

was illuminated, and the Rhine was made one vast feu-de-joh.

The Queen gave birth, at Buckingham Palace on the 25th of May, 1846, to her third daughter, Princess Helena, afterwards Princess Christian. The infant Princess was christened at Buckingham Palace on the 25th of July in the names of "Helena Augusta Victoria."

The year 1847 opened very gloomily. The commercial depression from which the country had been suffering had been further aggravated, while the ravages of the potato disease had reduced the people of Ireland to a terrible condition of starvation and disease.

The year 1848 was one of great upheaval amongst the States of Europe. France was the first to feel the force of the revolutionary movement.

The effects of the revolutionary spirit were felt in other countries—Italy, Spain, Prussia and Austria; but in Belgium the attempts to incite the people against the monarchy proved abortive, and the throne of her Majesty's uncle remained secure.

In the midst of the general solicitude for the peace of England during this time of convulsion the Queen was delivered of her fourth daughter, the Princess Louise. The royal infant was christened at Buckingham Palace on the 13th of May following, receiving the names of Louise Caroline Alberta, the first being the name of the child's grandmother on the father's side, and the last being the feminine form of her father's name.

The Queen prorogued Parliament in person on the 5th of September, and on the afternoon of the same day her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accom-



PRINCE CONSORT AND THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

panied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Prince Alfred, embarked in the royal yacht at Woolwich for Scotland.

Parliament was opened by the Queen in person on the 2nd of February, and, in addition to his reference to the continued Irish distress at home, the Royal Speech lamented that a formidable rebellion had broken out in the Punjab. The war proceeded with disastrous consequences, and although the fiercely contested battle of Chillianwallah left the British masters of the field, the Sikhs inflicted terrible losses upon our troops.

A pleasing international incident occurred in December, when the Queen accepted from the American people the gift of the Resolute, one of the English ships which went to the North Seas in search of Sir John Franklin. It had been abandoned in the ice, but had been discovered by an American vessel and conveyed across the Atlantic refitted.

The Queen's fifth daughter, and last and ninth child, was born at Buckingham Palace, on the 14th of April, 1857. The infant Princess received the names of Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora.

Many domestic events occurred during the year 1859. The Prince of Wales went out to Canada, and had a most successful progress through the Dominion, with a visit to the American President at Washington. It was arranged that Prince Alfred should also visit a distant English colony, and land at the Cape of Good Hope.

It was hoped that these visits would strengthen still further the friendly bonds existing between England and her dependencies.

A profound and melancholy interest attaches to all the details published by Sir Theodore Martin concerning the illness and death of the Prince Consort. Death often strikes waywardly; it takes those who desire to live, and leaves those who are ready to die.

But the last hope was at length abandoned. Not long before the end came, the Queen bent over her husband and said in German: "It is your little wife. The dying man recognized the voice, and answered by bowing his head and kissing the Queen. The sands of life were now rapidly running out. The Queen retired into the next room to weep, but she was soon sent for again into the chamber of death. She knelt by her husband's side, holding his hand, their children also kneeling around. Sir Charles Phipps, the Dean of Windsor, and the Prince's favorite German valet Lohlein, reverently watched for the end. The Prince died at a quarter to eleven o'clock, thus passing, in his forty-third year, "where beyond these voices there is peace."

Her Majesty was again and again urged to leave Windsor before the funeral, but she wept bitterly, and said her subjects were never advised to leave their homes or the remains of those lost to them. It was only when the safety of her children was pleaded as a means of giving them immunity from the fever, that she was prevailed upon to leave Windsor and repair to Osborne. Attired in her deepest widow's mourning, she set out in the strictest privacy, accompanied only by the Prince of Wales and the Princesses Alice and Helena.

for the Duke had in a measure held to wards her the triple capacity of father, hero and friend. In the plenitude of her grief, and with an exaggeration of language which will be understood in consequence, she spoke of him as "England's, or rather Britain's, pride, her glory, her hero, the greatest man she had ever produced."

