photograph] [*By Eyre & Spottiswoode.*

ELECTRIC LIGHTING STATION, DAVIES STREET, WESTMINSTER.

It is natural, in considering the phenomenon of a grea stable principles to guide it in art, to ask what has the State matter of public education? **Universal Education.** Ask rath Certainly our rulers cannot be charged either with negl respect. Five years before the accession of Queen Victoria voted by Parliament towards elementary education. In 1833 £20,000 was made for that purpose; at the present day Education, Science, and Art exceeds ten millions. Even this people, as was made plain by the question addressed by a Scottish constituency at a recent election. “Is Maister Wilso favour of spending £36,000,000 a year on the Airmy, eddication? That’s to say, twelve millions for pittin’ brains i millions for blawin’ them oot.”



From a Photograph] [*by F. Frith & Co., Reigate.*

MANCHESTER TOWN HALL.

During the present reign most of our leading towns have built hand
Town Halls. That of Manchester, designed by Mr. Alfred Waterhouse,
example. It was opened in 1877. Its clock-tower is 285 feet high; the
decorated with historical paintings by Ford Madox Brown.

A generation has grown up under universal compulsory
already to calculate some of the effects of that far-reachi
prosperity, moral character, and literary habits of our peop
statistics go to show that, notwithstanding an increase o
population since the introduction of compulsory educatio
decrease between that year and 1894 of nearly 25 per cen
from 1,079,391 to 812,441. The convictions for crim
diminution from 12,953 to 9,634, or rather more than 2
similar period, the number of "juvenile offenders" had be
extent of over 71½ per cent.



From a Photograph] [*by Valentine & Sons, Dundee.*

TRURO CATHEDRAL.

This is the only Anglican Cathedral built in England during the Queen's foundation-stone was laid by the Prince of Wales, May 20, 1880, and the Cat opened in his Royal Highness's presence, November 3, 1887. A portion of the na central tower have yet to be built. The architect is Mr. J. L. Pearson, R.A.

As to the impulse given to the demand for literature b there need be no doubt whatever; the enormous supply c press of the country is sufficient proof of that. In respect o numerous public libraries in the country show that works beyond all the other branches of literature put together. The sinister conclusions have been drawn from that fact, but it is most of those who frequent free libraries are hard-working p recreation rather than instruction. On the whole, English f result which, notwithstanding the democratic nature of undoubtedly, in large measure to the tone maintained i Monarch.



From a Photograph] [*by Eyre & Spottiswoode.*

CENTRAL PARCELS POST OFFICE, MOUNT PLEASANT.

This spacious but unimposing building occupies the site on which, a few y stood the Clerkenwell House of Correction. Parcel postage was first introduced c 1, 1883, and the number of parcels forwarded between post offices in th Kingdom during the succeeding twelve months was about 25,000,000. Durir months of 1895–96 the number of "inland" parcels despatched reached the total of 60,500,000.

That ephemeral, but not the less potent, form of literatur said almost truly to be the creation of the Victorian age. Ne are the outcome of two circumstances, the removal of the spread of telegraphic communication. **The Growth of Journalis** every amusement, every shade of opinion, now has its spe perhaps nothing is more remarkable than the enterprise and journals, as distinguished from those published in the M differs in several important respects from that of all other Et place, it is absolutely free: there is nothing approaching a c those rare instances in which, during the present reign, pu with by the State, as has occasionally happened in Ireland political one, but such incitement to crime or disorder as private individual. It is matter for just pride that this li abused. Another point of difference is that the British Gover

official organ in the press. Official announcements are comm
press agencies, and through them find their way into jour
Lastly, the British press has maintained, as a rule, its imp
slight tendency of recent years to exchange the editorial "v
but this has been confined so far to journals of little inf
critical reviews are almost invariably anonymous, whereas i
to these is proportioned to the repute of the name by whicl
give some idea of the daily output of the newspaper press i
instance may be given:—On Monday, February 13, 1893,
second Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons. On the f
despatched from a single establishment, that of W. H
newspapers, weighing upwards of 44 tons.



L. Tuxen.] [*From the Royal Collection.*

THE MARRIAGE OF THE CZAR OF RUSSIA TO PRINCESS ALIX OF
GRANDDAUGHTER OF THE QUEEN, AT ST. PETERSBURG, Novembe

It would be impossible within due limits to pass in revi
fashion, the advance made in natural science, especially as
realm of knowledge has become divided and sub-divided in
department of specialists. **The Advance of Natural Science.** Thr
possible for Francis Bacon to survey the entire firmament of
the nineteenth century the task accomplished in the *Adv*
Novum Organum has developed to a scale only to be com
publication as the "Encyclopædia Britannica," of which t
twenty-five volumes in quarto, containing upwards of 20,
columns, contributed by no less than 1,200 different wri
revisers.

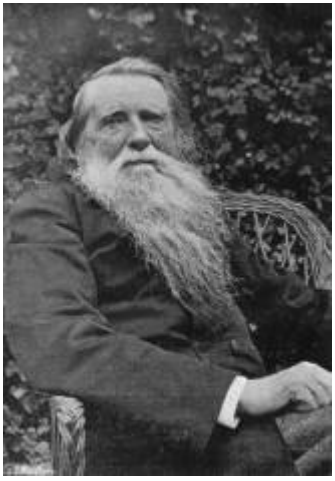


From a Photograph] [*by R. Milne, Aboyne.*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, THE PRINCE OF WALES, THE CZAR
AND CZARINA AND THEIR INFANT DAUGHTER.

Photographed at Balmoral, November 1896.

In no department of science, perhaps, has progress brou the people as in that of surgery and medicine. **Surgery and** anæsthetics has been mentioned in an earlier chapter; th jubilee anniversary of that blessed event. The vaccinatio 1871, and universal vaccination insisted on, with the resu which formerly brought unspeakable misery upon all practically vanquished. The deaths from small-pox in Engla last century, were reckoned at 3,000 per million, had sunk i 54 per million. Attempts have been made persistently b compulsory vaccination. Persons inclined to listen to argume the score of undue interference with liberty, should stu Government Board upon an outbreak of small-pox in She persons attacked 590 died; among children under ten years vaccinated were attacked and ·09 per 1,000 died; of the were attacked and 44 per 1,000 died.



From a Photograph] [*by Miss Acland.*

PROFESSOR RUSKIN.

John Ruskin was born in London in 1819, and matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1836. He published the first volume of "Modern Painters" in 1841, and was elected first Slade Professor of Art in the University

of Oxford, 1870.



From a Photograph] [*by Elliott & Fry.*

LORD LISTER, P.R.S.

Born 1827. Discovered the antiseptic method in surgery. Created a Baronet in 1883, and a Baron in 1897.

Although it is the name of a Frenchman, the late conspicuously associated with recent progress in pathology, Lister who was led by Pasteur's researches into the theory o antiseptic system of surgery. He employed carbolic acid, pr than a laboratory product, in destroying microbes which h and thereby first made surgery scientific. But Lister did n treatment was superseded in turn by the aseptic, in which, might come in contact with wounds, access was refused henceforward operations surpassing the most ambitious surgery were rendered possible. From the work of Paste science of bacteriology, which, in the hands of Professor K being developed into the systematic "cultivation" of the gern



From a Photograph] [*by W. & D. Downey.*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, 1897.

The authorized Diamond Jubilee Portrait.

Mr. Disraeli was once greatly laughed at for annou
Administration was *Sanitas sanitatum, omnia sanitas*. Since
parties have vied with each other in framing legislation for
human dwellings. **Sanitary Legislation.** It may be difficult to
hand in the good result already shown in the mortality r
science; at all events, they are worthy rivals. The annual dea
first ten years of the present reign was 22·4 per 1,000; it was
from 1861–70, standing at 22·5 per 1,000. Then came the a
of bacteriology; the death-rate sank in 1871–80 to 21·4 per 1
per 1,000.



By permission of] [*G. Houghton & Son, High Holborn.*

RADIOGRAPH OF THE HAND OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

British surgeons have not been slow to avail themselves Röntgen, of certain non-luminous rays beyond the spec penetrating substances hitherto considered impermeable. B human limb upon a properly sensitised surface, and exposin a tube excited by electricity, a permanent image is obtai portions of the structure. By this means the exact position o as a bullet or needle, or the nature of a dislocation or fract precision; and already it has been found possible to examine organs of a living person.

In bringing to a close this brief survey of the reign o reign in the history of Great Britain—we may note with many influences that have contributed to the moral or mate of the empire shows any sign of abating in force. It is a t complexity to reconcile the rival, and sometimes conflicti population, and, at the same time, to maintain our lead i nations; yet it is one which the personal character of the M the constitutional development of the last sixty years undertaking with courage and good hope.



From a Photograph] [b

BUCKINGHAM PALACE: THE GARI

SIXTY YEARS A QUI

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE CELE

By ALFRED C. HARMSWOR'

CHAPTER I.

The Central Idea of the Celebrations—The Imperial Character of the Invited—The Decorations—Influx of Visitors—Grand Stands—Thanksgiving Services on Accession Day—The Queen's Arrival in



E have traced the history of our great Queen down to the p reaches its culmination in the festivities of June, 1897. Notl some account of these Imperial celebrations—Imperial in t because faithful subjects of Her Majesty, of every colour an four corners of the most majestic Empire that has ever existe Ruler over all. Pen and pencil must necessarily fail to demonstration of an Empire's love and devotion, but the re upon it that our account is true in every detail. Such a rec only by those who actually took part in the Diamond Jubile refresh their memories, but also by those to whom they will

The possibilities of a great celebration in 1897 were first 1887, although it was not until 1896 that public interest w great event. Men felt vaguely that the sixtieth anniversary of of all British Sovereigns demanded an especial effort on the as to the manner in which the event should be celebrated, op men who gave utterance to them. One only definite desire w

the Queen should come down among her people and rec person. This was the central idea round which all scheme idea to which the Queen gave her sanction. In March of 189 that Her Majesty would go in procession to St. Paul's to Supreme Being for all the blessings of her long reign.



From a Photograph] [*by Russell & Sons.*

THE RIGHT HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

Born in London in 1836. He was educated at University College School, and afterwards joined his father, who was a member of the firm of Nettlefold and Chamberlain, screw manufacturers, of Birmingham. He was elected Chairman of the Birmingham Education League in 1868, member of the Town Council in the same year, and of the School Board in 1870; of the last he became Chairman in 1873. He was Mayor of Birmingham during the years 1874–75-76, and has represented that town in Parliament since 1876. He accepted the Presidency of the Board of Trade with a seat in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet in 1880, and in 1886 the Presidency of the Local Government Board, but resigned in March of that year when his political chief declared in favour of Home Rule for Ireland. After the general election of 1895 he became Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Salisbury's Administration. He is the Leader in the House of Commons of the Liberal wing of the Unionist Party. He married (as his third wife) Miss Endicott, an American lady, in 1888.

And here let honour be rendered to whom honour Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, emanated the action which

character—the invitation of the Colonial Premiers and the r
men from the various forces of Colonial and other troops s
our world-wide Empire. **Colonial Premiers Invited.** A brilliant
been effected by the employment only of the troops of ou
other forces across the seas, small it may be in numbers, but
all that constitutes martial efficiency, whose presence on
lustre and a peculiar significance to the great function.

Meanwhile our grey old London set about adorning i
transform a working city like London into a temporary fai
proportions, but it was done! The Corporation voted £25,0
the most moderate estimate fixes the cost of London's holida
masts appeared suddenly in all the streets along which th
way; and as the fateful day drew near, festoons of flowers
suspended from these. Cunningly concealed in the hangi
electric lamps destined to make the streets even more brilli
the daytime.



From a Photograph] [*by York & Son.*

THE DECORATIONS IN ST. JAMES'S STREET.

The actual route literally blazed with colour. **The Decorati**
and so were coloured stuffs and flowers, for the Jubilee had

and in many cases the North country mills were working da deficiency. When at last the great city had finished her toil recognized her.

St. James's Street sat at the head of all, a perfect poem were two massive Corinthian pillars at either end, their ca large globes, their bases adorned with choice growing palm masts capped with the Imperial crown stood on each side o mast were laced festoons of evergreens, from which hung ba flight, and globes of red, white, and blue glass, which sparkl the roadway into a pathway of quivering light.



THE DECORATIONS AT THE CARLTON CLUB.

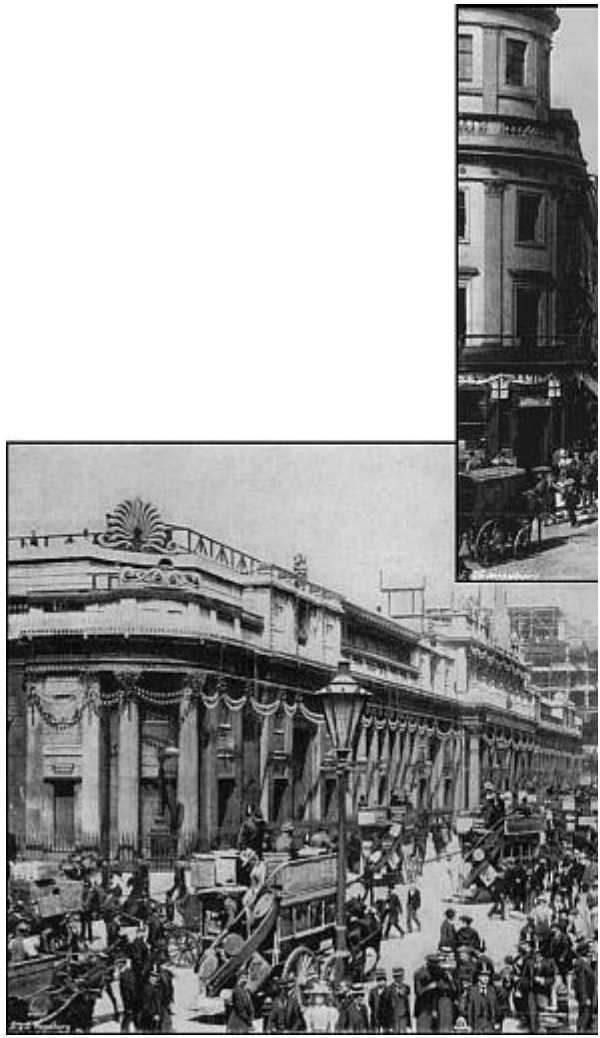
Other thoroughfares vied with St. James's Street. In t under swaying lines of many-coloured globes hanging a flower-bedecked venetian mast to another. Round the pilla the Royal Exchange were serpentine trails of tiny gas jets w eaves of the roof, and from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul' outlined with tiny gas and electric light lamps. The Fire monuments came in for special decorative attention, and pounds were spent in beautifying them for the great show.

