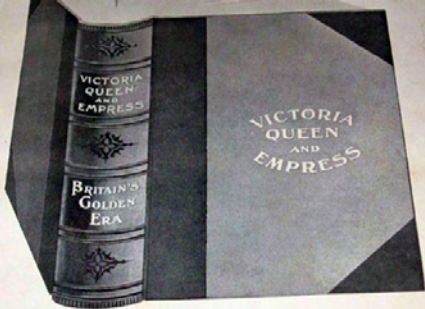




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VICTORIA

Queen and Empress

The Mother of Kings

The Devoted Wife

The Good Queen

The Noble Woman

THE STORY OF BRITAIN'S GOLDEN ERA

BY ROBERT C. V. MEYER

Author of "Victoria, Queen and Empress," "The Story of the British Empire," "The Story of the British Navy," etc.

With Nearly Two Hundred Illustrations

FRANKLIN BROWN COMPANY
NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

PREFACE.

The history of a queen is largely the history of the country over which she holds dominion. In nearly every instance the woman sinks into insignificance alongside the sovereign, and in all England's gallery of woman rulers, whether as consorts of kings or queens in their own right, two names alone stand out in wisdom of government and strength of womanhood—Elizabeth and Victoria. Elizabeth lived in the age that was gold when she entered upon its troublesome path, Poetry and the arts made up the glitter and the shine. Shakespeare, Spenser, the great architects and more than one painter created a glory whose halo has ever rested about the brow of the "Virgin Queen," though she gave little admiration for these softer affairs of life. She was of a man-like build of character, a warrior, a conqueror; she was the last of the great Tudors, inheriting many of the traits of a house not always gentle, but always strong of will. She was a young woman when she ascended the throne not rightfully hers, and all through her life she was fearful of meeting a dreadful end. She knew craft and duplicity, she intrigued and manœuvred to gain her ends which were not always of the noblest. She had a childhood passion for display and splendor, while her love of dress was phenomenal even in an age when dress was elevated to the heights of a religion. There was scandal ever ready to take her name and use it for nefarious ends. Elizabeth united her people, she crushed the power of Rome in her kingdom. She stretched her sceptre over the sea and made Spain a suppliant where it had been an arrogant rival. She established the Church of England and placed it on a firm foundation, and this at a time when dogma took the place of religion, and when theology turned Christianity to one side. She was a strong woman and a ruler with the interests of her subjects at heart, but ever her own will foremost with her, and herself her queen. In point of length of reign she was fairly the rival of that other queen—Victoria.

If Elizabeth entered upon her queenship at the beginning of the golden age, Victoria, less and more blessed by sordid surroundings, turned her reign from a time of trouble and stress into an era of gold. Less a queen, according to the old significance of a woman ruler, Victoria by wise reasoning, by womanly life, has still not less than Eliz-

CONTENTS.

I.
FIRST YEARS OF QUEENHOOD.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent—Birth of the Princess Victoria—Her Siblings—Death of George IV and Accession of William—Death of William—Victoria Deposed Queen—Her Coronation and First Council—Daily Life of the Young Queen—Trouble with Canada—President Van Buren—Measure of Government to Suppress Canadian Revolt—The Melbourne Administration—Decline of Queen's Popularity—Daniel O'Connell—Chatham—First Appearance of Disraeli and Gladstone in Politics	29
--	----

II.
A QUEEN'S COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

Principal Events of 1840—Chambers—War of Albert, Prince of Sax-Coburg—Marriage of the Queen—Character of the Prince—His Position at Court—Rowland Hill and the Postal System—Attempt on the Queen's Life—Birth of the Princess Royal—The Anti-Corn Law League—Sir Robert Peel—The Oxford Movement—Newman—Birth of the Prince of Wales—Other Attempts on the Life of the Queen	49
---	----

III.
EASTERN TROUBLES AND SOME AT HOME.

Herat—Jellalabad—Cahul—Trip to Scotland—O'Connell and the Agitation for Repeal—O'Connell, His Characteristics and His Power—His Arrest, Trial and Release—Ashburton Treaty with the United States—Purchase of Osborne—Discoveries in Science—Income Tax—The Spanish Marriage—The Sikh War—Resignation of the Peel Ministry	72
--	----

IV.
RUSSELL ADMINISTRATION.

Whigs in Office—Troubles in New Zealand—Submission of Maori Chiefs—Feeling Against Louis Philippe—Quiet Days at Osborne—First Siamanese Cable—Famine and Free Trade—The Crimean War—Epidemic of Speculation—The Ten Hours' Bill—Panic in the Money Market	100
---	-----

V.
THE COURT AND REVOLTS.

The Defences of England—Prince Albert and Cambridge—Dr. Whewell and the Queen—Holiday in the Highlands—A Year of Revolt—Flight of Louis Philippe—The Meeting on Kensington Common—The Duke of Wellington's Arrangements—The "Young Ireland" Party—Collapse of the Irish Rebellion—Another Spanish Quarrel—Palmerston—Beginning of the Great Reform Movement	126
---	-----

VI.
RELAXATION AND WORK.

"Condition of England" Question—At Balmoral—Relief of Irish Poverty—Irish Poor Law—Disaffection in Canada—National Reform—International Arbitration—The Sikh War—Napier—Royal Visit to Ireland—Death of Queen Adelaide—Socialism in Paris—Queen's Irish Policy—Death of Sir Robert Peel—Attack on the Queen—Fall of the Whig Cabinet—Defeat of Lord John Russell	160
--	-----

PLOTS AND PLEASURES.