The eighth child of her Majesty, and her fourth son, was born at Buckingham Palace on the 7th of April. He was named Leopold George Duncan Albert, the first name being after King Leopold, the second after the King of Hanover, and the fourth after Prince Albert. The third name was a compliment to Scotland.

Not long after this war was declared against Russia, and on a cold March morning a painfully interesting incident was witnessed in front of Buckingham Palace, when the Fusiliers marched past, cheering the Queen heartily. Her Majesty was much touched over the farewell to her gallant troops, now setting out for the East. There were many sorrowing friends to bid good-bye to the soldiers. High and low felt the grief of parting, and amongst the former was the Duchess of Cambridge, who bade farewell to her son, now the Commander-in-Chief. Some days later the Queen went to Spithead, to view the magnificent fleet under Sir Charles Napier, before it sailed for the Baltic.

All the interest of the country now centered in the war news, the Queen sharing the feeling of anxiety in all its intensity. In October came the ever-memorable charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, and on the 5th of November the brilliant but costly victory of Inkermann. Then ensued a disastrous period of mismanagement in the Crimea. Her Majesty thus wrote to Lord Raglan: "The sad privations of the army, the bad weather, and the constant sickness, are causes of the deepest concern and anxiety to the Queen and Prince. The heavier her noble troops are, the more patiently and heroically they bear all their trials and sufferings, the more miserable we feel as their long continuance. The Queen trusts that Lord Raglan will be very strict in seeing that no unnecessary privations are incurred by any negligence of those whose duty it is to watch over their wants." But the serious blundering and mismanagement continued, and the only light in the gloom was the noble-hearted service rendered by Florence Nightingale and the ladies who went out with her to the East as nurses.

Her Majesty felt so keenly the hardships endured by the troops and the prolonged siege of Sebastopol, that when Lord Cardigan returned to England and visited her at Windsor, one of the royal children said to him: "You must hurry back to Sebastopol and take it, else it will kill mama!" A motion for a Sebastopol inquiry was brought forward in the House of Commons by Mr. Roebuck, and this led to the dissolution of the Ministry. Lord Palmerston formed a new Government, and prosecuted the war with vigor. On the 2nd of March Europe was startled by the news of the death of the Emperor Nicholas, an event due as much to the failure of his plans in the Crimea as to the chilling influences of the "Generals, January and February."

The Queen and the Prince visited the wounded soldiers at Chatham on the 3rd of March.

In April the Emperor and Empress of the French arrived at Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen.

A second Council relating to the Crimean War was held at Windsor on the 20th of April. The Queen was present, and took such a profound interest in public affairs, that she said it was one of the most interesting scenes she was ever present at, and one which she would not have missed for the world. The Emperor and Empress left on the 21st, and the Prince Consort escorted them to Dover.

On the 18th of August her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, went over to France on a visit to the Emperor and Empress. Never since the infant Henry VI. was crowned at Paris in 1423, had an English Sovereign been seen in the beautiful French capital.

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and genuine mourning for the "blameless Prince." This is not the place in which to attempt an exhaustive estimate of the character of the Prince Consort. But it has been well remarked that his influence for good, alike in the affairs of State, over public morals, and over the sentiments and conduct of private life—his interest in the arts, in the sciences, and in those manufactures into which art and science enter as vivifying forces, were ever alive, ever present, and ever most beneficially exerted. He was wise and temperate in his judgment of public events; and he influenced the counsels of a great nation in its relations with foreign states by a love of order united with an equal love of freedom. In private life he was deservedly beloved. While the Sovereign mourned the counsellor, the wife sorrowed for the tender and affectionate husband and the children who had profited so much by his love and guidance, have since risen up to "call his memory blessed." No man could well exchange worlds under happier conditions.

Later Years of the Reign. The earliest occasion on which her Majesty attended any State ceremony after the death of the Prince Consort was on the 6th of February, 1866, when she opened the first session of her seventh Parliament. The event attracted much attention, and gave great satisfaction.

In October the Queen evinced her interest in the sanitary concerns of the people by opening the fine new water-works at Aberleith.