In Victoria Street the offices of the various Colonies wer the south side of the river, where loyalty is more abundant decorations, in the form of golden eagles with outstretch flowers stretched across the thoroughfares on invisible wires

THE DECORATIONS IN

Showing on the right a portion of the G

From a Photograph] [*By York & Son.*



From a Photograph]

THE DECORATIONS AT T

But the generous efforts of Civic and Parish author

remarkable than those of private individuals. Many of the l
procession were covered with decorations from cellar to
chosen was red, but in some instances costly materials o
Draperies of brilliant hues were hung from almost every
streets resembled theatres rather than the busy thoroughfare



From a Photograph] [*by Lafayette.*

THE RT. HON. SIR WILFRID LAURIER,

PREMIER OF CANADA.

Born at St. Lin, Quebec, 1841. Educated for the Law, and called to the Bar at Montreal in 1861. In 1871 he entered the Legislature of Quebec, and, three years later, the Dominion Parliament. Up to this time his speeches had been delivered in French; he now spoke in English with equal eloquence. He became Minister of Inland Revenue in 1877, and Premier in July 1896. He is of French descent, a Roman Catholic, and a strong supporter of Imperial unity.

Nor were the decorations confined to the streets. Every
favour days before the event. From every whip fluttered a
colour. Scarcely a bicycle passed that had not on its hanc
white, and blue, and even the practical top-hatted city man
colours which rule the world.

Long before these preparations were completed, the in from the country, from America, and from the Continer **Visitors.** The streets, always pretty-well congested with the gı almost impassable. Vast good-humoured crowds surged thoroughfares, and travelling from one part of the town to increasing difficulty. Where all the people were accommoc say. Certain it is, that all the rooms in the better-know beforehand, and the landladies of Bloomsbury reaped a rich

In addition to the vast amount of accommodation afforc the route, every available coign of vantage was seized upo Churches were lost to view beneath vast tiers of red uphols up their towers, and what had been known as Charing Cı sight under a mammoth thousand-seated stand. **Grand Stan** have noticed," asks a writer in the *Daily Mail* with quaint stuck a lot of carpentry on the very pediment of the Royal E boarded up the Law Courts, and barristers and solicitors stoc going to clean out their chicken houses. The Houses of Parli and at first, seeing no reports in the papers, I thought they was away.... Even to take a penny boat at Westminster yo triumphal arch of joinery.... They are actually changing al furniture."



Photographed at the Crown Studios, Sydney.

THE RT. HON. G. H. REID,

PREMIER OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Was born at Johnstone, Renfrewshire, in 1845, and is the son of a Presbyterian Minister. He began life in Sydney in the Civil Service, but studied law and entered the New South Wales Legislature in 1880. He became Minister of Education, 1883; Leader of the Opposition, 1891; Premier, 1894. He is a strong advocate of Australian Federation.



From a Photograph] [*by Lafayette.*

THE RT. HON. SIR G. TURNER,

PREMIER OF VICTORIA.

Born in Melbourne; he is by profession a solicitor. Entered the Victorian Parliament in 1889, and became Prime Minister and Treasurer in 1894. He is between forty and fifty years of age.



From a Photograph by Talma, Melbourne.

THE RT. HON. R. J. SEDDON,

PREMIER OF NEW ZEALAND.

Born at St. Helens, Lancashire, in 1844; went to Victoria in 1863. He has been for twenty-five years in the New Zealand Parliament, and has been Premier since 1893. He is also Colonial Treasurer, Commissioner of Customs, Postmaster-General, Minister of Labour, and Minister of Native Affairs.

One of the largest stands was in Whitehall opposite number of carpenters were employed for more than six wee paid to the Woods and Forests Department for the rent of cost another £6,000. It contained some 4,000 seats, which w twenty guineas. It was built into foundations of solid concr thick, and contained 150 tons of timber and fifteen tons o 5,000 chairs were specially purchased for its equipmen contained promenades, reception rooms, a luncheon room f people, ladies' rooms, telephones, and a smoking gallery.

Another huge stand was that erected in the churchy Charing Cross. This also contained 4,000 seats, ranging guineas. Its erection engaged the labour of 120 men for s 175,000 cubic feet of timber and twenty tons of ironwo

£4,000.



From a Photograph] [*by J. de Souza.*

THE PROCESSION OF IMPERIAL AND COLONIAL TROOPS,

What was in effect a dress rehearsal of the Jubilee procession took preceding that event, when the Life Guards, the Dragoon Guards, Horse Colonial Mounted Troops assembled at Victoria Park, and marched by Road, and Whitechapel, to the Mansion House. The picture represent Lancers leaving the Park. The troops, and particularly the Colonials, v greatest enthusiasm by the immense crowds which lined the route. It was East End this opportunity of welcoming the Colonists.

There were many other stands of colossal size, but that enterprising speculation of the celebration was undoubted north side of St. Paul's Churchyard.[J] For the purpose of valuable city properties was purchased and pulled down stands were offered at fabulous prices, but the public re venture resulted in a heavy loss to its promoters, as indeed d seats. However, very large sums indeed were paid to witness offered and accepted for the use of a building in St. Paul' some cases the vendors offered prizes ranging from £50 dow seats.

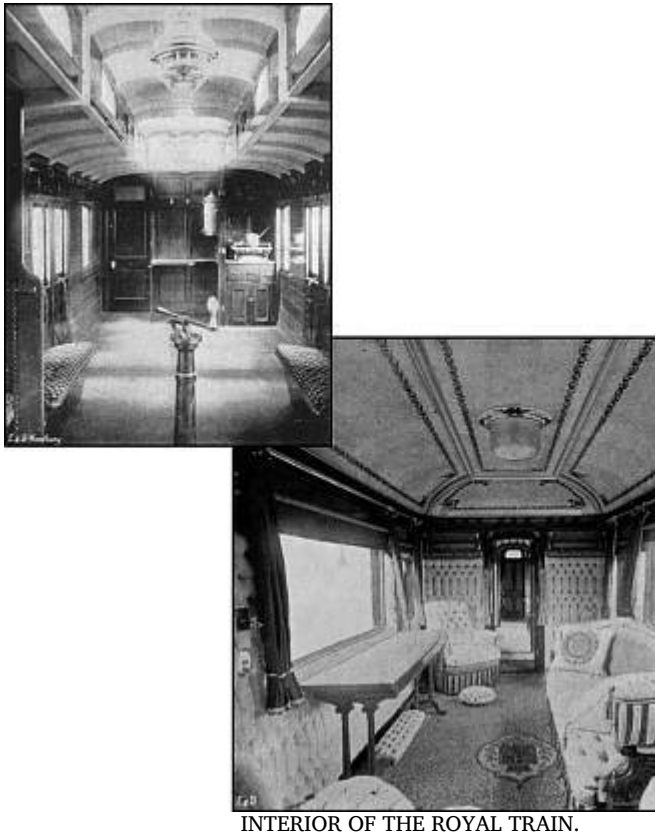
On June 11 the official programme was published, and men's minds was Jubilee Day and its doings. Previous elaborate precautions had been taken to ensure the safety o and to guard against any hitch occurring in the actual proces

Meanwhile the guests of the Nation began to arrive from Prime Ministers of our great dependencies in Australasia, were lodged in the palatial Hotel Cecil; the foreign pr accommodated in the Royal Palaces and in private man occasion, while the detachments of troops from the vario Colonies were billeted at Chelsea Hospital, at Hounslow, a officers composing the deputation from the Imperial Ser officers in charge, were lodged at the "Star and Garter impossible to convey any impression of the hospitality th honoured guests. While the troopers of the Colonial forces Atkins and the Volunteers of London, the Colonial Premier houses of the Metropolis. "He died from the effects of British epitaph composed for himself, in the event of that casualty H. Reid, Premier of New South Wales. Royal carriages and l the disposal of visitors of high rank; but it is certain that the reception among the millions of London was even m distinguished visitors than these marks of Royal favour.



THE ROYAL TRAIN ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, SPEC

While the good citizens of London were entertaining t
getting their houses in order for the culminating function
present in their minds a fear lest the great festival would be
as that which threw a black shadow over the Coronation of
that the vast multitudes that would throng the streets
unmanageable—that some of the temporary stands would
pressure of the massed crowds at certain points would r
against Accidents. It is due entirely to the sagacity and foresig
streets were never more safe than they were on June 22, a
lost in consequence of the Jubilee arrangements. Temporary
where faulty condemned—again and again by the officials o
and of the Corporation, and the most scrupulous care was ta
gathered at any one point a larger number of persons than co



INTERIOR OF THE ROYAL TRAIN.

The smaller picture shows the break-van and kitchen, with the gas sto prepared for Her Majesty's use while travelling. The larger illustration represe saloon; in the picture at the top of this page it is the third carriage from the engi furniture covered, with blue silk; it communicates by an enclosed gangway with attendants.

At an early stage in the proceedings the police decide connecting the north of London with the south. London Brid Jubilee Eve, the other bridges were closed a few hours late possible great and dangerous rush from north to south procession both on the Middlesex and Surrey sides.



Lucien Davis, R.I.]

THE SPECIAL THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY, June
THE LORD CHANCELLOR AND PEERS.

To make assurance doubly sure several rehearsals of th
and the business of taking up and setting down at Buckingh
complete were these rehearsals, that every item of the proc
mounted grooms taking the places of the princes and equ
horseback in the procession. In the final rehearsals many o
high places in the procession were present, and there was
view in St. Paul's Churchyard.

So that the day might be one of universal rejoicing all

declared, on March 18, a public holiday by Her Majesty in
—"Victoria, R.—We, considering that it is desirable that Tu
of June next, should be observed as a Bank Holiday throug
hereby, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, and i
of 'The Bank Holidays Act, 1871,' appoint Tuesday, the twe
as a special day to be observed as a Bank Holiday through
every part thereof, and we do by this Our Royal Proclamat
be so observed, and all Our loving subjects to order themsel

The actual celebrations may be said to have comm
Thanksgiving Services. This, being Accession Day, was mark
thanksgiving throughout the Empire, in addition to the four
ever be memorable in British history: the Royal Service at
the great National Service at St. Paul's, and the Services a
Margaret's, Westminster, at which the Peers and Commons w

The Service at Windsor was of the simplest description
Victoria Tower at 11 o'clock to the entrance to the Dean's C
in a wheel-chair to the north-east door of the Chapel. She
Choir leaning on the arm of an Indian attendant. The Que
broad step at the foot of the beautiful altar, which she fac
Service. Besides members of the Royal family and suites, t
visitors. The Service was arranged and conducted by Dean
hymn, "Now thank we all our God." The Te Deum was sung
setting composed by the late Prince Consort, one which is n
given on this occasion by special command of Her Majesty
"God Save the Queen," sung by the choir and congregatio
scene was its impressiveness. It required a great effort
comprehend it all—that the little old lady sitting there in qu
she who, sixty years ago, was awakened from her sleep in K
crown of a world-wide Empire.

On Monday, June 21, the Queen travelled up to Lond
arrives. At half-past twelve the Royal train glided gently into
Royal Standard proudly waving at the front of the engine, a
either side.

Extraordinary arrangements had been made to secure
safety, and had there been an accident it would not have

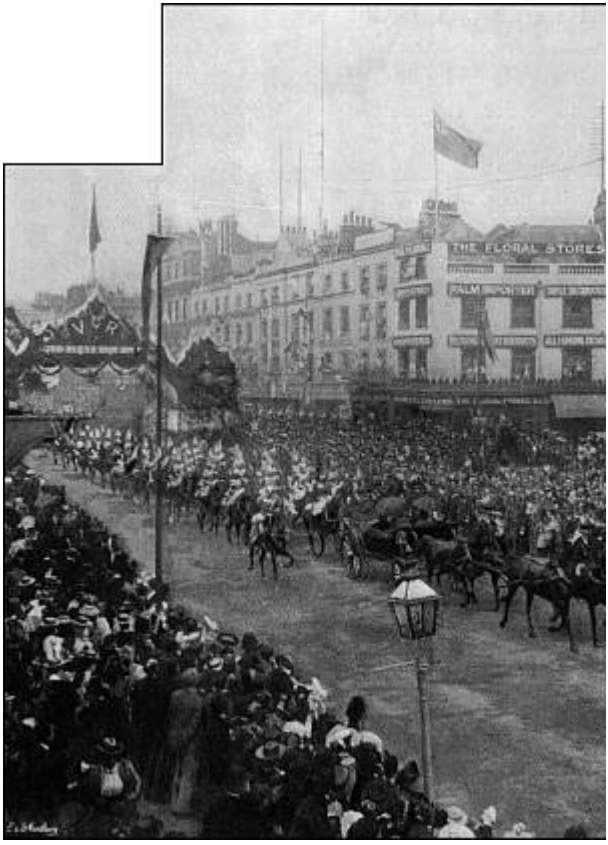
competent officers, for besides the Royal party the train co
the Great Western Railway, from the Chairman, Viscou
downward.



Photo by] [*W. J. Brunell.*

TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT PADDINGTON
(between Oxford and Cambridge Terraces),

Through which Her Majesty passed immediately after quitting Paddington Station. It may be mentioned that it was by Her Majesty's express desire that no arches were built on the route of the Jubilee procession.



From a Photograph] [*by Underwood & Underwood.*

HER MAJESTY PASSING THROUGH THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH IN EDGWAR
FROM WINDSOR.

The Queen was dressed in black except for the white eg
it was noticeable that, notwithstanding her great age, she
and spirits, and fully equal to the strain of the morrow.

A halt was made while Marylebone's loyal address v
Queen moved on to Buckingham Palace amid the delighte
lined the whole route. It was a brilliant morning and a brill
the morrow. While the crowds of sightseers spent the re
through the gaily-bedecked streets, Buckingham Palace v
banqueting, and rejoicing.

During the day the Queen graciously accepted a sunshad by Mr. Villiers, the doyen of the House of Commons. It wa flounces of the finest black Chantilly lace; it was mounted u top, and a knob handle of gun-metal set with Her Ma diamonds, and had a suitable inscription in gold letters i —"Presented to Her Majesty on the occasion of her Dia Parliamentary member, C. Villiers."

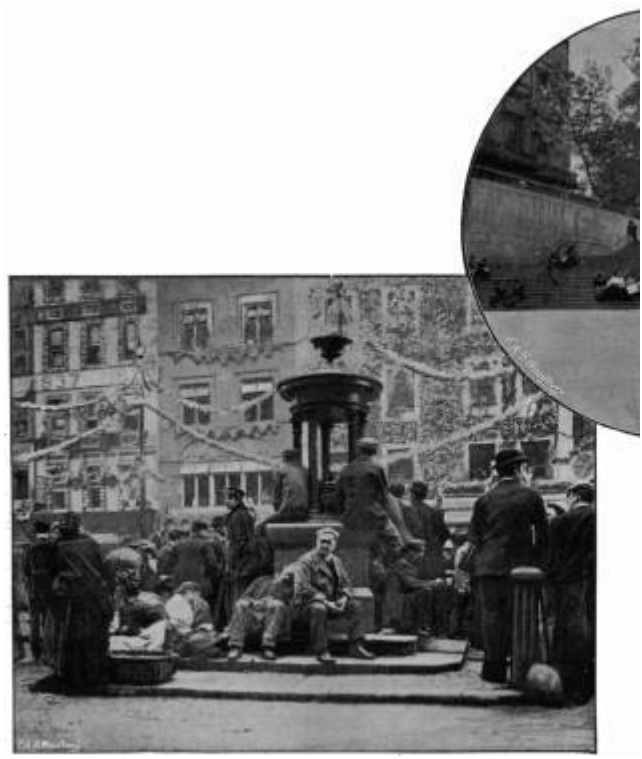


Photo by] [*J. S. Lee.*

HOW THE QUEEN LOOKED: A SNAP-SHOT OF HER MAJESTY AND THE PRINC CHRISTIAN, TAKEN IN EDGWARE ROAD, June 21.