The Wedding Tour—King George's Departure—The Queen and Kensington—
The Exhibition of the Vase—The Prince's Visit—The Prince's Visit—
The Prince's Visit—The Prince's Visit—The Prince's Visit—
The Prince's Visit—The Prince's Visit—The Prince's Visit—
The Prince's Visit—The Prince's Visit—The Prince's Visit—

VIII

THE LONG PEACE BROKEN.

Dispute—Why and Where—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—

IX

WAR.

War—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—

X

THE MUTINY.

Belief of Lucknow—A Royal Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—

XI

LORD DERRY AND THE COUNTRY.

The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—

XII

DEATH OF THE FRENCH CONSORT.

The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—

XIII

WAR AND WANT.

The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—

XIV

THE DEER PRESUMPTIVE.

The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—

XV

THE NEW ERA.

The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—

XVI

Sorrow and Joy in the Palace.

The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—

XVII

CONSERVATISM.

The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—

XVIII

THE ZULU WAR.

The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—

XIX

SUDAN AND AFRICA.

The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—

XX

DEATH OF THE QUEEN.

The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—
The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—The Queen's Visit—

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

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VICTORIA.

There must always be a comparison between Elizabeth and Victoria. They are the two foremost women in English history, the two Queens who have reigned longest and whose reigns have been most illustrious. Both have been extraordinary women, wise rulers, and to both it was allotted that their ages should witness vast additions to the history of their country.

Elizabeth broke the power of Spain. Elizabeth reined the power of the Pope. She championed the Reformation. But she was not fair to her commanders, she starved her navy, she shirked and shifted responsibilities, she was irascible and not always true. But her power was beyond question, her knowledge of men and affairs stupendous. During her reign, literature was at its height, and while she gave little or no encouragement to poets, she was called Gloriana by Spenser and "the fair vocal throat in the West" by Shakespeare, and it is even said that Shakespeare wrote "The Merry Wives of Windsor" in deference to her wish to see Falstaff in love. Elizabeth had a martial spirit, she rode among her troops in camp, inspiring them by brave discourse. She was the last of the great Tudors, and throughout her life she held firmly in her hands the reins of the policy of State. She was twenty-five when she came to the throne which she knew by rights belonged to Mary, and she was fearful of her life all through her reign, masterly by reason of will, and yet at times timorous because of the woman in her; unloved though flattered, forever in the windings of intrigues, and realizing her position to the fullest. Craft and duplicity, in her met their like, as unwomanly woman in spite of her many and various coquetties. She had a passion for display and splendor, for dress and ceremony, scandal followed her through life and even now has not silenced its voice. Elizabeth suited her people in defence of England, crushed the Roman power in her kingdom, she stretched her sway over the sea and made of Spain not the mistress it had been but a servitor instead. She established and made solid the Church of England and in an age of disputes in dogma, faith and theology. This Queen in the first of Victoria in point of length of reign, and in the making

of history—and Victoria of the blameless life as sovereign, wife and mother, of Victoria, beloved of her people, Victoria who in 1837 celebrated the sixtieth year of her reign amid acclamation and joy such as never before was recorded a ruler.



WEST FRONT OF KENSINGTON PALACE.

The year 1817 was memorable in English history. The prosperity of the country was seriously menaced, the destinies of a constitutional monarchy seemed enveloped in impenetrable gloom. There was prospect of the succession to the throne of the youngest son of George III. The King was worn out by mental and physical malady, and of his sons there were married, the Duke of York, who had no legal children and the Duke of Cumberland, whose first living child was not born till 1819. The third son was Edward, Duke of Kent, then fifty-one years of age, unmarried, and not on friendly terms with his brothers. He determined suddenly to marry.

Victoria, daughter of Duke Franz of Saxe-Coburg had taken his fancy, and in July, 1818, this lady became the Duchess of Kent and the future mother of the future Queen of England. They were not blessed with great means and in the spring of 1819 the Duke and



THE DUKE OF KENT.

Duchess were installed in Kensington Palace, then, as now, a place of residence for the members and protégés of the royal family. Here was born, on the 24th of May, 1819, Alexandra Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India—"a pretty little Princess, almost as a mother." The Duke had been long estranged

from his brother the Prince of Wales, but a reconciliation took place shortly after the birth of the Princess. The infant was christened on the 16th of June at Kensington Palace. Chief among the spectators was the Prince of Wales and the Duchess of Kent. It was in consequence of the death of George IV. that the Duchess of Northumberland was appointed to the office of governess of the Princess, at the suggestion of the new King, William. Under the Duchess of Northumberland, the instruction of the Princess was conducted by various gentlemen, the instruction of the several attainments. She made considerable progress in Latin; from Mr. Anon she received the elements of constitutional government as it exists in England; Westall, the painter, taught her drawing. Maria was now studied with assiduity, and the future Queen revealed at an early age that passion for a noble art which has since distinguished her.



THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

pliment to the Court that the Princess received Alexandrina as her key. In subsequent years, however, this Russified Greek name was abandoned, and the far sadder sounding "Victoria" used in its stead.

It had been prophesied that two members of the family should die in 1829. The Duke of Kent applied this prophecy to his brothers, not to himself. In the winter of 1819 he went with his wife and child to the watering place of Sidmouth, in Devonshire, a warm sheltered spot

and, "New year Royal Highness has an explanation of the term 'alight' both figuratively and practically." "You say I do," she replied, "I think I have. And very likely I shall never forget the word." Another time she persisted in playing with a dog against which she had said to her mother. "The animal snuggled at her. 'Oh, thank you,' she cooed in return." "You were right, and I was wrong. I shall be

It was in 1820, shortly after the death of George IV. that the Duchess of Northumberland was appointed to the office of governess of the Princess, at the suggestion of the new King, William. Under the Duchess of Northumberland, the instruction of the Princess was conducted by various gentlemen, the instruction of the several attainments. She made considerable progress in Latin; from Mr. Anon she received the elements of constitutional government as it exists in England; Westall, the painter, taught her drawing. Maria was now studied with assiduity, and the future Queen revealed at an early age that passion for a noble art which has since distinguished her.