The Queen again came forth from her seclusion in February, 1867, when she once more opened Parliament in person. The Reform question was the all-absorb-



THE QUEEN.

ing one occupying the public attention and before the session closed the Conservative Government succeeded in carrying a measure which provided for a large extension of the suffrage.

On the 20th of May her Majesty in person laid the first stone of the Hall of Arts and Science at Kensington Gore. This important edifice, which is now known as the Royal Albert Hall, was to be available for the following objects: Congresses, both national and international, for purposes of science and art; performances of music, distributions of prizes by public bodies, conversations for the promotion of science and art, agricultural, horticultural, and industrial exhibitions, and displays of pictures and sculpture. The ceremony at the laying of the foundation-stone was of an imposing character.

In February, 1868, her Majesty received an address of loyalty and affection from the Irish residents in London, a demonstration evoked by the Fenian conspiracy and the Clerkenwell outrage. The address was signed by 22,603 persons.

On the 13th of May the Queen laid the foundation stone of the new buildings for St. Thomas's Hospital, and in her reply to the address presented her she referred to the founding of the Hospital by her royal predecessor Edward VI., and to the interest which her late husband always took in it. She also alluded to the fortunate preservation of her son, the Duke of Edinburgh, from the hand of an assassin. In Windsor Park, on the 20th of June, there was a review of 27,000 Volunteers by the Queen, the day being observed as a holiday by most of the public offices and large business establishments of London.

The Queen visited the City of London the 6th of November, 1869, for the purpose of opening the new bridge over the Thames at Blackfriars, and the new viaduct over the Fleet Valley from Holborn Hill to Newgate Street. The citizens of London gave a warm welcome to their Sovereign after her prolonged absence from their midst.

Another very interesting ceremony was witnessed in May, 1870, when the Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, formally opened the new buildings erected for the University of London in Burlington Gardens.

Her Majesty's stay at Balmoral in 1869 had been diversified by a most enjoyable visit of ten days to Inverrossachs, from which point the royal party explored some of the most beautiful lake scenery in Scotland. The visit to Balmoral in the autumn of 1870 was marked by a happy incident of another description. On the 3rd of October the Princess Louise became engaged to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll. The engagement took place during a walk from the Glassalt Shiel to the Dhu Loch.

The year 1871 was a very anxious one for the Queen, as during its course another daughter left the parental roof on her marriage, while before it closed the life of the Prince of Wales was in imminent danger.

Her Majesty opened Parliament in person on the 9th of February. The royal speech, however, was read by the Lord Chancellor, and as he proceeded the Queen sat with eyes cast down and perfectly still, a slight movement of her fan being all that was at any time perceptible. The chief home topics of interest were the approaching marriage of the Princess Louise and the agitation for army reform, which ultimately ended in the abolition of purchase.

Her Majesty opened the Royal Albert

Hall on the 2th of March. In the presence of the members of the Royal Family, the chief officers of State, and a large and distinguished assembly, consisting of some 8,000 persons. On the entrance of the Queen the whole audience rose to receive her, and remained standing while the National Anthem was performed.

A strange and chequered career came to a close in January, 1873, when the Emperor Napoleon died after much physical suffering at Chislehurst. Messages of sympathy with the Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial were sent by the Queen and various European Sovereigns.

On the 2nd of April the Queen paid a visit to Victoria Park, and her appearance in the East End was welcomed with great enthusiasm by large crowds of her poorer subjects, who lined both sides of the thoroughfares. It seemed as though every court and alley of this densely populated portion of the metropolis had poured forth all its occupants of both sexes, who vied with each other in their demonstrations of loyalty.

It had been announced that the Queen would open Parliament in person in February, 1875, but the alarming illness of her youngest son, Prince Leopold, prevented her from carrying out her design. The Prince had been seized with typhoid fever during the Christmas vacation at Osborne (though the disease had been contracted at Oxford University), and for a long time a fatal termination was feared to his illness. Happily, however, he eventually recovered.