At nightfall, an inhabitant of London who had known it well have been pardoned for thinking the whole Nation w Metropolis into Bedlam. Vast armies of excited people invad the fatigues that must have been endured, comported them was little prospect of their getting home. But no one cared. come to see the Jubilee, some of them from the uttermost e Jubilee they would, though they spent the night in the str

did so spend the night. **Night in the Streets.** Some possibly sleeping accommodation, others evidently thought it scarc distant suburbs when it would be necessary for them to be morning. As the short night broke into day clusters of peo the base of the Arch, on Constitution Hill, at Hyde Park Co Hundreds took their stand on the kerb all along the route, had but known it these loyal souls might have saved thems there was one thing about Jubilee Day more remarkab complete absence of undue crowding in the streets. T Piccadilly, St. James's Street, Fleet Street, or the Strand t Procession started, were as well able to witness the most im has ever seen as those whose eagerness led them to take u hours earlier. The route was long, and the spectators, except Hyde Park Corner and Ludgate Circus, well distributed throu many hundreds of thousands were accommodated in the h explains the complete immunity from uncomfortable crushin the streets. The fact is, that a very large number of Lond apprehensive perhaps of extreme fatigue and even of actu Metropolis and spent the day in the country or at the moreover, that London crowds grow more orderly and mana



MORNING ON THE LINE OF ROUTE.

These two illustrations are copies of actual photographs taken for this volum upper one represents the steps beneath the Duke of York's Column in Waterloo other is the fountain near St. Mary-le-Strand Church at six o'clock. A policema roadway beyond the fountain, and many spectators have taken their places for th



From a Photograph] [*by York*

THE COLONIAL PROCESSION: ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN PREMI

The Canadian Premier's carriage was preceded by Canadian troops, and foll emerging from Constitution Hill by the great gates of the Arch which are opene the route, and stretched away down Grosvenor Place, down Knightsbridge, into l all hope of seeing the Procession), and choked all the streets leading into Piccadi

CHAPTER II.

The Weather—A brilliant day for a brilliant pageant—The Queen's Me
Procession—The Royal Procession—Loyal enthusiasm—The Quee
—The Service at the steps of St. Paul's—The halt at the Mansion
the Palace—Presents to the Queen—Congratulations from abroad



HE weather in the week before Jubilee week had been b
sanguine feared that "Queen's Weather" was not to be looke
day in the great little lady's life. As a matter of fact, the sk
was dull and overcast; and it was not until the scarlet coats
of the roadway along the seven-mile route with warm colou
multitude gave itself up to an unqualified enjoyment of th
conspired to add splendour to the great festival of the Queer
that at "the very moment when the head of the Queen's
archway into the courtyard of Buckingham Palace the sun
waiting its opportunity behind the clouds, tried an experim
eleven precisely, at the very moment when the first gun of
in Hyde Park to announce that Her Majesty herself w
experiment developed into an achievement. The light ha
seemed instantaneously to melt away, and the sunshine bu
the jubilant city. It seemed as though the sunshine was one
the programme, and had been carried out with the absolu
the carrying out of all the arrangements."



In the above Map the Route of the Procession is indicated by the thick outlir Strand, and Fleet Street to St. Paul's; thence by Cheapside, King William Stree Guards' Parade, and the Mall, back to Buckingham Palace.

Before leaving Buckingham Palace, the Queen gave the all parts of the Empire of that gracious message which is n her people. **The Queen's Message to her people.** A private tele between the Palace and the Central Telegraph Office. He attached to a small telegraphic instrument in connection w the signal to the officials at the Telegraph Office; and be passed through the Palace gates, the royal message was beir thousand miles of wire to the farthest outposts of British civ of the monarch and of her people were the simple words:—

"FROM MY HEART I THANK MY BELOVED PEOPLE

"MAY GOD BLESS THEM.

Several replies from distant Colonies were found awaiting H
to her Palace. Thus the witchcraft of science added anothe
unique festivities.



From a Photograph] [*by F. F*

THE PIPERS OF THE LONDON SCOTTISH VOLU

The stand on the right, in front of the National Gallery, is occupied by Pee
Square (from the steps on the left of the picture to the corresponding steps at t
Stand, one of the largest on the route. At this spot the roadway was lined by Blu



From a Photograph] [*By A. H. Brunell.*

THE COLONIAL PROCESSION: ZAPTIEHS FROM CYPRUS PASSING LUDGATE CIRCUS.



From a Photograph] [*by the London Stereoscopic Co.*

THE HONG KONG POLICE AND OTHER TROOPS FROM THE CROWN COLONIES PASSING DOWN KING WILLIAM STREET.

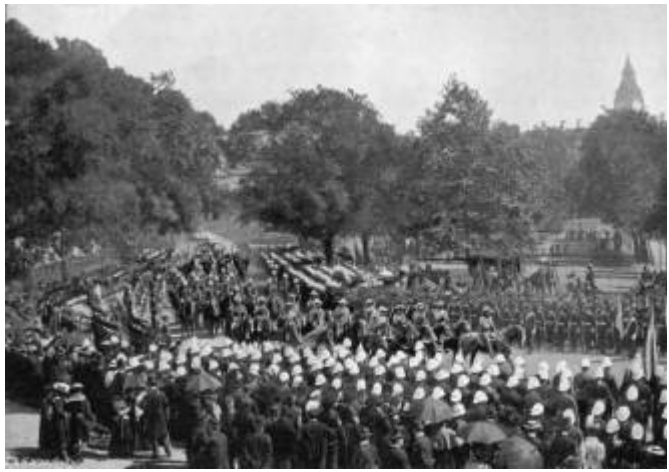


From a Photograph] [*By Valentine & sons, Dun*

THE COLONIAL PROCESSION: THE CARRIAGES OF THE PREMIER

Soon after nine o'clock the first part of the Procession consisted of the Colonial contingent, headed by Field-Marsha ing a Field-Marshal's bâton on his right thigh, and mounted route the gallant soldier was greeted with mighty cheers, a that the choice of so popular a General to command the Co in this country was a singularly felicitous one. **The Colonial P** the Field-Marshal rode the Canadian Hussars, 2nd Canadian Police—a magnificent group of men, who excited universa carriage of the Premier of Canada, the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid received with thunders of applause by the spectators, Premiers; and if anything were needed to convince our illu of the old country is warm for her children, their welcom fulfilled the need. Then came the New South Wales Mounted Lancers, and the Victorian Mounted Rifles—superb hors effective-looking in their slouch hats fastened up at the si after them the carriage in which rode the Premiers of New S it is impossible to give an account of each group. The actu Colonial procession could but feast their eyes on each bo passed, and cherish a vain wish that the pageant might be r every individual horseman and foot-soldier had received a c too quickly came into view and passed away New Zealand n a few giant Maoris——Queensland Mounted Rifles, riflem Australian Lancers, Natal Carabiniers and Umvoti, Natal an then troops from the Crown Colonies; Trinidad Mounte Cyprus; "upstanding Sikhs, tiny little Malays and Dyaks; turned upside down on their heads; grinning Hausas, so de silver in the sun—white men, yellow men, brown men, bl continent, every race, every speech—and all in arms for British Queen." After the Cypriotes came a handful of the the Hon. Maurice Gifford, carrying one pathetic empty slee that evoked almost frantic cheering. "Up they came, more Steevens, in the *Daily Mail* of June 23, "new types, new rea an anthropological museum—a living gazetteer of the Brit their English officers, whom they obey and follow like

understand, as never before, what the Empire amounts to. these remote outlandish places, and can bring men from eve in honouring our Queen, but also that all these people are v but with us that we send out a boy here and a boy there, a savages of the part he comes to, and teaches them to march obey him and believe in him, and die for him and the Quee people, they call us, and yet we are doing this with every And each one of us—you and I, and that man in his shi working part of this world-shaping force. How small yo stupendous whole, and yet how great to be a unit in it!"



From a Photograph] [*by F. Downer, Watford.*

THE COLONIAL PROCESSION: THE RHODESIAN HORSE IN THE MALL, HEA MAURICE GIFFORD.

Ten minutes after the last of the Colonial contingent ha of the Royal Procession proper came into sight. **The Royal Pr** gorgeous company rode the giant Guardsman, Captain Oswa much taller than the splendid fellows who followed him, inches. Close following these came a Naval Gun Detachme the avenues of enthusiastic civilians amidst a tumult succession, Life Guards, Dragoon Guards, Hussars, Lancers Horse Artillery—the finest Artillery in the World. More qui are read the various component parts of the resplendent ca

vanished again. The populace waved its handkerchiefs a
chorus of approval that was too whole-hearted to discrimina



From a Photograph] [*by F. F*

THE ROYAL PROCESSION: OFFICERS OF THE HEAD-QU

On the balcony are the three children of the Duke of York; little Prince Ed
were allowed within the space outside the Palace railings, His Royal Highness fr



From a Photograph] [*by Gregory & Co.*

CAPTAIN AMES, 2ND LIFE GUARDS.

The tallest officer in the British army, who headed the Royal Procession.

As a grand ceremonial figure the Crown Prince, afterwa Germany, had attracted more personal notice in the pr accorded to any visitor in that of 1897, but the *personnel* general, far more distinguished. As regards the procession immediately after the glittering deputation of officers of th India, those containing the Royal children—Her Majesty grandchildren—were most enthusiastically received by tl which the tiny Princes and Princesses acknowledged the occasioned great delight among the people, and the military Albany and Prince Arthur of Connaught, were the signals fo The Empress Frederick, the Duchesses of York, of Teck, of C Princesses Louise and Henry of Battenberg, were each and a The Princes and other illustrious persons representing the St

and Republic in the World, who rode in threes close before t
a group of almost unparalleled interest and importance. In r
as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Lord Wolseley, in tl
bâton of a Field-Marshal, rode immediately in front of the Q



From a Photograph] [*by Symmons*

THE ROYAL PROCESSION: AIDES-DE-CAMP F

Probably every officer had friends on the Club stands

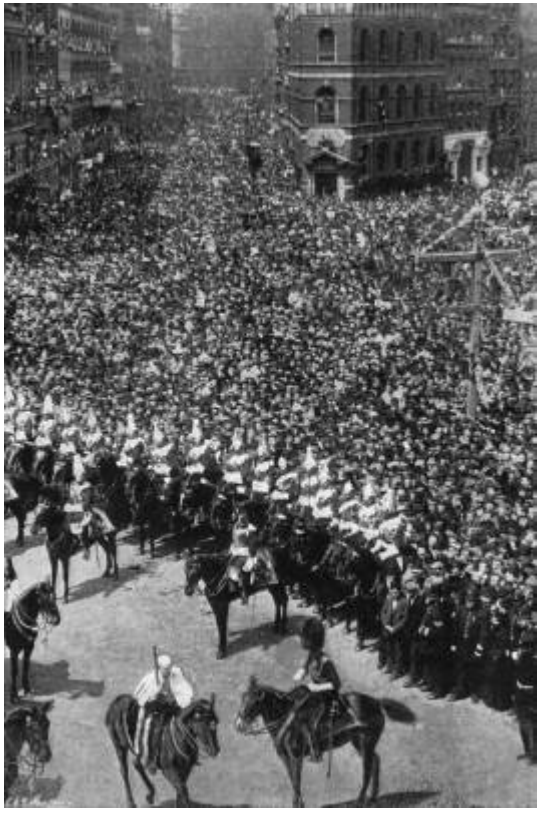
To quote again from Mr. G. W. Steevens, who witne
Paul's:—"The eye was filled with splendour, but fresh splen
The advancing pageant shifted and loosened and came up
mass of colour became less massive, it became more wond
three and three, came a kaleidoscope of dazzling horsemen–
and attachés, ambassadors and Princes, all the pomp of
Scarlet and gold, azure and gold, purple and gold, emeral
always a changing tumult of colours that seemed to list an
own, and always blinding gold. It was enough. No eye coul
more gorgeousness could be, unless princes are to clothe th
very sun. The prelude was played, and now the great mom
carriages were rolling up full of the Queen's kindred, full
children. But we hardly looked at them. Down there, throu
through a storm of white waving handkerchiefs, through ro
was approaching a carriage drawn by eight cream-coloure
the street, keeping pace with the eight horses. The carriage
the churchyard; it wheeled left and then right; it drew
Cathedral; we all leaped up; cheers broke into screams,
delirium; the sun, watery till now, shone out suddenly cl
there—



From a Photograph] [*by Symmons & Co., Chancery Lane.*

THE ROYAL PROCESSION: THE "DEATH-OR-GLORY BOYS" (17th LA

"And there was a little, quiet, flushed old lady. All in bla black bonnet, a simple white sunshade, sitting quite still, w drawn tight, as if she were trying not to cry. But that old l knew it. You didn't want to look at the glittering uniform gowns and the young faces in the carriages, nor yet at th now all these were ranged in a half circle round her. You the Queen. So very quiet, so very grave, so very punctual, so a lady and a Queen. Almost pathetic, if you will, that small these shining cavaliers, this great army, this roaring multi When the other kings of the world drive abroad, the escort r the carriage; the Queen drove through her people quite p soldier at the kerbstone between her and them."



From a Photograph] [*by A. H. Brunell.*

THE CROWD WAITING FOR THE QUEEN AT LUDGATE CIRCUS.

Her Majesty was visibly moved at the sight of the immense concourse of people at this point; little Princess Eva of Battenberg on the contrary waved her hand in delighted acknowledgment of their cheers. In the foreground is the Lord Mayor, who headed the Procession from Temple Bar to the Mansion House.

But we must go back a little. At the Griffin, which mark once stood, the Lord Mayor (the Right Hon. Sir George Faud 10.15, bearing the City Sword of State. While waiting for th entertained, in accordance with ancient custom, at Childs' Ba

"Just before mid-day," says a writer in the *Times* of Jun announced the approach of the Queen, and soon the Sta

Griffin, where the Lord Mayor and his deputation, on foot
Her Majesty. **The Queen's Reception at the City Boundary.** The
presentation of the sword did not occupy a minute. This h
covered scabbard, which has been presented by successive l
to many Sovereigns, from Queen Elizabeth's time to the pr
Lord Mayor by the City Sword-bearer with a low obeisanc
held the hilt towards Her Majesty, who merely touched it,
way into the city. The Lord Mayor with considerable alacrit
the Griffin where he had left his horse, mounted it, and rc
holding the sword aloft."