In July, 1824, the Princess Victoria was confirmed by Dr. Hovell, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The remainder of the year is not distinguished by any special incident, if we omit that occurring at Teulbridge Wells which gives a pleasing idea of the benevolence of the young Princess.

The husband of an actress died under circumstances which left his wife in great poverty and when she was in critical health. Informed at what the loss, the Princess obtained £100 from her mother, added a like sum from her own resources, and carried the amount in person to the sufferer.

In 1837, on the 16th of May, the Princess completed her eighteenth year and was legally declared of age according to the provisions of the Act of Parliament already mentioned.

On the 24 of June the King was very critically ill. On the 11th he declared himself better and sent a letter to the Princess Victoria offering her £10,000 a year. This letter was placed in charge of Lord Conyngham with instructions to give it directly into the hands of the Princess, for the King had never entered his dislike for the Duchess of Kent. The Princess took the despatch, the offer was accepted. But it was never to be fulfilled. On the 18th of June the King was sinking fast. The Duke of Wellington asked Greyville if Melbourne had had any communication with Princess Victoria. For "he ought,"

King did a week before George IV. died." Two days later it was all over.
A party was held of how the young girl came down to the mid-
dle of the night, summoned to hear that she was now a queen, and



QUEEN VICTORIA AT THE TIME OF HER ACCESSION.

how she stood in slippers feet and a white robe, her hair down her
back, while the kneeling great men who had brought the news to her,
bathed her as their sovereign.
The King died at twenty minutes after two on the morning of June.



THE QUEEN AND PRINCE WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA,
WILLIAM II., EMPEROR OF GERMANY.
(From a drawing by H. L. Goss, R.S.)



THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE OF WALES
WITH THE PRINCE OF WALES
AND THE PRINCE OF WALES

THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE OF WALES
WITH THE PRINCE OF WALES
AND THE PRINCE OF WALES



RECEPTION AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.
Lord Salisbury Kissing the Hand of the Queen.



"THREE GENERATIONS"

THE QUEEN SURROUNDING THE KING



for mutual enthusiasm of the opposite party to call themselves Liberals. But the other members of both bodies preferred the historic appellation of Whig and Tory. "Radical" was another term belonging to the same epoch. The fathers of those two young men, Gladstone



THE QUEEN IN THE ROYAL GALLERY, ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

and Disraeli, is world history, and they are mentioned in this place only because no history of Victoria be it never so limited as to size, would seem complete with the names, at least, in it of Lord Beaconsfield and the Gladstones. Meanwhile other events of the reign of Victoria

interest had happened in the life of the Queen. When in 1836 it became evident that the Princess Victoria would in all probability succeed to the throne, her uncle, King Leopold, consulted with his friend and adviser, Baron von Stockmar, as to a possible husband for his niece. Stockmar thought well of the young Prince of Saxe-Coburg. A visit to Kensington Palace was arranged, and Albert came to England with his father and brother in May, 1836. The Prince made a very favorable impression on the Princess. During the next few years the Prince pursued his studies in Germany, winning the highest honors from his instructors.

While there was no formal engagement, it came to be gradually understood that the English Queen and the Saxon Prince stood in a certain relation of mutual fidelity, though not of an absolutely binding order. Attached as she was to the Prince, the Queen desired to postpone the marriage a few years, partly because of her cousin's youth.

But a visit of Albert to Windsor Castle in October, 1839, decided the matter. All previous hesitation disappeared, and on the 10th of October, the Queen informed Lord Melbourne that she had made up her mind.

On the 15th, she wrote to Baron Stockmar:

"I do feel so giddy, I know not how to begin my letter, but I think the news it will contain will be sufficient to insure your forgiveness. Albert has completely won my heart, and all was settled between us this morning . . . I feel certain he will make me very happy. I wish I could say I felt as certain of my making him happy, but I shall do my best. Uncle Leopold must tell you all about the details, which I have not time to do."

The marriage was celebrated in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on the 10th of February, 1840.

The Queen looked excited and nervous, and according to a letter from the Dowager Lady Lyttelton (one of the ladies-in-waiting), her eyes were swollen with weeping, although great happiness appeared in her countenance. The Duchess of Kent is said to have been dissatisfied and distressed.

As Her Majesty was returning to Buckingham Palace, it was remarked that the paleness and anxiety of the morning had given place to a bright flush and a more unrestrained and joyous manner. After the wedding breakfast the newly married couple left for Windsor, on the morning which they found the town brilliantly illuminated. A coronation procession of the most magnificent kind, with the Eton boys sufficiently de-

cland the sentiments of affectionate respect with which the Queen and the Prince were regarded in the Royal Borough.

Notwithstanding the cordiality with which the husband of the Queen everywhere, it soon became apparent that the husband of the Queen was the object of such national suspicion. It was regretted, after the event, that the Queen had not married an English Prince. It was said that the influence of a foreign prince on the counsels of the crown would be dangerous to the empire. The Prince found his position one of great difficulty.

In this critical moment the Queen showed rare tact and determination. She declined to yield to those who were bent on detaching the Prince as much as possible from herself. By her marriage vow she had sworn to love and obey him, and she meant to faithfully execute that vow.