The Queen made many public appearances in 1876. Early in February she opened Parliament in person, and on the 25th of the same month attended a State concert given at the Albert Hall, when she was accompanied by the Princesses of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, and received by the Duke of Edinburgh. On the 7th of March her Majesty opened a new wing of the London Hospital, which had been built by the Grocers' Company at a cost of £20,000. The statue of the Prince Consort in the Albert Memorial was unveiled on the 9th, without any ceremony. This splendid recognition of a Queen's affection and a nation's gratitude was now complete.

On the 2nd of May she reviewed the troops at Aldershot; the march past took place in the midst of a violent hailstorm. On the 13th the Queen opened a loan collection of scientific instruments at South Kensington Museum; and on the 27th her birthday was kept in London with more than customary public rejoicings in honor of the Prince of Wales's return from India.

The Albert memorial at Edinburgh was unveiled by the Queen with great ceremony on the 17th of August.

Her Majesty again opened Parliament in person on the 8th of February, 1877. The year was comparatively uneventful at home, and in September the Queen visited Loch Maree, staying at the Loch Maree Hotel for a week, and greatly enjoying the magnificent scenery which Ross-shire affords.

On the 20th of April the Queen held an investiture of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India at Windsor Castle.

The Marquis of Lorne, who had been appointed Governor-General of Canada, sailed for the Dominion in November, accompanied by the Princess Louise. The heartiest good wishes followed them in their new sphere.

A severe gap was made in the Royal Family in December by the death of the lamented Princess Alice. Some time before, diphtheria had broken out in the Darmstadt household, and every member of it was attacked in succession. Princess Marie, who was only four years old, died on the 16th of November.

The Queen opened Parliament in person on the 5th of February, 1880, and on the ensuing 25th of March left England for Baden Baden and Darmstadt.

On the 18th of November the Queen reviewed in St. James's Park about 8,000 troops of all arms who had recently returned from service in Egypt. Three days later the Queen distributed Egyptian war medals to the generals and representatives of various branches of the service at Windsor; and she also delivered a brief address to those present. On the 24th she held an investiture of orders conferred for distinguished service in Egypt.

The year 1883 was an uneventful one in the life of the Queen as regards public appearances; but in March her subjects learnt with regret that she had sustained a somewhat severe accident. It appears that while her Majesty was at Windsor Castle she slipped upon some stairs, and, falling, sprained her knee. The accident was at first regarded as of slight consequence, but it became the source of much pain and inconvenience. Eventually these ill effects passed away, but not until the expiration of a year from the time of the accident.

A great trial befell her Majesty in 1884 by the untoward death of her youngest son, the Duke of Albany. From his childhood upward the Prince had been of delicate health.

The Queen once more opened Parliament in person in January, 1886. She was received with deafening shouts of welcome by the crowds assembled along the route from Buckingham Palace to Westminster.

On the 24th of March the Queen laid the foundation-stone of the new Medical Examination Hall of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, on the Victoria Embankment. Her Majesty was accompanied by Princess Christian and Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and appeared to be in very good health. She was evidently much gratified at the many marks of respect and loyalty paid to her by the people. The ceremony took place in a spacious pavilion, holding about 1,000 persons.

On the 30th of June the Queen opened the Royal Holloway College for Women at Mount Lee, Egham.

On June 20, 1887, the Queen once more made a state progress through her great capital to attend a special service at Westminster Abbey in honor of the semi-centennial anniversary of her accession to the throne. Every reigning house in the world sent either members of their families or great dignitaries to represent them at the ceremony.

The Royal Jubilee of 1897 will recall the memorable events of a memorable period in British history. The Queen's reign is coincident with the most surprising progress at home and abroad. It has been the age of railways, of trans-oceanic steaming, and of the telegraph; of free trade, parliamentary reform, and the abolition of the Corn Laws. There has been no stagnation, not even for a brief period, in the arts and sciences. While some people have risen and others have fallen during the last sixty years, the English race has continued to spread and multiply, and to exhibit evidences of its vitality in all quarters of the world. With much of this progress, and the at-

tachment of the nation to constitutional liberty, the name of the Queen is inextricably associated. The historian of the future will add to the language of the poet, and say:—

"Her Court was pure, her life serene; God gave her peace, her land repose. A thousand claims to reverence closed In her as mother, wife, and queen."