From a Photograph] [*by E. P. Ro*

HER MAJESTY'S RECEPTION A'

Her Majesty, in her carriage, is seen on the right, with the Prince of Wales Scotch attendants) immediately behind. In the background are the officers of th Mayor is seen preparing to mount his horse, an operation in which the police and

So the magnificent cortège passed on up Fleet Street and the steps of the west front of the great Cathedral was ceremony which was to be the central point in the great cele portico was erected a huge stand, set apart for ambassadors no place in the Procession. The right-hand stand facing Lu

splendid company of Indian Rajahs and other Orientals themselves were 500 choristers, and bands. Soon after the Q the Archbishops and other officiating clergy took their sta The Archbishops of York and Canterbury wore purple cor London a splendid new yellow cope, the Dean and Chapt white, while the Bishop of Winchester, as Prelate of the C dark blue robes of that Order. The Marquis of Salisbury, the the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain were the most not assemblage of distinguished laymen collected at this point.



From a Photograph] [*by*

LORD ROBERTS SUPERINTENDING THE ARRAN

The two Sheriffs are seen in the immediate foreground, followed by the Equerries, Gentlemen-in-Waiting, and Attachés. Lord Roberts stands in the centr demolished warehouse.



From a Photograph] [*by T. C. Tu*

HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL IN ST

The photograph was taken from the front of the Cathedral, looking dow Sovereigns in the foreground, some of whom are just taking up their positions w the open space beyond.



From a Photograph] [*b*

THE CEREMON

The photograph was taken immediately after the conclusion of the Se congratulations of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge. The latter is i Wales and Princess Christian are the other occupants of the carriage; the latter l Temple) stands directly above the Queen.

The religious ceremony was short. It commenced with t by the assembled choristers, and ended with the Bene Archbishop of Canterbury. The Old Hundredth was then su Anthem, the strains being taken up by the general public then the Archbishop, acting on a sudden and most happy in for the Queen. It is not too much to say that Her Majesty h more enthusiastic salvo from the throats of her people than s



From a Photograph] [*by the Lo*

THE ROYAL PROCESSION: EQUERRIES, GENTLEMEN-IN-WAITING, AND M

The boys of Christ's Hospital ("Blue-Coat School") occupy the open space betwe

On the conclusion of this most impressive ceremony the hitherto led the Procession, and who had been stationed Cathedral meanwhile, fell into position behind the gallant L and the squadron of Royal Horse Guards, who had until now Royal Procession.

At the Mansion House. At a quarter to one the Queen's

Mansion House. The Lady Mayoress presented Her Majesty orchids in a beautiful silver basket. “The Queen,” says graciously pleased to accept the gift, and twice said to her La the same time extending her hand to the Lady Mayoress, wh



G. F. Watts, R. A.] [*Photo by F. Hollyer.*

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G.

Lord Robert Cecil, eldest surviving son of the second Marquis, was born at Hatfield in 1830, and educated at Eton and Christchurch, Oxford. M.P. for Stamford, 1853–1868, when he succeeded to the Marquisate. Secretary of State for India, 1866–67, and 1874–78. Minister Plenipotentiary at the Constantinople Conference, 1876; Foreign Secretary, 1878–80. With Lord Beaconsfield he represented England at the Berlin Conference in 1878. Leader of the Conservative Party in the House of Peers since 1881; Premier 1885–86, 1886–1892, and since 1895.

It is needless to trace the progress of the Empress- inhabited by her poorer, but no less affectionate, peopl Bridge, in Southwark, in Lambeth, and on over Westmin reception was the same—a magnificent outburst of love and

The stand that had been erected for the Members o

occupied almost the whole space between the Clock To
crowded in every corner. Places had been balloted for an
were found seated together in the utmost harmony, differen
entirely forgotten in the universal desire to see the process
great lady who was the centre and cynosure of all. When
sight the Members rose in one body and cheered as they h
chosen leaders in the House itself. This assuredly is a testimo
which Her Majesty is held by the Nation at large. There
representing every shade of political feeling throughout the
another in their eagerness to display their devotion to the h
is safe to say that no popularly-elected president of any
greeted in the streets of his capital by all classes of his fello
respect, admiration, and affection accorded to our constitut
her Jubilee. The Sovereigns of the other European States–
exact loyalty at the point of the sword—may well have env
whose chief protection is her people's love.

Return to the Palace.



From a Photograph] [*by the London Stereoscopi*

THE ROYAL PROCESSION: THE CARRIAGES PASSING DOW

In the nearest carriage are the Duchess of York, Princess Victoria of W
Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

At a quarter to two the Queen re-entered Buckingham
borne herself throughout the trying ordeal. Some there w
seen Her Majesty looking better in her life; others, keener
under that cheerful exterior traces of great emotion were cle
is that on more than one occasion the Queen nearly broke
rolled down her face, the Princess of Wales leant forward,
her hand."



From a Photograph] [*by the Lor*

THE NAVAL CONTINGENT CROSSING LON

Both Processions on Jubilee day—the Colonial and the Royal—were headed Royal Procession the bluejackets dragged after them six naval guns—no light l admiration.



From a Photograph] [*by C. Bertschinger.*

THE ROYAL PROCESSION: THE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY PASSING S
CIRCUS, BOROUGH.



From a Photograph] [*by Russell & Sons.*

THE ROYAL PROCESSION: THE QUEEN'S COLONIAL ESCORT, CONSISTING OF
THE COLONIAL CAVALRY DETACHMENTS, PASSING WESTMI

The photograph is taken from the Clock Tower of the House of Commons. C
the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral can be seen on the extreme left, over the wareh

More than human must she have been had she been a
through those millions of loving men and women shouti
exuberance of their loyalty. Sixty years a Queen, with suc
sixtieth year! Not when Solomon reigned in all his glory—nc
rode in triumph along the Appian Way to receive the pla
when Napoleon the Great snatched the Emperor's diadem fr
his own brows—had a single human being been the centre
before.

Some mention should be made of the presents given
kinsmen and her household. The Princes and Princesses mc
of the House of Hanover had prepared a pleasant surprise i
Holmes's authorised "Life of the Queen," bound in covers
Queen. Two hundred ounces of gold were used, and the onl
Imperial monogram surmounted by a Crown, and having a
legend, "1837: June 20: 1897." These were composed of 35
emeralds set in red enamel. On the back cover were engrave
of the various royal subscribers. A magnificent brooch c
presented to Her Majesty by the Princess of Wales, her child
the Duke of Fife. From her household the Queen recei
workmanship composed of round medallions set in brill
sapphires at intervals. On the medallions were engraved th
the lotus-flower representing the Colonies. The Queen was h
of the affection of her household, and wore it at all the Stat
work of H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg.



From a Photograph] [*by H*

THE ROYAL PROCESSION: THE BANDS OF THE 1ST LIFE GUARDS AND



From a Photograph] [*by*

THE ROYAL PROCESSION: THE ESCORT OF PRINCES *A*



From a Photograph] [*by F. Frith & Co.*

RETURN OF THE ROYAL PROCESSION: THE ESCORT OF OFFICERS OF IMPERI TROOPS ENTERING THE PALACE YARD.

In addition to the innumerable addresses which the Qu of her dominions, an immense number of congratulatory m countries.**Congratulations from Abroad.** The quaintest of all wa was delivered to Her Majesty by the Honourable Whitelaw F who was conspicuous in the Jubilee Procession as the o everyday attire. He wore evening dress and an opera hat. T follows:—

"To Her Majesty VICTORIA, Queen of Great Britain and Ir

"Great and good friend, in the name and on behalf o States, I present their sincere felicitations upon the six Majesty's accession to the Crown of Great Britain.

"I express the sentiments of my fellow-citizens in wi prolongation of a reign which has been illustrious an

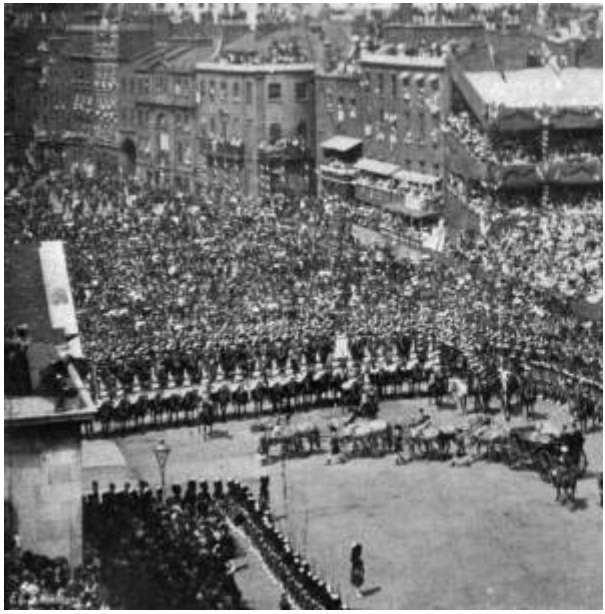
science, arts, and popular well-being. On behalf of
particularly to recognise your friendship for the United
peace exemplified upon important occasions.

"It is pleasing to acknowledge the debt of gratitude
personal virtues.

"May your life be prolonged, and peace, honour,
people over whom you have been called to rule. May li
your Empire under just and equal laws, and your gover
the affections of all who live under it. And I pray that Go
in His holy keeping.

"Your goo
Wı

"Done at Washington this 28th day of May, A
by the I
JOHN SHERMAN, Se



From a Photograph] [*by Russel*

THE ROYAL PROCESSION: HER MAJES

On the right is seen a portion of the banqueting hall of the former Royal Pala
Queen's carriage is turning to pass through



BROOCH OF DIAMONDS AND PEARLS

Presented to the Queen by the members of her household, and worn by Her Majesty on State occasions during the Jubilee. The original is much larger than this engraving; it measures 2-7/8 inches across.

In the evening of the great day the Queen entertaine foreign Princes at dinner in Buckingham Palace. **The Royal** Potages—Bernoise à l'Impératrice, Parmentier; Poissons—W la Norvégienne; Entrées—Timbales à la Monte Carlo, Cai Poulets à la Demidon, Roast Beef; Roti—Poulardes farcie beurre, Pouding Cambaceres, Pain d'Oranges à la Cintra, Table—Hot and cold roast, fowls, Tongue, Cold beef, Salad was placed on the dining-table immediately opposite where



From a Photograph] [*by Lafayette.*

THE RIGHT HON. SIR HUGH M. NELSON,

PREMIER OF QUEENSLAND.

Born at Kilmarnock in Scotland in 1835, educated at Edinburgh High School and University. Settled in Moreton Bay District in 1853, entered the Legislative Assembly 1883, became Minister for Railways 1888–90, Leader of Opposition 1891, Minister without portfolio 1892, Colonial Treasurer 1893, Premier in November of the same year.

The list of Jubilee honours published in the newspaper features of great interest. The most popular elevations were Prime Ministers to the dignity of Privy Councillors. It was long-dreamed-of Pan-Britannic Council had been formed. T Lecky, one of the members for the Dublin University, to the as a graceful compliment to the world of learning. Jub conferred on the Lord Mayor of London was well-deserved, so much in the present century to enhance the reputatio philanthropic enterprise and lavish hospitality. Two new Sheffield and Leeds, were created; and three towns, Notting upon-Hull, were raised to the importance of cities. In late y been bestowed on men who have achieved greatness in th choice could have been happier than that of Sir John Burns,

Steamship Company, while that conferred on the Right Hon was held to be as much a compliment to the man himself a of which he was High Commissioner.



By permission of] [*F. Sanders & Co., Florists, St. Albans.*

DIAMOND JUBILEE ORCHID TROPHY.

This beautiful bouquet adorned the Royal Dinner Table on June 22. It stood 8 feet 6 inches high and measured 6 feet through, and was arranged in a gilded wicker basket. The upper portion took the form of a royal crown, beneath which were the letters V. R. I., each a foot in length, composed of Epidendrum Vitellinum on a ground of Odontoglossum Citrosmum. Orchids from Australia, South Africa, New Guinea, Burmah, British Guiana, the West Indies, and other parts of Her Majesty's dominions were among the 50,000 to 60,000 flowers employed in this, the most magnificent bouquet ever constructed.



From a Photograph] [*by Elliott & Fry.*

THE RIGHT HON. SIR J. GORDON SPRIGG,

PREMIER OF CAPE COLONY.

Son of the late Rev. J. Sprigg, of Ipswich; born in 1830. He worked on the Hansard staff of the House of Commons; went to Africa for his health in 1858 and settled there. Entered the Cape Parliament in 1869. He has been thrice Prime Minister; also Finance Minister under Mr. Rhodes, 1893–96.

Generally speaking, a more ample recognition of the clai
well as of Art and Science at home, marked the Diamond Jul

It was hoped by many that advantage would have been
to extend the sovereign dignity of the Queen, so that it migh
Kingdom and India but also the English-speaking Colonies.
the Colonies to the legend on the coinage would have fol
corollary, and there can be no doubt it would have found fa
of the Queen's subjects at home and abroad. Reasons of St
they cannot be insuperable, and we may look forward with
Parliament will decorate the Queen with this splendid honou



From a Photograph] [*by Symond*

THE NAVAL REVIEW, June 26, 189

CHAPTER III.

Illuminations in London—Festivities in the Provinces and the Colon
from the Lords and Commons—Gathering of School Child
Performance at the Opera—The Princess of Wales's Dinners to t
Performance at the Lyceum—Torchlight Evolutions by Etonia
Spithead—The Fleet Illuminated—The Colonial Troops at the Nav





ST. PAUL'S ILLUMINATED.

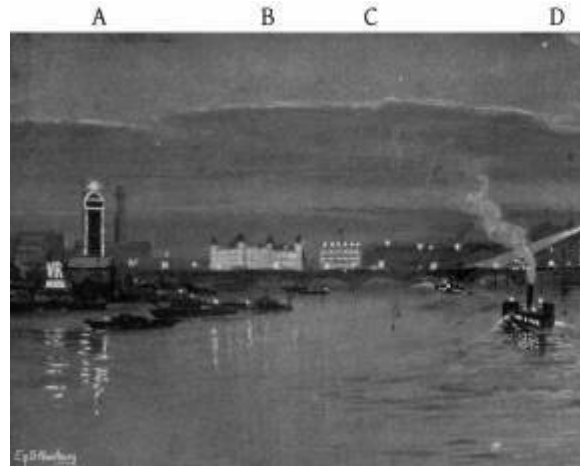
N the evening of June 22, and for two or three days follov illuminations. In the city especially these were on a scale The Bank of England was fringed and festooned with myri while from the parapet of the corner which looks towards scintillated a dazzling fan-shaped device of huge size. Over the following inscription in letters of living fire: "She Wroug **Illuminations in London.** The pillars of the Mansion House a entwined with bands of light, and every detail of their arc rows of tiny lamps. In this, the very heart of London, it w mentioned that 35,000 gas jets were used in decorating the



E. H. Fitchew.]

THE MONUMENT ILLUMINATED.

Moving westward with the vast throng of well-behaved great interest was the dome of St. Paul's. It had been sugges be illuminated, as were the other important buildings in t danger from fire acted as a deterrent. Instead of this, power focussed on the dome and west front with wonderful effe against the dark sky, and the stonework supporting and cr marble. It is said that the expense of this installation was at



A. Shot Tower. B. Whitehall Court. C. Hotel Metropole. D. Hotel

LONDON ILLUMINATED: THE VIEW WESTWARD FRO



Holland Tringham, R.B.A.]