The Prince grieved much from the advice of Baron Stockmar, and gradually found his path clear before him. Both the Queen and her husband were much indebted to Lord Melbourne, who set the example of showing equal respect to the Royal Consort, and whose example was bound to influence those round him.

The Prince's skill in music and painting were the means of gaining for him a certain amount of popularity. He was appointed one of the directors of the ancient concerts, and he showed his interest in public questions, by presiding at a meeting to promote the abolition of the slave trade. He was gradually winning his way.

On the 19th of June, 1840, the Queen driving with Prince Albert was twice fired at by a pot-boy, seventeen years of age, named Edward Oxford. She was escorted home by a crowd consisting of all classes, whose repeated shouts evinced their cordiality. It was not the only attempt that was to be made on her life, though in this case the boy Oxford was adjudged insane and was ordered to be kept in an asylum during Her Majesty's pleasure. Later he was sent from the country.

This same summer it appeared advisable that a Regency should be appointed in consideration of the Queen's delicate state of health. The Queen's own wish was that Prince Albert should be named as Regent, but it was necessary to carry a bill to this effect through Parliament. A bill appointing the Prince to the office of Regent was introduced and carried. On the 11th of September, he was made a member of the Privy Council. He and the Queen were then residing at Windsor. But an event was now approaching which rendered a return to Buckingham Palace advisable.

MARBLE STATUE OF EDWARD



On the 21st of November, 1840, the Princess Royal was born. The child was baptised on the 19th of February, the first anniversary of the Queen's marriage, and was called Victoria Adelaide Mary Louise. During the last two years the Queen had been made anxious by affairs in the East. Egypt had annexed Syria, and Ibrahim Pasha repeatedly won the Ottoman forces. A congress had been opened in 1839. But in 1840 Mehemet Ali again rose. Mahmud II. expelled July 1st, shortly after being defeated in Syria. A few days after his death the Capitan Pasha, or Lord High Admiral, deserted to Mehemet Ali with the whole Turkish fleet, and the Ottoman Empire might have been rent to fragments but for the intervention of England, Russia, Austria and Prussia. Thus assisted, the young Turkish Sultan, Abdul-Medjid pronounced the deposition of the Egyptian. Beyrout was bombarded by a combined English, Austrian and Turkish fleet, and captured. Other successes followed, and Mehemet Ali made his submission. There had been no little danger of a rupture with France, owing to the different views of the Eastern question taken by that power and England, and M. Guizot was sent on a special mission to London in the hope of composing matters. The Queen received him graciously, and shortly afterward the cloud passed away, and soon after the birth of the Princess Royal, all menace of a European war had disappeared.

The Tractarian movement caused considerable annoyance, and many other perplexities starting up before the young Queen, it was fortunate that she had an intermediary so well qualified to fill the part, as Prince Albert.

It was in 1841, the year of the final defeat of the Melbourne Ministry, that Prince Albert for the first time figured so prominently.

Soon after the royal marriage, Lord Melbourne expressed to Albert his conviction that the time had come when the court should treat all parties, especially the Tories, in the spirit of a general amnesty. The following year Lord Melbourne, who had all along been most anxious that the Queen should tell the Prince and show him everything connected with public affairs, "intimated that the political crisis could no longer be delayed. It was," His Lordship said, "the Prince's duty to prepare the Queen for the possible eventuality." A letter written by Baron Stockmar to the Prince about this period is memorable not only for the prudence of its advice, but because it embodies the principles on which the Prince Consort conscientiously acted. "If," wrote the Baron, "things come to a change of Ministry, then the great axiom, irrefragably one and the same for all



THE PRINCE CONSORT.

The four remaining children, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince
 Leopold and Princess Beatrice, were born between 1848 and 1857.
 The existence of the royal family much resembled that of many of



THE PRINCESS ALICE.



the more considerable of the Queen's subjects. There was the strain
 in London, graced by the court ceremonials, in which Her Majesty and
 the Prince Consort took a conspicuous part, and after the season was
 over, there were journeys to Scotland, sometimes to Ireland and con-

usually to the Continent, followed by a brief period of residence at Osborn, in the Isle of Wight—purchased from Lady Isabella Blount, in 1844—its grounds being exquisitely laid out under the supervision of and from the designs of Prince Albert himself, on a long stay at Windsor.

It would be impossible to examine with any degree of exhaustiveness, the many results of even personal interest in the Queen's life.



MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.

There were times of tremendous moment and hours of happy home life, when husband and children were all in all. Politics ran high, and the different factions were bitterly opposed to one another. The Conservatives under Peel were in power, and they found that they had a troublesome condition of affairs to meet. At home there were scarcely any signs of work, low wages, while food was held at exorbitant prices.

The defect and resignation of the Peel government came in 1846, consequent on its change of opinion on the subject of protection. Home affairs had till then monopolised the interest of English politics, and it would be impossible to enter into the question of the connection of Her Majesty with these, without opening what will long continue to be a vexed chapter in modern British history. It has, however, become tolerably clear, from correspondence since published, that during all these years the Queen was much more subject than had at one time



OSBORNE HOUSE, FROM THE GARDENS.

been supposed, to the political influence of Prince Albert, and especially of Baron Stockmar and King Leopold. Thus the jealousy which still lingered in the national heart toward the Prince, and the reserve with which he was treated by Lord Palmerston, both then and later on, is neither unexplained nor altogether unjustified.

In 1845 and 1846 the condition of England and Ireland was highly critical. In the former country there was great social distress; in the latter, famine and disaffection, and the Queen was

obliged infinitely to postpone her visit to her subjects on the other side of St. George's Channel.