The late Earl of Carlisle once happily observed that the glories of her Majesty's reign were "the glories of peace, of industry, of commerce, and of genius; of justice made more accessible; of education made more universal; of virtue more honored; of religion more beloved; of holding forth the earliest gospel light to the unawakened nations; the glories that arise from gratitude for benefits conferred; and the blessings of a loyal and chivalrous because a contented people."

Through years of revolution abroad, of shock and change, of wars and popular tumults, we have seen the Sovereign of England conspicuously manifesting the influence and power of virtue, and bearing a name untouched by any suspicion

and unblemished by any reproach. Notwithstanding the "fierce light that beats upon a throne," the character of the Sovereign has borne the test of that light, and has enshrined itself in the hearts of her people. It is considerations like these which have made her reign as noble as it has been illustrious, and they must invest her jubilee with a double interest and significance. We therefore close with an aspiration that will find an echo in the breast of every Englishman, be his political opinions or abstract theories of government what they may: for years to come, whether at the festive board or at public celebrations, at home or abroad, on land or on sea, may Britons be able to raise the loyal and affectionate cry of "God save the Queen!"

EVENTS OF HER REIGN.

How History was Made During Victoria's Occupancy of the Throne. Although Victoria's reign was essentially one of peace, it was in no sense an uneventful one. Here is a brief summary of the more important events directly affecting the British Government:—

- 1837-8—Rebellion in Canada.
1839-42—Afghan war.
1840—War with China.
1845—Repeal of the corn laws.
1847—Famine in Ireland.
1848—Chartist agitation. Small rebellion in Ireland.
1853-5—Crimean war.
1857-8—Great sepoy rebellion.
1859—Direct government of India taken.
1861—Expedition against Mexico.
1865—Fenian troubles.
1867—Reform bill passed.
1868—Expedition to Abyssinia.
1871—Disestablishment of the Irish church. Alabama claims settled.
1873—Growth of Home Rule league in Ireland.
1875—Suez canal purchased by England.
1878—Russia checked in Russo-Turkish war. Cyprus acquired from Turkey.
1880—Beginning of the Irish agitation of the present.
1881-2—Trouble and fighting in Zululand.
1884—New Guinea annexed.
1887-8—Troubles in Africa. During all these years Victoria's throne stood firm, thanks probably quite as much to her own good sense as to the constitutional form of the English Government. But during this period the governments of the world underwent more changes than perhaps was the case during the reign of any monarch of the modern era excepting that of George III, who was on England's throne during the French revolution, and the reign of Louis XIV, a century and a half earlier. Here is a brief resume of the chief wars and political changes outside the British empire during Victoria's reign:—
1848—Louis Philippe overthrown. Second French republic established, with Napoleon III at its head.
1852—Napoleon III, by treachery, overthrew second French republic and established the second empire.
1859—Unification of Italy begun. War of France and Sardinia against Austria.
1861-5—Civil war in America.
1866—War of Prussia against Austria.
1867—Union of Austria and Hungary.
1868—Isabella, Bourbon queen, driven from the Spanish throne. Provisional government established.
1869—Spanish regency under Marshal Serrano established.
1870—Franco-Prussian war begun. Downfall of second empire of France and re-establishment of third republic. Temporal power of the pope abolished and unification of Italy completed. Amadeo, son of the King of Italy, made King of Spain.
1871—Close of the Franco-Prussian war. German empire established.
1873—Amadeo abdicated Spanish throne. Republic formed.
1875—House of Bourbon restored in Spain. Alfonso XII taking the throne.
1877—War against Turkey by Balkan states and Russia.
1885—Bulgaria seized eastern Roumelia.
1891—Brazilian revolution. Empire overthrown and republic established.
Queen Victoria's Favorite Daughter. Princess Henry of Battenberg, who attained the age of 40 a fortnight ago, although perhaps not the most brilliant of the Queen's daughters, has ever been considered the most lovable. During the last quarter of a century her Royal Highness has been the Queen's constant and most devoted companion, and the common sorrow of widowhood has brought them, if possible, more closely together than they were before.—London Figaro.

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