THE MANSION HOUSE ILLUMINATED.



Holland Tringham, R.B.A.]

THE BANK OF ENGLAND ILLUMINATED.

On every side of the route down Ludgate Hill, Fleet Stre westward still, through Pall Mall, St. James's, and Mayfair, monograms glowed like titanic jewels from a thousand bu Strand were garlanded across with festoons of many-colou this part of the town resembled nothing so much as an rainbow-hued fire. Observed from Waterloo Place, Pall Mal general conflagration, so lavishly were the Clubs illuminate which crossed St. James's Street at every few feet were bea glow-lamps, and these were to have been set alight by the button in Marlborough House. But on the previous day so electric circuit had resulted in the ignition of a portion of considered unsafe to try the experiment again. Marlborough gates a branch of laurel of various natural tints, interspers one main arch over the gateway, and two side arches ove arch supported an oval medallion, surmounted by a crov "V.R.I." surrounded by a garter. The side arches carried a badge. The whole of this was in cut crystal. The residenc pretty wreath of white rose and pink may (the former the e York, the latter prettily suggestive of the Duchess's name), in the centre. This device was carried out in gas jets. Piccadi Street were not so generally illuminated as those thor

mentioned, but individual establishments approached ver attained elsewhere.



From a Photograph] [*by G. Temple.*

And everywhere through the most richly-decorated streets there mov throng of admirably-behaved people. Well into the small hours of the nigh London strolled leisurely along the principal highways of their great city. I were conspicuous by their absence.

JUBILEE DAY AT SANDRINGHAM: THE CHILDREN'S TEA.

It is safe to say that every town and village in Englar miniature celebration, its own procession, its own feast fo firework display. **Provincial and Colonial Celebrations.** At Sandr the hill outside the church. About 2,000 children from the Wales' estate had tea in tents in the cricket ground. In Liverp lavishly decorated, and about midday there was a proce societies, in which about 8,000 persons took part. On the ri of mercantile vessels dressed from stem to stern in flags. Th had generously voted £10,000 towards the Jubilee festiv decorated, and in the morning 100,000 children were e presented with Jubilee medals. In Birmingham there was and in the evening displays of fireworks in three of the commemorated the event by building new hospitals or by p on a sound financial basis. The generosity of the citizens of

that a fund of £100,000 was raised for the purpose of establi
city of York the round of gaieties commenced at the Mar
Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained to breakfast the mer
the Jubilee Committee. At noon a thanksgiving service wa
young people of the city the occasion was made an event
along with 1,300 teachers, assembled at 1.15 p.m. at their r
was presented with a medal commemorative of the occasic
the city were illuminated; a powerful search-light lit up the
being fixed on the central tower of the Cathedral, the w
illuminated with coloured fires. All over the country the oc
rejoicing for the poor and needy, public and private enterp
them in the most hospitable manner.



From a Photograph] [*by G. Temple.*

OUTDOOR SERVICE AT SANDRINGHAM ON JUBILE



From a Photograph] [*by Lafayette.*

THE RIGHT HON. CHAS. C. KINGSTON,

PREMIER OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Son of the late Sir George S. Kingston, Speaker of the South Australian House of Assembly. Born at Adelaide in 1850; studied Law, and is a Q.C. and Attorney-General for the Colony. Entered the Colonial Parliament in 1881, and has represented the same constituency (West Adelaide) ever since. He became Prime Minister in 1893, and is President of the Federal Convention.



From a Photograph] [*by Elliott & Fry.*

THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM V. WHITEWAY, Q.C.,

PREMIER OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Younger son of the late Thomas Whiteway, of Buckyett, Devon; born 1828. He went as a boy to Newfoundland, and, studying law, became a barrister at St. John's in 1852, and Q.C. in 1862. Appointed Speaker of the House of Assembly in 1864–69; he has since held every ministerial office in the gift of the Newfoundland Government, which he has also represented on numerous delegations and commissions. Attorney General and Premier of the Colony, 1878–84, 1889–94, and since 1895.

There was a great bonfire display in Scotland. For a f had been carrying materials up Ben Nevis. The brush-w neighbouring deer forest in Glen Nevis, and many loads mosses. A shower of "May" rockets gave the signal to the hills to make ready, and a few seconds before 10.30 Mrs. touched the wire at the foot of the hill, and on the stroke o into a brilliant sheet of flame, and was answered from hill a At the same time the following telegrams were despatched:–

"To Big Ben, Westminster:—'Our Highland hills in blazir illuminations in honour of our Queen.'" "To the Lord Ma glen our bonfires shine to greet with you our Queen.'"

In all two thousand five hundred bonfires that had eminences throughout the United Kingdom were set alight at night, and as the fires of these great beacons died down the greatest day of rejoicing the Anglo-Saxon has known sin the conqueror of Europe had been overthrown at Waterloo.



THE JUBILEE IN HIGH LATITUDES: ELMWOOD, FRANZ JOSEF LAND.

It is characteristic of our nation and our times that at this, the most norther of civilized man—the head-quarters of the Jackson-Harmsworth Polar Exped Jubilee was celebrated "with all the ardour of Big Englanders."

The Colonies were as enthusiastic as the Old Country Jubilee. In Ottawa there was a gathering of 7,000 school Each of the children carried a Union Jack, and when these the National Anthem was being sung, the effect is des remarkable. At night the Parliament House was ablaze with an inscription on the right or Senate wing reading "God sa left or Commons wing the device read "Dieu sauve la Reine. and Winnipeg had each its own well-arranged festivities. Adelaide, and in the cities of New Zealand, the day was k decorations and illuminations being splendid in every case review of troops and a huge procession headed by the Nava Sierra Leone, and at Mauritius, in the far east at Singap Shanghai, in the East Indies and the West Indies, in British —everywhere where the Union Jack flies Her Majesty's sub her honour. Save only in her Empire of India, where the h tune with the festive spirit of the day. Yet, in spite of the r shaken Calcutta to its foundations; in spite of the plague, r Bombay, and the devastations of the recent famine, India

celebrations, these appropriately taking the form, for the mo
mercy.



From a Photograph] [*by Eyr*

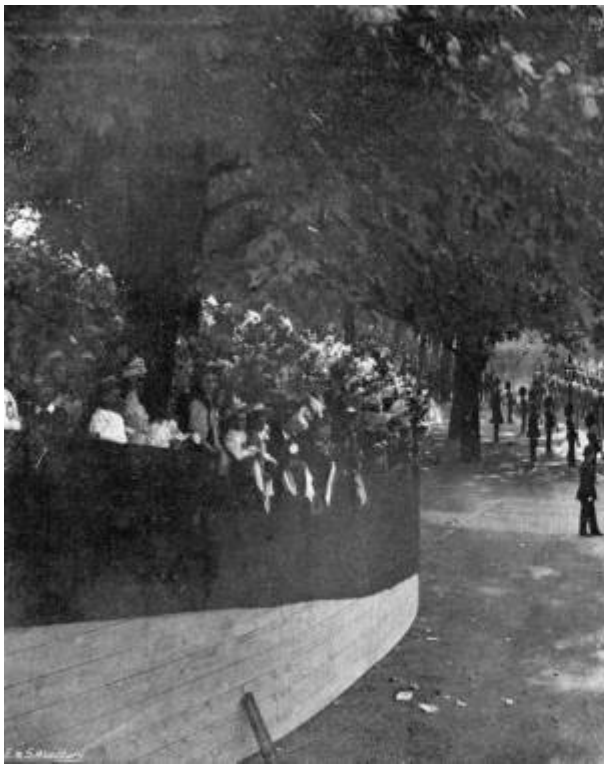
THE SPEAKER IN HIS STATE COACH BEARING TH

On Wednesday, June 23, the Lord Chancellor (Lord Hal
congratulation of the Upper House to Buckingham Palace, a
This address had been moved in the House of Lords by
Monday, June 21, in the following terms:—

Addresses from Lords and Commons. “That a humble addres
on the auspicious completion of the sixtieth year of her ha
Majesty that this House proudly shares the great joy with w
longest, the most prosperous, and the most illustrious reign
them in praying earnestly for the continuance during many y
health.”

Mr. Speaker Gully, arrayed in his handsome Robes of
gilded State coach to the Palace with a similar message from

The same day the Queen left town for Windsor. A tou
occasion. At Her Majesty’s special request, the stands on Cor
10,000 children from the Board Schools and Voluntary Sch
four o’clock in the afternoon the children were in their pl
buns, milk, and sweets. **Gathering of School Children.** At about
—with whom were the Empress Frederick, Princess Henry o
Connaught—drove up from Buckingham Palace. The child
cheered their Queen to the echo, and immediately afterw
Anthem, the band of the Grenadier Guards leading. “While
the grand old melody, Her Majesty turned upon the singers
happiness. Those who think of Her Majesty as ‘the Queen
upon her then to have found a realisation of the ideal.”



From a Photograph] [*by Eyr*

HER MAJESTY AND THE SCHOOL CHILDREN: THE ROYA

The carriage nearest the spectator contains the Duke and Duchess o

A State Performance at the Opera was, however, the pr programme of June 23. With the exception of the Queen personage who had taken part in the Jubilee Procession of and a special box on the right of the Royal Box was rese Ministers and their wives. The house was decorated from every shade—some 60,000 blossoms being used for this pur which had been sold by the management for £50 for the prices ranging up to £150, while the stalls realised £10 at l Covent Garden is for splendid "houses," the brilliant asser eclipsed all previous gatherings.

It is not too much to say that the whole social world c handsome uniforms of the men, the beauty, diamonds, and frame of so much floral magnificence, made up a scene the s likely to fade from the memory of anyone who witnessed it. none attracted as much admiration as the Princess of Wa satin, with the red sash of some Order across her should diamonds, Her Royal Highness was, by universal consent, th full of the most beautiful women in the three kingdoms.

It was only to have been expected, perhaps, that the mo celebration should have been inaugurated by the same most nothing less than the entertaining at dinner of 300,000 of took place in different large buildings all over the poorer Princess, accompanied by His Royal Highness and the Prin Charles of Denmark, drove round and was personally prese the dining halls. At the People's Palace, in the Mile End children feasted, Her Royal Highness went in and out among and there a smile, and here and there a few words of kindly



From a Photograph taken for this Work] [*by T*

THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S DINNERS: THE DINNER TO CRIPPLE

The Princess of Wales stands in the centre of the platform with the Prince of W
"silence for Grace."

State Reception. A State Reception at Buckingham Pala represented by the Prince and Princess of Wales, brought t close.

Friday, the 25th, was marked by an afternoon perform Story of Waterloo" at the Lyceum Theatre, to which the me had been kindly invited by Sir Henry Irving. **Special Perform** was uproariously cheered on his first appearance and a afternoon, and after the splendid presentation of "The Be

again before the curtain, and finally compelled to make a spe

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I will say my dear comrade proves that we are comrades, one and all—I cannot tell y pleasure it has been to us to have the honour, the privilege, welcome here to-day, and I hope—I can but hope—that cen hold very dear to them the spirit which gives us the oppo spirit of love for our Queen and our country—that great nat is the strength and glory and power of it; and of that sv beloved Queen of ours, for whom your swords will flash and you with all my heart and soul for your welcome, and I tha all behind this curtain, and we send our most cordial greetin

Eton College has always enjoyed the favour of roya Saturday, June 26, the boys furnished one of the most pictu time. In the morning the Queen had entertained, in the Hom thousand children. **Torchlight Evolutions by Etonians.** After th from all parts of the country took place. At ten o'clock in th her place in a window in the east corridor, and the Eton b (many of them in the uniform of their Volunteer Corps) ea lantern. A beautiful effect was produced when the boys intricate evolutions.

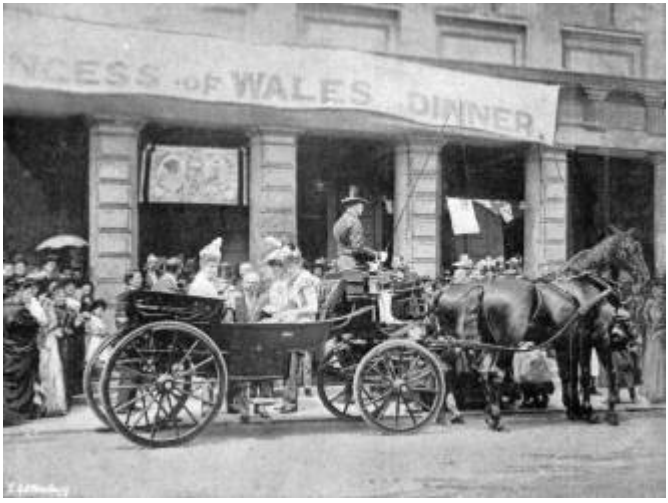


Lucien Davis, R.I.]

THE STATE RECEPTION AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE: ENTRANCE OF THI

All this time the Naval Review at Spithead had been a
boasts a Navy had sent a ship, and the streets of Portsmou

bluejackets and those belonging to the foreign ships. **The Na**
come to see for herself what the British Fleet was like, and
a Naval spectacle as has never been witnessed before.
furnished forth an Imperial pageant demonstrating the
dominion over the land surface of the globe, so now, on Sa
that our sovereignty over the seas is as far reaching and
taking one single vessel from the Mediterranean, from the
India, or North America, we displayed at Spithead such a co
filled with amazement and despair those representatives of
sea-going prowess only by repute. In all about 165 ships of
long lines and two short ones in the narrow Strait, and th
officers and men. The length of the lines of British ships ag
The Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, G.C.
Renown.



From a Photograph taken for this Work] [*by T. C. Hepworth.*

THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE PEOPLE'S PALACE.

The photograph shows the Princess of Wales with her two daughters, th
Victoria and Princess Charles of Denmark (Princess Maud), who have just e
carriage after seeing the crippled children at dinner. The Princess's bouque
handed to her. The Prince is approaching the carriage. The Lord Mayor is seen s
the pillar over the centre of the carriage.

Painful, indeed, must have been the reflections of those

—if any were present—whose interest in public affairs is l
parochial politics, as their eyes ranged over the water in the
With what vain regret must such as these have looked bac
dozen years since, when British Naval supremacy was but
ships, and those out of date, and few men to man them. Alas
those who were looking forward to the time when Britain sh
and sink to the prosperous unimportance of a Belgium,
Holland. There, at Spithead, was overwhelming proof that
the great bulk of British people, whether Liberals, Radicals,
is still sweet to the ruling race; that that Empire which has b
the Anglo-Saxon will be maintained in its integrity at any
ranks on the moving waters, orderly as soldiers on a pa
champions of a nation's honour—as powerful to compel pea
out of question if war must come.



[*Fred T. Jane.*

TORCHLIGHT EVOLUTIONS BY THE ETON BOYS IN THE QUADRANGI



From a Photograph] [*by Gregory & Co.*

ADMIRAL SIR NOWELL SALMON, V.C.