Afghanistan was involved in a serious Chinese war. In Afghanistan the British army was involved in the greatest disaster which ever befell the British army since the invasion of the English fleet in the Tagos alone preceding. The presence of the English fleet in the Tagos alone preceding.



THE ROYAL NURSERY, OSBORNE.

vented a Portuguese insurrection. Spain was distracted by a ruthless civil war. America was exasperated against England on account of the right claimed by British cruisers, and a question as to the marine frontier of a most urgent character, was being pressed on for settlement. It seemed as if national bankruptcy were imminent.

The income tax rose to 7d. on the pound sterling on all incomes above £150, and the Queen greatly increased her popularity by declining to exercise her royal right of indemnity from the burden.



CHRISTENING OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

Together with the Palace, she did all that she could to give a stimulus to trade by court festivities. Dinners, concerts and balls followed fast in one upon another. The Queen and Prince Albert went in state to a ball given at Oxford Garden Theatre for the relief of the Hyderabad widows. A magnificent ball costume had been given at Buckingham Palace with a similar object a fortnight before.

Lord John Russell went into power in 1846. That same year the foreign policy of the country caused great anxiety to the Queen. France was violently, while in Spain, the question of the marriage of Queen Isabella produced a serious estrangement between the two nations. Suddenly it was announced that the Queen of Spain was about to marry her cousin, the Duke of Cadix, and that her sister, the Dowager Queen, who at the same time to become the wife of the Duke de Montebello, was at the same time to become the wife of the Duke de Montebello. The treaty of Utrecht had been construed to prohibit intermarriages between the Royal families of France and Spain.

If the Queen of Spain had no issue, the crown descended to the heir of her sister, and that sister with a Royal French husband might have an heir, to whom accession to both the thrones of France and Spain might be possible.

These Spanish marriages which took place shortly after the accession to power of Lord Russell, with Lord Palmerston at the Foreign Office, violated the principles of existing European treaties, and were the prelude to the greatest diplomatic complications which the Queen of England had ever had to deal.

But such events as the Polish Insurrection and the Portuguese difficulty, which immediately followed these marriages, served not only to try the powers of the Queen, but also demonstrated that she possessed capacities of a high order. In 1874 there were published by Mr. Theodore Martin for the first time, in his "Life of the Prince Consort," a series of interesting memoranda on the relations of England with Italy and Germany, which, read in connection with the international sympathies that Her Majesty at a later period developed, are significant proofs of the extent to which the Queen was indoctrinated with the ideas of her husband. We may incidentally notice that in July, 1847, the Prince was elected and installed as Chancellor of Cambridge University, the installation ode being written by the then Poet Laureate, Wordsworth. The record of the observed of all observers in this ceremony is interesting. "I cannot say," Her Majesty writes in her diary the same day, "how it agitated and embarrassed me to have to receive the address and hear it read by my beloved Albert, who walked in at the head of the University, and who looked dear and beautiful."



MUSEUM BALL IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

his when, which was carried by Colonel Phillips and Colonel Seymour. Albert went through it all adjectively—almost adjectively, however, as it was for us. He gave us the address, and I read the answer: a few lines later the Queen and Prince went to Ireland. "Such a day of jubilee," wrote the *London Times*, of the royal entry to the Irish capital, "has never been beheld in the ancient capital of Ireland."

Two years later the London *Times*, of the ancient capital of Ireland, "has never been beheld in the ancient capital of Ireland," wrote the *London Times*, of the royal entry to the Irish capital, "has never been beheld in the ancient capital of Ireland."

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This visit had two good results. It brought home to the minds of the Irish people that their country and their officers were of personal concern to the Queen, and it demonstrated to the rest of the United Kingdom the fact that the attachment of the Irish people to the United archy was still strong. After that came the annual visit to Scotland. For Scotland was the country of the Queen's heart. For many years of her married life she spent some weeks and often months, even some it was in Scotland that she chiefly lived.



BALMORAL CASTLE, FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

On the 1st of May, 1850, the Duke of Connaught was born. His birthday was coincident with that of the Duke of Wellington, and he had for his sponsors two of the most illustrious soldiers of Europe—the Iron Duke himself, and Prince William of Prussia, afterward Emperor of Germany. In the summer of this year, died the kind-hearted Duke of Cambridge, uncle to the Queen. Her majesty was grieved in her attentions to the uncle she loved so well, and one of her visits to his bedside accidentally exposed her to a cowardly outburst. As she was leaving Cambridge House one Robert Fane, formerly

was declared by England against Russia on the 28th of March, and by France on the 25th, the military alliance between the two powers being signed on the 15th. Lord Raglan was appointed to command the British troops, Marshal St. Armand headed those of France.



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

On the 9th of April, the four powers, England, France, Austria and Prussia signed a Protocol at Vienna, which bound them "to remain united in maintaining the integrity of Turkey, and in safeguarding under the guarantee of Europe, the liberties of her Christian inhabitants, by every means compatible with the independence of the Sultan; and, by every means compatible with Russia or any other Power which to enter into no arrangement with Russia or any other Power which

might be intimidated with this object, without first of all denouncing it to concert."

The Crime and Crimean fought, and the war had to be continued and the country resounded to incessant cannon.

There were wrecks on the loyalty of Prince Albert which roused



THE QUEEN AND THE REAPERS AT BLAKE GARDEN.

the Queen, and she retorted that the country itself was "loyal, but a little mad." There was the battle of Alma, Balaklava, the siege of Sebastopol, Inkerman.

While the bloody contest was going on, the Queen endeavored herself to her subjects by losing no opportunity of exhibiting her sympathies with those at home whose relatives were ordered on foreign service. "Let Mrs. Herbert," she wrote to Mr. Sidney Herbert, Secretary for War, "know that I wish Miss Nightingale and other ladies to tell these poor, noble, wounded and sick men, that no one takes a warmer interest and feels more for their sufferings and admires

their courage and loyalty more than their Queen. Day and night she thinks of her beloved troops. So does the Prince. "If Austria's Ministerial diplomacy was appealed to to end the war. "If Austria did her duty," writes the Queen, "she might have prevented much of this bloodshed. Instead of this, her Generals do nothing but juggle with bloodshed." Instead of this, her Generals do nothing but juggle with bloodshed.

On the 25th of November Miss Nightingale reached the scene of her noblest achievement and then returned. On the 25th of November Miss Nightingale reached the scene of her noblest achievement and then returned. On the 25th of November Miss Nightingale reached the scene of her noblest achievement and then returned.

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THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT THE CHARITY BAZAAR, MANSION HOUSE.



ALEXANDRA, QUEEN CONSORT.



EDWARD VII, KING OF ENGLAND.



PRINCE OF WALES, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND THE LATE DUKE OF EDINBURGH



been suggested to her that she might dissuade the Emperor from his plan.

The visit of the French Imperial pair was made much of in London, and the Queen invited Louis Napoleon with the Order of the Garter.

In August, the Queen and the Prince Consort returned the visit, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales.

Writing to the Princess Duchess of Coburg on the 20th of August, Prince Albert says:

"We propose making our escape on the 5th (September) to our mountain home, Egham. We are sorely in want of moral rest and bodily exercise."

So Fritz, with its flattering crowds, became a thing of the past.

On the 18th the Prince comes here to-morrow evening. I have received a very friendly letter from the Princess of Prussia.

The young Princess was the only possible suitor for the Princess Royal, who was now sixteen years of age. On the 20th of September the Prince laid his proposal of marriage before the Queen and her husband, and they accepted it so far as they were concerned, and let him not to speak to the Princess on the subject, till after she had been confirmed. "Our Fritz," as the Prince was called, was an idle youth of fashion, and he had gone through a hard experience in army life. He was then twenty-three, and the heir to the throne of Prussia. But while this tender episode was going on, news from the field of battle was swelling.

On the night of September 18, came the news of the capture of Sebastopol, and it is thus notified in the royal journal of that date: "Our delight was great, but we could hardly believe the good news, and from having so long so anxiously expected it, one could not realize the actual fact. Albert said they could go at once and light the bonfire which had been prepared when the false report of the fall of the town arrived last year, and had remained ever since waiting to be lit. In a few minutes Albert and all the gentlemen, in every species of attire, satiated forth, followed by all the servants, and gradually by all the population of the village, up to the top of the cairn. We waited and saw them light the bonfire, accompanied by general cheering."

When Lord Raglan died, General Simpson, who had been chief of his staff, was appointed to succeed him. He was less capable than his predecessor, but a good-natured, pliable man who was not likely to be troublesome to the home authorities, and when Sebastopol fell it was not the Russians, but General Simpson and his staff.



ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

titular honor on the Queen. On November 1, 1858, the Governor General of India announced, that henceforth all acts of the government of India would be done in the name of the Queen alone, and Her Majesty thus became Empress of Hindustan.

And now another Princess was added to the Royal circle. The Princess Beatrice was born on the 14th of April, 1857.

On the 16th of May the Prussian *Official Gazette* announced the forthcoming marriage of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William.

On the 19th of January, 1858, Buckingham Palace was full of guests, coming marriage and excitement awaiting the day of the wedding.

It was a scene of bustle and excitement awaiting the day of the wedding. On the 24th, after balls, dinner parties, and dramatic entertainments, the Queen records in her diary that "this is poor dear Vicky's last unmarried day . . . an eventful one, reminding me of my own."

Charming in its simplicity, is the Queen's description of the family delight over the wedding gifts.

On the 25th, the wedding day, the Queen writes, "I felt as if I were being married over again myself, only much more nervous, for I had not that blessed feeling which I had then, which raises and supports me, of giving myself up for life to him whom I loved and worshipped—then and forever."

The wedding was celebrated in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. The entrance of the bride with her father and King Leopold, sent a flutter of excitement through the brilliant throng there assembled.

When the Princess passed the Queen she made a deep bow, and as her eyes met those of the bridegroom her cheeks flushed crimson. "My last fear of being overcome," writes the Queen, "vanished on seeing Vicky's quiet, calm and composed manner."

Through cheering crowds the bride and bridegroom and splendid train of wedding guests proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where the newly wedded pair and their parents stood on a balcony, and bowed their thanks to the applauding populace below.

Nothing pleased the Queen more than the demeanor of the people. Their demonstrations of loyalty have always been most grateful to her.

On the 1st of February the Queen writes in her diary, "The last day of our dear child being with us, which is incredible and makes me at times feel sick at heart."

When the next day came round the Queen's fortitude failed her. Mother and daughter were weeping in each other's arms when the "dreadful time," as the Queen calls it, arrived, and they had to go down into the hall filled with friends and servants, assembled to bid farewell to a Princess whom another land must now claim.



THE QUEEN IN HER STATE ROBES. (1887)

"I clasped her in my arms and kissed her, and knew not what to say," writes the Queen. "I kissed good Fritz, and pressed his hand again and again."

The Prince and Princess were gone. London was resplendent with light and music. The Prince and Princess had accompanied his daughter and daughter-in-law, the Queen's grief broke out.