In command of the Fleet during the Jubilee Review.

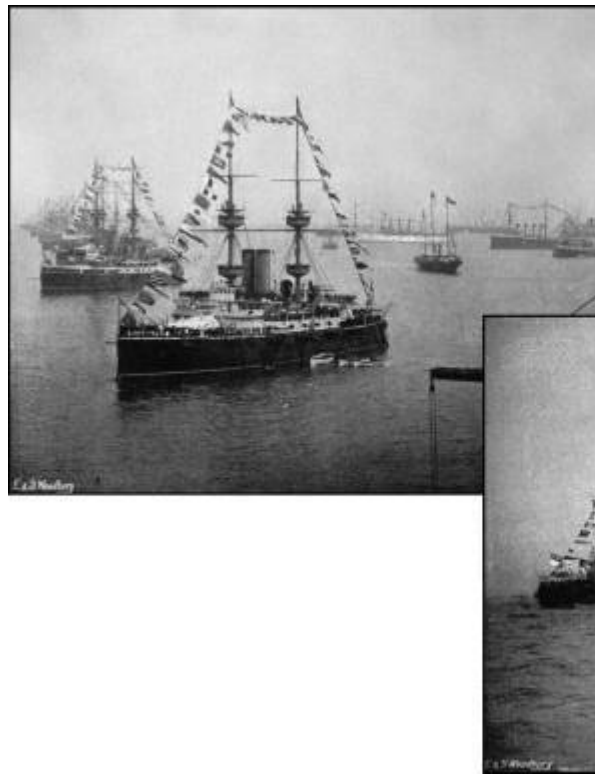
Exactly at eight o'clock the combined fleet began to d flags, taking time from the Commander-in-Chief's flagship and pleasure craft of all kinds that dotted the waters and quays were already gay with streaming pennants, nor were t foreign powers behindhand in embellishing themselves for before two o'clock the business of clearing the lines for the at two precisely a Royal salute of guns on shore announc under way. Not long afterwards the *Victoria and Albert*, v board, preceded by the Trinity House yacht *Irene*, approache salutes and the cheers of bluejackets marked the passage d through the lines. The *Victoria and Albert* was followed Peninsular and Oriental Company's liner, the *Carthage*, ca

whom there was no accommodation on the *Victoria and Alb*
the *Alberta*; then the *Enchantress*, with the Lords of the Adn
the *Danube*, carrying the members of the House of Lords; a
Colonial Prime Ministers and their suites and the Right
Secretary of State for the Colonies, on board; then again
Campania, carrying the House of Commons; and lastly th
Ambassadors. The procession occupied two hours in trav
proceedings terminated the *Victoria and Albert* anchored al
and the Prince of Wales received all flag officers, British and
ceremony the Royal yacht weighed anchor and returned to
departed, three cheers from every ship in the fleet. Simultan
Prince of Wales in Portsmouth Harbour the following sign
Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon:—"I am commanded by the Pri
the Queen, to express his entire satisfaction with the r
Spithead and the perfect manner in which all the arrangem
his request I order the main-brace to be spliced." Splicing
explained, involves the serving out of an extra allowance
popular order with our man-o'-war's men. Almost immedia
burst, accompanied by a deluge of rain, and for some hours
an impenetrable haze.

THE NAVAL REVIEW: THE ROYAL YACHT PASSING BET

The United States cruiser, *Brooklyn*, painted white, is a conspicuous object i
Victorious.

From a Photograph] [*b*



THE NAVAL RE



Charles I

THE NAVAL REVIEW: BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE F

The line E consists of Merchant Vessels, anchored on the south or Isle of Wig British War Ships occupying stations in Spithead was 165. Of these lines B and from the left or eastward end:—

Line B—1, *Magnificent*; 2, *Royal Sovereign*; 3, *Repulse*; 4, *Resolution*; 5, *Empress of I* (Commander-in-Chief); 12, *Powerful*; 13, *Blake*; 14, *Blenheim*; 15, *Royal Arthur*; 23 (station not occupied); 24, *Hermione*; 25, *Andromache*; 26, *Sappho*; 27, *Sparta*

Line C—1, *Sans Pareil*; 2, *Howe*; 3, *Benbow*; 4, *Collingwood*; 5, *Inflexible*; 6, *Alexandra* 13, *Australia*; 14, *Galatea*; 15, *Aurora*; 16, *Edgar*; 17, *Melampus*; 18, *Endymion*; 1 27, *Æolus*; 28, *Phaeton*; 29, *Leander*; 30, *Bonaventure*.

Line D (thirty-eight Third-class Cruisers, Gun-vessels, and Torpedo Gunboats)—1, *M Landrail*; 9, *Speedy*; 10, *Alarm*; 11, *Antelope*; 12, *Jaseur*; 13, *Circe*; 14, *Gossamer* 22, *Sharpshooter*; 23, *Skipjack*; 24, *Sheldrake*; 25, *Spanker*; 26, *Gleaner*; 27, *Raven Cailiope*; 35, *Curacoa*; 36, *Northampton*; 37, *Agincourt*; 38, *Minotaur*.

Line F (forty-eight Destroyers and Gunboats)—1, *Halcyon*; 2, *Lightning*; 3, *Havock*; 4, *Spitfire*; 13, *Ranger*; 14, *Research*; 15, *Triton*; 16, *Vivid*; 17, *Firequeen*; 18, *Albac Opossum*; 27, *Sparrowhawk*; 28, *Lynx*; 29, *Thrasher*; 30, *Skate*; 31, *Virago*; 32, *S* 39, *Sturgeon*; 40, *Spider*; 41, ——; 42, *Wanderer*; 43, *Liberty*; 44, *Martin*; 45, *Nau*

Twenty Torpedo Boats were anchored further to the right, near the Spit Fort accommodation was found for a very large number of yachts and other vessels.

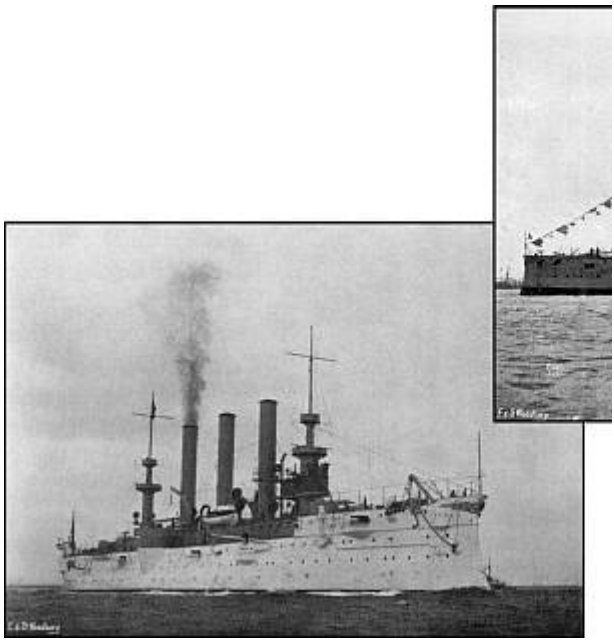
It was not destined, however, that the hundreds of thou afloat in the pleasure boats and who lined Southsea beach Wight overlooking Spithead, were to lose the most beautifu faded so faded the storm, and at a quarter-past nine o'clock up the ships was given by a single gun, the conditions for vi

as perfect as possible. To quote again a writer, Mr. G. W already much indebted:—"The thunderstorm was only a business, it went dutifully away, and left the field clear for sea front you could see the lights of the fleet like glow-worn there sounded a gun; and as I moved along Southsea Comm a ship of fire. A ship all made of fire—hull and funnels and tops. And then another, and another, and another. The flee the castle, ship after ship traced in fire against the blacknes they still came on—fresh wonders of grace and light and spl endlessly as in the daytime, till they became a confused gli the fleet and yet not the fleet. You could recognise almost a just as if it had been in day, only transmuted from steel ar Admirals still flew their flags as in the day, only to-nig bunting, but pure colour. The heavy hard fleet vanished, and picture of it magically painted in pure light.

THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP "FUJI."

Japan having so recently had experience of actual naval warfare, her representative at Spithead came in for a considerable amount of attention. Some of her officers had, indeed, taken part in the Battle of the Yalu.

From a Photograph] [*by Symonds & Co.*



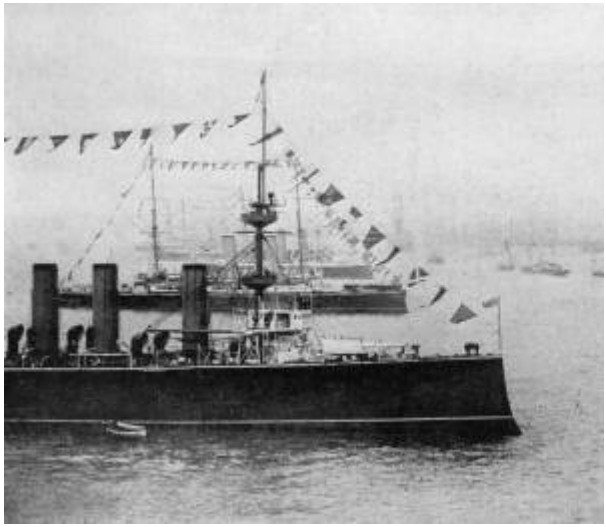
From a Photograph] [*by Symonds &*

THE UNITED STATES' CRUISE

This vessel attracted considerable attention on account of her peculiar sha wooden decks, and carries eight 8-inch guns in four turrets, forward, aft, and o tars to christen her "The Cement Factory."

"For three hours this miracle of brightness shone wondr eleven or so the Prince returned the second time as before thunder of salute after him. Then, as I stood on the high r clock struck twelve, and before my eyes the golden fleet va in a moment. You could just see it go.

"Here half a ship broken off, there masts and funnels ha all vanished, and nothing at all was left except the rigging more on the dark sea."



From a Photograph] [*by Wes*

THE NAVAL REVIEW: THE FI

Photographed from the Flagship of the Commander-in-Chief, the *Renown*. The n
line are the *Galatea*, *Aurora*,



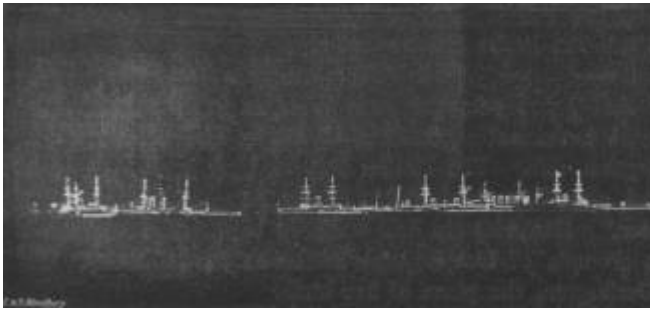
Fred. T. Jane]

THE FLEET ILLUMINATED: AS SEEN FROM TI

The Naval Review of 1897 was over. It had provided Colonial and foreign visitors, and it had taught a lesson tha the whole World, and was actually so learned. A great mili but on the seas our dominion was, and must ever be, ur admiration that arose from the Continental and American pr for this pre-eminence was recognised and allowed. If we had our foreign critics, both friendly and hostile, had been awa paramount condition of our national existence.

A circumstance that concerned the gallant men of the taken part in the Jubilee Procession must here be touched **Naval Review.** Strange as it may seem, there had been origina representation at the Naval Review of the Colonial contin part of the authorities occasioned a good deal of surprise, the columns of the London *Daily Mail*; but it was not until th the matter up in right good earnest that the authorities best proposed to charter a vessel and send the Colonials down

three days after the Review—it being somewhat artlessly would still be in position and the Review well over, our opportunity of examining the ships in detail! Needless to sa little favour with the *Daily Mail*, the *Globe*, and the other strenuously advocating the claims of our visitors. They ra with the result that at the eleventh hour the responsible difficulties—whatever they were—had been surmounte contingent were to see the Imperial fleet on the actual day and splendour. The fleet was again dressed and illuminated Coronation Day. Mention should be made of a little vessel, fi marks a new departure in marine engineering. This is the by steam turbines at 2,100 revolutions, accomplishing 32 or



From a Photograph] [*by A. T. Crane.*

THE FLEET ILLUMINATED: AS SEEN FROM THE SH

Owing to the necessity for a prolonged exposure, fireworks and search-lights photographic negative.



From a Photograph] [*by Argen*

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO HER BIRTHPLACE: THE SCENE

In the carriage with Her Majesty are the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Se the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, with a bouquet in her hands; the Mar daughter of the Vestry Clerk, from whom the Queen graciously accepted a magn

CHAPTER IV.

The Queen's Visit to Kensington—Garden Party at Buckingham Palac Battleship—The Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund—The Jubilee Me



N the Monday after the Review the Queen returned fron
She was received everywhere with enthusiastic greetings of
no mere conventional reception this. The Nation had realise
part their Queen had played in the building of the Empire, a
do her honour. Her Majesty had returned to London to atten
to be held in the grounds of Buckingham Palace in the
Paddington Station she visited Kensington, the place of her b

In front of St. Mary Abbott's Church, Kensington High S
received a splendid bouquet of roses at the hands of the Pri
to Kensington. Then the Marquis of Lorne presented the C
handed Her Majesty a loyal address, in which Kensington re
many Royal associations. The Queen's reply was cha
interesting in view of recent events:—

"I thank you for your loyal and kind address. It gives me
assurance of devotion and goodwill from the inhabitants
renew my associations with a place which, as the scene of
to the throne, has ever had, and will ever have, w
recollections." The Queen then drove on to the Palace, 10,0
National Anthem as she passed through Kensington Gardens.

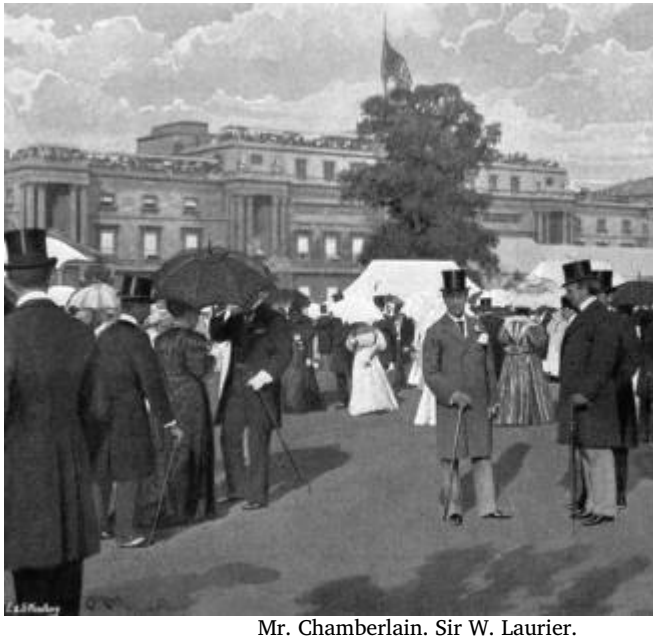


Lucien Davis, R.I.] [*Partly from a Photograph specially taken for this Wor*

HER MAJESTY'S GARDEN PARTY: INDIAN VISITC

The subsequent garden party in the gardens of Buckin most brilliant functions on record. The weather was beau unique attendance of Royal and other guests; the Colonial P whole of the special envoys of Foreign Powers and other **Garden Party at Buckingham Palace.** The grounds were opened short time the dresses of the ladies and the brilliant unifor into a moving blaze of colour. Her Majesty's guests amuse ways—a favourite form of diversion being a row on the P large number of boats in charge of picturesquely-attired Que

When Her Majesty had traversed the lawn, and Lord Lat people out to her, she moved to the entrance of her own eating strawberries, with a white apron—the strings of whic spread on her lap in the homeliest fashion.



Mr. Chamberlain. Sir W. Laurier.

A. Fairfax Muckley.] [*From a Photo by W. & D. Downey.*

HER MAJESTY'S GARDEN PARTY: THE SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES AN

The Naval Review had been an exhibition of our first there was nothing in the nature of boastfulness or arroga demonstration as could have been made by no other Power- Powers in combination. **Review at Aldershot.** The Military R was, of course, a much more modest affair, but the qua imparted a distinction to the function which went far to com numbers. Judged by Continental standards our Army is ins always command respect. Its traditions are splendid, a completely satisfactory. Some of the foreign Princes who we Aldershot on July 1 had seen ten times as many soldiers in that not one of them had ever seen a finer body, man for troops gathered together on Laffan's Plain. The presence from so many British Colonies added a significance to the have been paralleled at a Military Review anywhere else in t

About a quarter-past four o'clock the Queen drove up i
arranged in the shape of three sides of a great rectangle
centre of the vacant side. A Royal Salute was given, and the
The honour of marching in the van had been assigned v
troops, consisting of 434 cavalry, 184 artillery and engineers



From a Photograph] [*by H. N. King.*

HER MAJESTY PLANTING A TREE IN THE GROUNDS OF BUCKINGHAM PAL
JUBILEE, June 28, 1897.



From a Photograph] [*by H. N. King.*

HER MAJESTY'S WATERMEN.

The troops which followed represented almost every br
made a splendid show. But here, as in the Jubilee Pr
contingent attracted the greatest share of attention. To see
marching infantry in picturesque unfamiliar uniforms from
the same flag and serving the same Queen was to receive a
of the Empire. The red spaces on the map of the earth's
childhood's day to represent portions of our own Empire
vague one until we saw Canadian, Australian, and South Af
defence of their and our Queen, as much as of their own
brought home to us, with startling effect, how great is the b
great the privileges attaching to such citizenship—and ho
These men came to us, not in gratitude for any priceless a
upon them—for we have done nothing of the kind—but sim
same as ours, their traditions the same, and their sympath
take care of ourselves; but who shall say that the Old Count
strong, right arms of her children across the seas?

That our Colonial troops are not merely ornamental sol
at the meeting which ended on July 10, amply proved, if
and marching had not proved it before. Though for the mo
new Lee-Metford rifle, they secured the Kolapore Cup, an

record scores, held their own against the picked marksmen c
Army.

The Review was brought to an end with the defiling pa
effect was produced when the infantry gave the Royal salu
accord into shouts of cheering—bonnets and busbies bein
waved frantically on bayonet points. The Queen returned t
and the Jubilee celebrations proper were over.



From a Photograph] Her Majesty's Carria

THE ALDERSHOT REVIEW: MARCH PA

On Saturday, July 10, a dinner was given at the St. Geor
honour of the Colonial Premiers, five of whom were prese
assembled; but the occasion would not have merited mentic
reign, had it not been for a speech made by the Right Hon
the Admiralty. **Gift of a Battleship.** In language, the very
attention from the first—coming as it did from the mos

Salisbury's Cabinet—Mr. Goschen announced that he had t from Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, representing the Government words were:—

"To-day I have had an interesting scene, a simple scer home to all of you. I received the present of an ironclad at t (Loud cheers.) There was no ceremonial, there was no great of trumpets; but Sir Gordon Sprigg simply came to the Fir told him that the Cape Colony was prepared to place an irc disposal of the Empire. (Cheers.) I thank him on behalf of th on behalf of the Government, and I thank him also on beh which the Cape Colony is so distinguished a part. That offe accompanied by no conditions; but it is proposed that that sl side with those sister ships, paid for by the British taxpay seen at Spithead. (Hear, hear.) No conditions attach to it; it to the power of the British Empire." (Cheers.)

This statement evoked expressions of great enthusias dined at the St. George's Club that night; the next morning The zenith of the Jubilee celebrations of 1897 was reached come forward and presented to the Crown the most magnifi any record! Jewels and gold and the richest products o showered on our Empress-Queen until her palaces have b offerings; but that of the Government and people of Cap much as they outvalue the treasures of ordinary men. however, but the spirit of the givers touched the heart of th most visionary dreams had Imperialists contemplated su Sentiment, so often and so thoughtlessly derided, had calculations of the "practical" politician, and the foundat Saxon Empire had been laid.

A. Prince of Wales. B. Duke of Coburg. C. Duke of Conna



S. Begg.] [*By permission of the proprietors*

PRESENTATION OF JUBILEE MEDALS BY H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES TO T
July 3; THE NEW SOUTH WALES LANCER

There are a few other features of the Jubilee celebr
before this narrative is brought to a close. Chief among t
scheme for establishing the London hospitals on a firm
charitable project in a year made memorable by many such
February 6, when a thousand Jubilee plans were being c
Prince's own wishes in the matter had appeared in the nev
Hospital Fund. His Royal Highness began by saying that the
express an opinion as to the form any celebrations might
declaration on the part of Her Majesty, His Royal Highness f
inhabitants of London a scheme very dear to his heart. Brie
such a sum of money should be secured, in the form prefe
should suffice to free the London hospitals of debt for ever.

of from £100,000 to £150,000 was necessary.



From a Photograph] [*by Thiele, Chancery Lane.*

DEFENDERS OF THE EMPIRE.

The following forces are represented by the above group: Borneo Dyak Police, Sierra Leone Force, Victoria Mounted Rifles, Hausas (Sergeant of).



From a Photograph] [*by Lafayette.*

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN FORREST,

PREMIER OF WEST AUSTRALIA.

Born near Bunbury, W.A., 1847, educated at Perth, entered Survey Department 1865, and has commanded several expeditions into the interior besides surveying much of the Colony. Commissioner of Crown Lands, Surveyor-General and Member of Executive and Legislative Councils 1883–1890, Premier and Treasurer of the first Ministry under responsible government 1890.



From a Photograph] [*by Elliott & Fry.*

THE RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD BRADDON,

PREMIER OF TASMANIA,

Is a Cornishman. Born in 1829, and educated at University College. In his eighteenth year he went to Calcutta and made himself famous as a tiger-hunter. In the Mutiny he served with a regiment he had himself raised, and was mentioned in despatches. He held many offices in India, and in 1878 retired on a pension and went to Tasmania, where, twelve months later, he entered the Colonial House of Assembly. He was Leader of the Opposition in 1886–87, and Minister of Lands, Works, and Education, 1887–88. He was for six years Agent-General for Tasmania, and in 1894 became Premier of that Colony. Miss M. E. Braddon, the novelist, is his sister.

At the time of sending these pages to press, it is no
Highness's wishes have been realised; but it is stated that
collected to relieve the hospitals permanently of some of
device, characteristic of the age, was resorted to to swell th
Hospital Stamps were issued under authority, and sold at 2
expensive one being of a red colour and the less expen
representing Charity, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, occupies th
legend "1837: The Queen's Commemoration, 1897" runs alo
appear the words, "Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund, Albert E
being a facsimile of His Royal Highness's handwriting. The
prodigious, but until the Hospital Fund's accounts are mad
judge how far philatelists all over the world availed themsel
these unique specimens to their collections. The dies from
were printed were subsequently destroyed in the presence
Bank of England. Another happy idea was the publicatio
authorised by the Prince of Wales, of the Jubilee Procession
sold at a shilling a copy, was admirably illustrated. The enti
Hospital Fund.



From a Photograph] [*by Hughes & Mullins, Ryde.*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN THE DRESS WORN BY HER IN THE DIAMOND JUBILEE PROCESSION.

The commemoration medals struck to celebrate the Di bought up by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. They we things ever issued from the Royal Mint, though the small si sadly with the effect of the design. **The Jubilee Medals.** The p gold, £13; small gold, £2; large silver, 10*s.*; small silver, 1*s.*; happy idea to give on the reverse of the medals the Quee appeared on the coinage for 1837 to 1887. The choice of th in dextera ejus et in sinistra gloria"—could not have be literature had been searched through. The head, by Brock, 1892, is undoubtedly the most satisfactory likeness of the Qu coinage. In the gold medals the metal was unpolished, an covered with a thin coating of platinum, the burnished a coinage being thus avoided, much to the advantage of the d was of the purest quality, and it is interesting to note that

worth of gold in the £13 medal.

Innumerable publications relating to the Jubilee were *Illustrated London News*' special number was a triumph of Number" of the London *Daily Mail* was, as its name indica and found a ready sale at 6*d.* a copy.

THE THRONE ROOM, BUCKI
From a Photograph] [*by*



THE WHITE DRAWING ROOM, BUC



From a Photograph] [*by Lafayette.*

THE RIGHT HON. H. ESCOMBE, Q.C.,

PREMIER OF NATAL.

Born in London in 1838 and educated at St. Paul's School. He went to Natal in 1859, and entered the Colonial Parliament in 1872; nominated to Executive Council, 1880. Attorney-General, 1893. Prime Minister, Attorney-General, and Minister of Education, 1897.



From Photo] [*by H. N. King.*

A. BLACK, V.C.

Sergeant W. J. Gordon, 1st West India Regiment, obtained the Victoria Cross for interposing his body and receiving a bullet intended for his superior officer.

Reviewing the Jubilee celebrations as a whole it is impo
leading characteristic of them all—their complete success. '
honour everything was done, was delighted with all; her su
enjoyed themselves hugely; not a single accident dimmed th
London; the Procession was the most splendid ever witne
transcended in magnificence anything of the kind recorded i
the Review at Aldershot was a triumph for our brave little
was the exaltation of national sentiment manifested at this
suddenly discovered that we belonged to a very great Empi
thought of it. When we saw the Colonial Premiers and the
for the first time that we were co-heirs with them to a
imaginations were kindled. Our political views widened ou
we were Conservatives and Liberals no longer, but Imperi
from the Colonies themselves to declare ourselves Imperialis
hundred signs. The offer of a battleship from the Cape Col
signs, but it was only one of many. The Colonial Prime M

messages of affection from the great new Britains they rep
instances their proposals shadowed forth measures of great
Canada, in particular, offered a considerable reduction of
reception of Canadian goods on terms which have hitherto
the existence of commercial treaties between this country an
asked, in fact, for liberty to trade with this country on ter
both ourselves and Canada; and in promptly giving noti
referred to, Lord Salisbury's Government accorded to Cana
first practical step towards solving the fiscal difficulties
Imperial federation. The exhortation of the great bard wh
spirit of the Victorian age seemed now for the first time to
heart of the nation:

"Sons, be welded each and all,
Into one imperial whole;
One with Britain, heart and soul!
One Life, one Flag, one Fleet, one Throne."

It is well that this first great reunion of the Anglo-Saxon
on the occasion of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee Commem
may live to see another and even greater Jubilee, anoth
scattered members of her Empire!

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.



THE JUBILEE MED

(Transcriber's note: 56n



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THE JUBILEE HYMN.

APPOINTED TO BE USED IN ALL CHURCHES AND CHAPE
ON SUNDAY JUNE 20, 1897.

Written by the late Bishop of Wakefield.Set to Music by Sir Arthur Sullivan.
(*Facsimile of the Original MS.*)

O King of kings, Whose reign of old
Hath been from everlasting,
Before Whose throne their crowns of gold
The white-rob'd saints are casting;
While all the shining courts on high
With Angel songs are ringing,
Oh let Thy children venture nigh,
Their lowly homage bringing.

2For every heart, made glad by Thee,
With thankful praise is swelling;
And every tongue, with joy set free,
Its happy theme is telling.
Thou hast been mindful of Thine own,
And lo! we come confessing—
'Tis Thou hast dower'd our queenly throne
With sixty years of blessing.

3Oh Royal heart, with wide embrace
For all her children yearning!
Oh happy realm, such mother-grace
With loyal love returning!
Where England's flag flies wide unfurl'd,
All tyrant wrongs repelling;
God make the world a better world
For man's brief earthly dwelling!

4Lead on, O Lord, Thy people still,
New grace and wisdom giving,
To larger love, and purer will,
And nobler heights of living.
And, while of all Thy love below

They chant the gracious story,
Oh teach them first Thy Christ to know,
And magnify His glory. *Amen.*

The Portraits of Author and Composer are from Photog London, and Kilpatrick, Belfast.



The asterisk (*) indicates an illustration or a footnote to an illus

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ERRATA.

The following corrections have been made in a portion of the

pp. 62, 63, date of closing of Great Exhibition *should be* "Oct

p. 65, fifth line from bottom, date of fire at Houses of Parliar

p. 71, last line, *for* "died out" *read* "almost died out"

p. 77, sixth line from bottom, *for* "oppressor" *read* "opposer"

p. 90, first line of note beneath upper illustration *should rea*
Sovereign to Paris since Henry VI. was crowned there,'

p. 119, title to first illustration *should read* "Sydney Harbour,

FOOTNOTES

[A] Who had recently taken the place of the old
nicknamed Peelers after Sir Robert Peel.

[B] The Tory Party had by this time adopted the t
a term first applied to them by Wilson Croker in the

January 1830, wherein he mentions his attachment
Tory, but which might, with more propriety, be ca
Party." The Charter of Conservatism was never more
by Sir Robert Peel, who, speaking at Merchant Taylo
"My object for some years past has been to lay the f
party which, existing in the House of Commons, and
from the popular will, should diminish the risk and
collisions between the two branches of the legislatur

[C] During eight months of 1839 wheat was upwa
Last year (1896) it was 24*s.*

[D] Daniel O'Connell's parody referring to Colone
Member for Lincoln, and two other Colonels in Parli
be forgotten:—

"Three Colonels in three distant counties born,
Sligo, Armagh, and Lincoln did adorn,
The first in matchless impudence surpassed
The next in bigotry—in both, the last.
The force of nature could no further go:
To beard the third, she shaved the other two."

Colonel Sibthorp was distinguished, in days whe
all but universal, by an immense beard and moustach

[E] This Act was repealed in 1871.

[F] There were at that time two offices in the Go
Secretary of State for War, who was the Duke of N
the Secretary at War, Mr. Sidney Herbert.

[G] Sir Henry Lawrence was brother of Sir John
Lord Lawrence, Governor-General of India.

[H] Her Royal Highness's full baptismal names ar
Maria Charlotte Louisa Julia.

[I] See page 217.

[J] See page 210.

[K] Dress of black moiré silk with panels of pale g

in silver; cape of black chiffon, with white lace embroidery. Black bonnet, ornamented with jet and white acacia and ostrich feathers, and diamond aigre

Transcriber's Note

Simple typographical errors were corrected.