When the Prince Consort, he told the Princess in one of his private part of the way returned home, the Queen's grief broke out. At first she had left was not in his heart alone, but in his life. Nothing but the cordial and brilliant reception which welcomed her in the world had been the parting from a daily life. Nothing but the cordial and brilliant reception which welcomed her in the world had been the parting from a daily life. Nothing but the cordial and brilliant reception which welcomed her in the world had been the parting from a daily life.

It was the first break in a homelife as simple in affection as the husband.

The life of the Queen flowed on in an equable stream. She continued to take part in all the great national celebrations of the time, and in the public offices and inaugurating popular parks, and, with few exceptions, presiding in person at the commencement of the Parliamentary session.

Although the year 1860 opened lightly for commercial England, the Cabinet and Queen were by no means in harmony on Foreign affairs. Victoria had her ideas on matters and she must be fairly satisfied that she was in the wrong, before she changed her mind.

A memorable correspondence passed between Queen Victoria and President Buchanan, of the United States, in the month of June, 1860. It had been stated that the Prince of Wales was about to visit Canada. President Buchanan wanted him to extend his trip to Washington. "You may be well assured," he wrote to the Queen, "that everywhere in this country he will be greeted by the American people in such a manner as cannot fail to prove gratifying to Your Majesty." The invitation was accepted, with the brilliant results that have been incorporated into the annals of the two countries.

The Prince was so well received in America that it was good humor. He was young and affable, with that good nature, and almost domestic urbanity which has distinguished him ever since. In the various cities he visited he made the very best impression, and not because he was a "live prince," but for his own personal self.

On the 31 of October he visited President Buchanan and in company with him stood uncovered at the tomb of Washington, who had



wrote the great sentiment from his great grandfather. The Duke of Newcastle, in reporting on the results of the tour, attributed its success to the growing feeling of good will that was springing up between *Americans and Englishmen*, and secondly, to the "very remarkable" The President also wrote to the Queen telling her the "astonishment" in which the Prince had passed through the visit—always dignified, always frank, always affable, so that he "convinced, when ever he has been, the kindness and respect of a sensitive and discerning people."

The Queen in her reply said that her son would not sufficiently extend the great cordiality with which he had been received; "while as his mother, I am most grateful for the kindness shown him, I feel impelled to express at the same time how deeply I have been touched by the many demonstrations of affection toward myself personally, which his presence has called forth."

The Duke of Newcastle had taken grave responsibility on him in connection with the visit, and, as Dr. Adlard told Charles Sumner, it was therefore a personal triumph for him. The Queen was evidently of the same opinion, as on his return she testified the appreciation she had for his tact in managing the tour, by conferring on him the Order of the Garter.

Early in May, the Royal family were visited by Prince Louis of Rome-Thurnstadt, between whom and the Princess Alice a "natural liking" had grown up. In the following November Prince Louis came to Windsor as a formal suitor for the hand of the Princess.

On the 1st of October the Prince Consort narrowly escaped being killed during the running away of the horses of his carriage. To save himself he jumped from the vehicle and was bruised, though not seriously injured. "Oh! God," writes the Queen, "what did I not feel! I could only, and do only, allow the feelings of gratitude, not then of horror at what might have happened, to fill my mind."

In testimony of her gratitude she established a "Victoria-Stift," in the form of an investment of £1,000. Every year, on the 1st of October, the anniversary of the Prince's escape, the interest of the sum is divided among certain young people, to help them in their efforts to earn a livelihood.

That same autumn the Queen went to Germany, where she now had a little grandchild. The Queen, the Prince Consort and the Princess Alice left England on the 22d of September. The Princess Frederick William was at Coburg to receive them, and here also was the child,



232 She described the answer of the Princess Alice to write to her. Her Majesty had sunk into apathy, and it was as "heart-rendering" as the Royal sign manual could be obtained for the first time. Lord Granville was the first Minister the Queen was able to see, and she transacted some business with him a



FUNERAL OF THE PRINCE CONSORT:
Procession in the Nave of St. George's Chapel.

few days after the Prince's death. But she was a woman of too great character to succumb entirely even to a grief that usurped every energy of her life. When the first passionate burst was over, she called her children round her and with a coolness which gave proof of great natural energy, addressed them in solemn and affectionate terms. Her Majesty declared to her family that, though she felt crushed by the loss of one who had been her companion through life, she knew how much was expected of her, and she accordingly called on her



THE QUEEN AT OSBORNE.

children to give her their assistance, in order that she might do her duty to them and the country. Addresses of condolence were forwarded from all parts of the Kingdom.

But there followed with Her Majesty after the artificial energy with which she had inspired herself a relapse and reaction—a sort of stupor, which she had inspired herself a valued friend of the Prince Consort, had the Duke of Newcastle, a valued friend of the Queen,” writes Hayward to

The Duke of Newcastle, a valued friend of the Queen,” writes Hayward to a quiet conversation with her early in January, before she left Windsor for Osborne. “His account of the Queen,” writes Hayward to

Lady Peel, “is highly favorable. He said his private interview with her left him with the very highest opinion of her strength of character.” But after retiring to Osborne, nervous exhaustion seriously injured the health of the Royal widow.

“She (Lady Ely) gives a sad report of the poor Queen, who talks continually about the Prince and seems to feel comfort in doing so. She takes great pleasure in the universal feeling of sympathy for her and sorrow for him shown by all classes.”

King Leopold of Belgium came to Osborne in the latter part of January and endeavored to arrange with Lord Palmerston the trans- action of Ministerial business with the Queen.