Punctuation and spelling were made c predominant preference was found in this book; not changed.

Some illustrations have been repositioned and overlapped each other are presented separately h were missing in the source.

Identifying names in some captions have bee keys and corresponding explanations; when the numeric keys, they have been retained.

Sidenotes appear approximately where they oc Depending on the display device, they may be slightly smaller than the main text, with a shaded b appear at the left margin or mid-line.

Footnotes have been moved to the end of this e

The Index only covers pages 1-192. In th appeared immediately after the Preface, but has end of this eBook.

In the original book, the Errata section appear

the Index, and has been moved, with the Index eBook.

Index entry for “Press, the” refers to non- Changed here to ‘190’.

Table of Contents added by Transcriber.

Page 153, second illustration: plates nu sequence.

Page 175: some numbers in the Key are uncle

Page 181: in illustration caption, “Victoria “Victoria Melita,” as it is in the illustration caption on

Page 213: The number “6” in “about 600 Me poorly in the source.

Playable music on page 240:

The apparent scratched out notation ir have been ignored.

The Plagal Cadence (A-men chord) at has been transcribed as breves instead authenticity.

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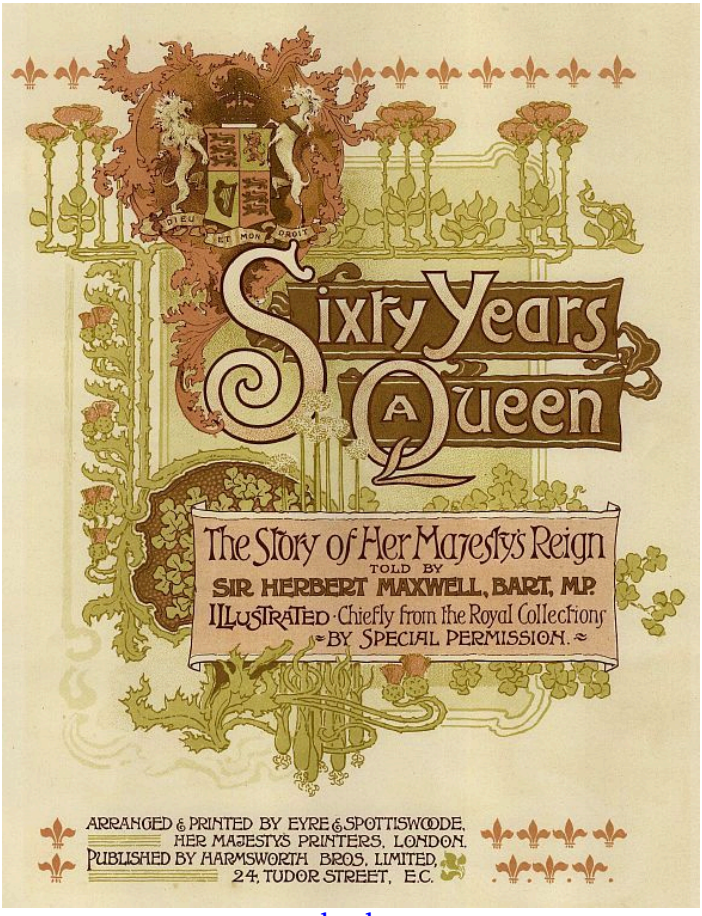
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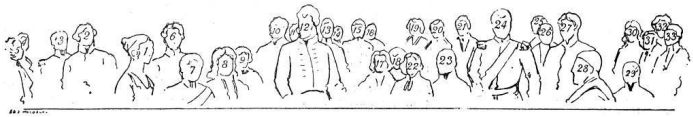
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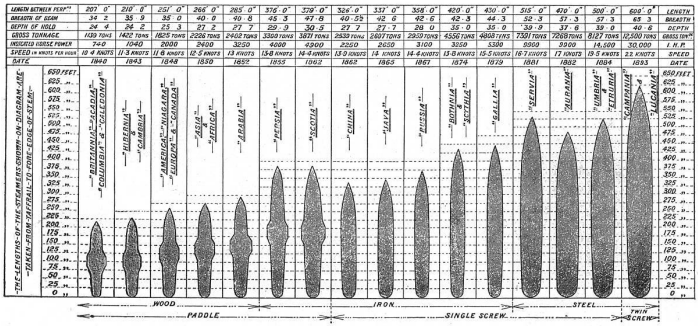
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The Story of Her Majesty's Reign
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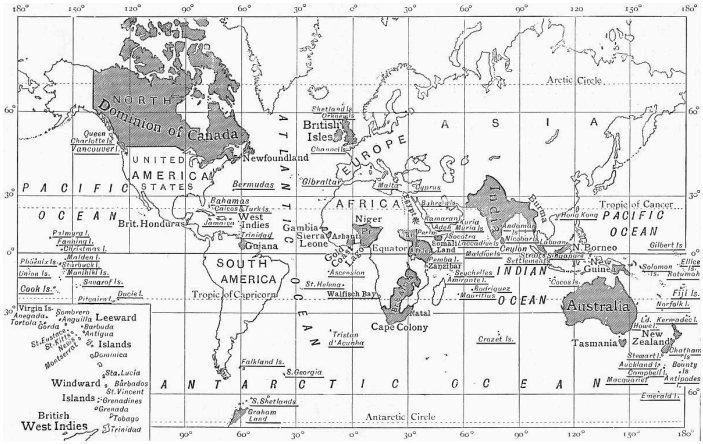
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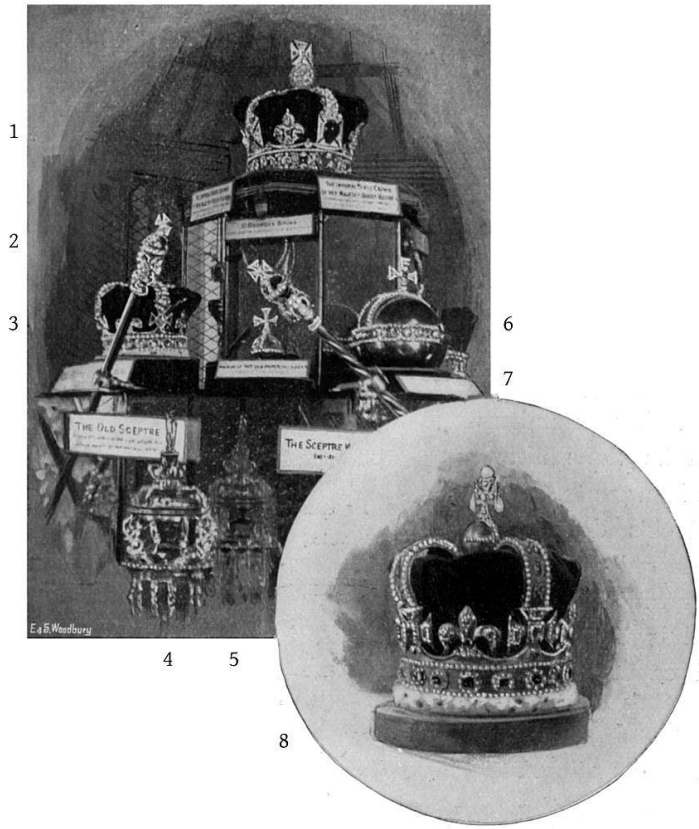
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"THE HEIGHTS OF THE STEAMERS SHOWN ON DIAGRAM ARE TAKEN FROM FOOTFALL TO FORE EDGE OF FUNNEL"
LENGTH BETWEEN PERPS
BREADTH OF BEAM
DEPTH OF HOLD
GROSS TONNAGE
INDICATED HORSE POWER
SPEED IN KNOTS PER HOUR
DATE
LENGTH
BREADTH
DEPTH
GROSS TONS
I. H. P.
SPEED
DATE
650 FEET
625
600
575
550
525
500
475
450
425
400
375
350
325
300
275
250
225
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175
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100
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0
"COLUMBIA" "VICTORIA"
"BRITANNIA"
"CAMBRIA"
"AMERICA" "ATLANTIC"
"EUROPA" "ARABIA"
"ASIA" "ATRATO"
"ARABIA"
"PERSIA"
"SCOTIA"
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IRON
STEEL
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SINGLE SCREW
TWIN SCREW

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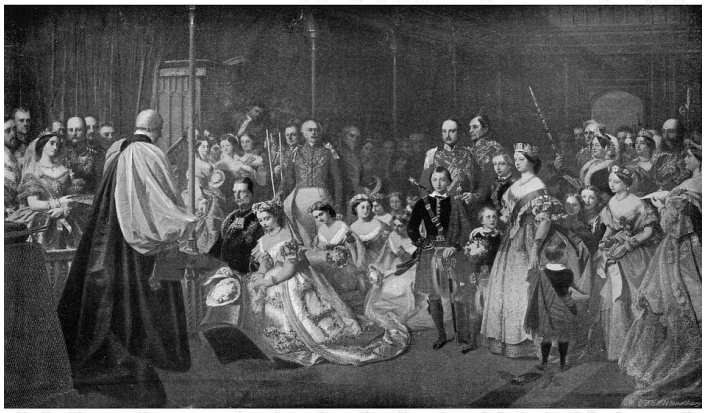

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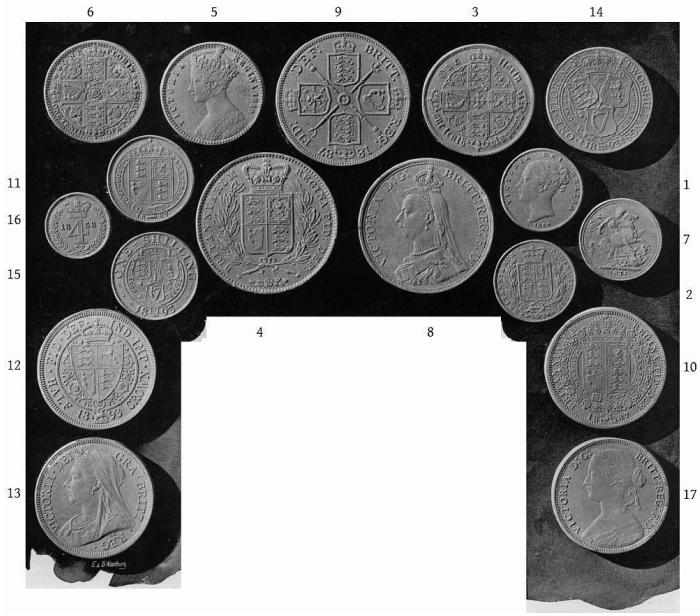
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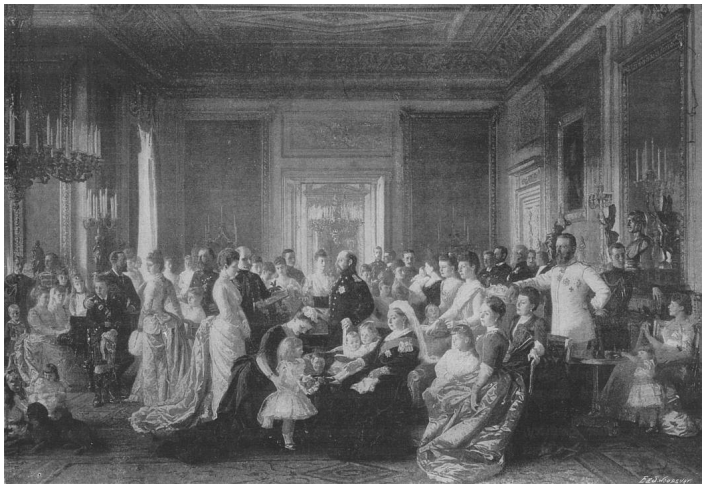
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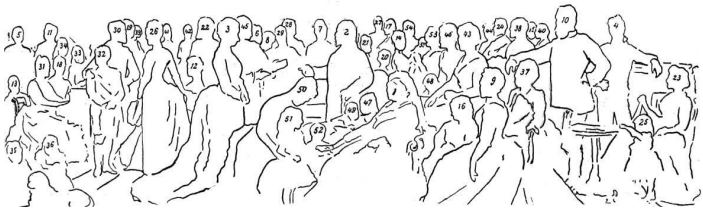
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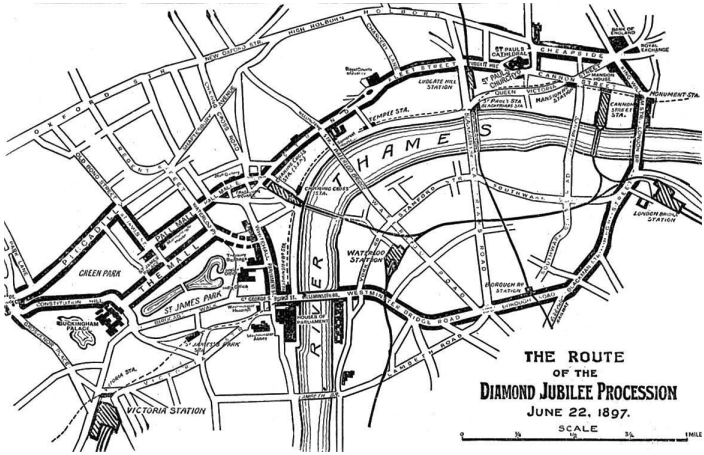
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GREEN PARK
ST JAMES' PARK
BUCKINGHAM PALACE
VICTORIA STATION
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE
WATERLOO BRIDGE
BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE
TEMPLE STA.
MONUMENT STA.
THE ROUTE
OF THE
DIAMOND JUBILEE PROCESSION
JUNE 22, 1897.
SCALE

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O King of Kings.
THE JUBILEE HYMN.
APPOINTED TO BE USED IN ALL CHURCHES AND CHAPELS
ON SUNDAY JUNE 20, 1897.
Written by the late BISHOP OF WAKEFIELD.
Set to Music by SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN.
(Facsimile of the Original MS.)
Stately
King of kings, Whose reign of old
Hath been from everlasting,
Before Whose throne their crowns of gold
The white-rob'd saints are casting;
While all the shining courts on high
With Angel songs are ringing,
Oh let Thy children venture nigh,
Their lowly homage bringing.
2 For every heart, made glad by Thee,
With thankful praise is swelling;
And every tongue, with joy set free,
Its happy theme is telling.
Thou hast been mindful of Thine own,
And lo! we come confessing—
'Tis Thou hast dower'd our queenly throne
With sixty years of blessing.
3 Oh Royal heart, with wide embrace
For all her children yearning!
Oh happy realm, such mother-grace
With loyal love returning!
Where England's flag flies wide unfurl'd,
All tyrant wrongs repelling;
God make the world a better world
For man's brief earthly dwelling!
4 Lead on, O Lord, Thy people still,
New grace and wisdom giving,
To larger love, and purer will,
And nobler heights of living.
And, while of all Thy love below
They chant the gracious story,
Oh teach them first Thy Christ to know,
And magnify His glory. Amen.
The Portraits of Author and Composer are from Photographs by Window and Grove, London, and Kilpatrick, Belfast.

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