At that time her health was not actually bad, but the King said that though she was outwardly composed she was not equal to dining in company even with her half-sister, the Princess Hohenzollern and Prince Louis of Hesse, who were then at Osborne. She seemed to have desired no other companionship in the first weeks of her widowhood but that of the Princess Alice.

As to the public aspects of the Queen’s married life Count Vitzthum writes, “She (the Duchess of Cambridge) spoke with tears in her eyes of the almost unparalleled happiness of his (the Prince Consort’s) twenty years of married life, now brought to such a sudden end. In all that clear and sunny sky there was only one cloud. How gladly would the Queen have shared her crown with the husband who helped her to wear it, and was her all in all! In vain already, in Sir Robert Peel’s time, had she expressed her wish to bestow the title of King upon her husband. The constitutional scruples of the deceased Tory Minister were urged still more emphatically by Lord Palmerston, when, later on, the question was again mooted. The promotion of the Prince to the title of ‘Prince Consort’ was the consequence of a compromise. Prince Albert was naturalized in 1840, and obtained in the same year by letters patent precedence next to the Queen. Nevertheless he was not a British prince, and both at Court and the Privy Council his eldest son on attaining his majority must have precedence of him. ‘For

the Prince of Wales,’ as the Duke of Cambridge says, ‘is and remains the Prince of Wales.’”

It was the 23d of December that the remains of the Prince Consort were removed from Windsor Castle and temporarily placed in the Royal Vault in St. George’s Chapel, where they were to lie till the erection of a mausoleum for their reception.

The opening of 1862 promised a year of feverish excitement. In the United States the civil war was waging and, as was written, “the effects on England are incalculable. Considering the probable loss of English trade, we cannot of course proclaim openly the satisfaction we (the Tory leaders) naturally feel at the collapse of Republican institutions. But privately speaking, we can only congratulate ourselves if the monarchical principle comes into favor on the other side of the Atlantic.”

Parliament opened the 6th of February, and in the speech from the Throne, satisfaction was expressed at the termination of the dispute with the United States in the “Trent” affair.

The American war caused many discussions. The Cabinet, as a whole, favored the policy of the Queen and the Prince Consort, that of complete neutrality. But they were not quite loyal to Her Majesty’s desire that neutrality should be tempered by generous consideration for the unprecedented difficulties in the way of President Lincoln. The partisans of the Southern States tried to induce the government to declare that the blockade of the Southern ports would not be recognized. But Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell refused to yield to pressure on this point. The withdrawal of the Queen from active affairs may be said to have caused at this time a fear that the neutrality she advocated might not be too closely respected.

The opening of the Great Exhibition of 1862 was not a very cheerful affair. The black liveries of the lackeys who appeared in the grand procession reminded the people of the Prince Consort who had been the life of the enterprise. Tennyson’s fine ode, set to music by Sterndale Bennett, thus alluded to the Prince:—

“O silent father of our Kings to be,
Mourned in this golden hour of jubilee,
For this, for all, we weep our thanks to thee!
The world-compelling plan was thine,
And lo! the long laborious miles
Of Palace: lo! the giant aisles,
Rich in model and design.”

During the greater part of the year the Queen led a life of absolute

take place before Easter, 1853. Trade revived, and altogether life woke up.

The Prince was voted £100,000 a year, and as he already had £20,000 a year from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, the



THE PRINCE OF WALES. (1887)

House was asked to vote but £40,000 a year out of the Consolidated Fund. For the Princess of Wales a separate allowance of £10,000 a year was granted, and in the event of her surviving her husband she was to be secured a jointure of £30,000.

On the 26th of February the Princess left Copenhagen for London.

On the 5th of March the Squadron was sighted from Sheerness. Next morning the Prince met his bride at Gravesend.

On the 10th the marriage took place in the Chapel Royal at Windsor. The Queen, robed in deep black, took no part in the ceremony, which she witnessed from the Royal closet.



THE PRINCESS OF WALES. (1887)

The Princess, in magnificent robes, her neck and arms blazing with jewels, was led in by her father, Prince Christian of Denmark. The choir sang one of the Prince Consort's chorals, Jenny Lind's beautiful voice rising above the voices of the other singers. After the benediction, the Royal bride and groom were received by the Queen at the



MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES

understand what you must feel. I know well what those fast three years were, what fearful sufferings, toiling and agonizing those fast days which had been covered on paper's surface. It is indeed as you say, "a misery" that after the long storm a bill and calm comes, through the violent pain which is but the forerunner of the violent love which only



MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS HELENA.

to die out with it, and that is likewise better yet, beloved mamma, first stage of sorrow to be the perpetual one."

A Princess was born to the Prince and Princess of Wales on the 20th of February, and on the 14th of April the Princess Christian gave birth to a son, the Queen being in close attendance on her daughter.

On the 20th of May the Queen laid the first stone of the Hall of Arts and Sciences, at Kensington, now known as the Royal Albert Hall. "I thank you for your affectionate and dutiful address," the

Queen said in reply to the address delivered to her at the time. - In
her own words she said that I have saved myself to a complexion; but I have
not been with a struggle that I have saved myself to a complexion; but I have
the wish that I should take part in this day's procession; but I have
been watched by the thought that I should unite by my presence in
promoting the accomplishment of his (the Prince Consort's) great de-



THE QUEEN LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

sage, to whose memory the gratitude and affection of the country are now raising a noble monument which I trust may yet look down on such a centre of institutions for the promotion of art and science as it was his fond hope to establish here. It is my wish that this hall should bear his name, to whom it will have owed its existence, and be called 'The Royal Albert Hall of Art and Sciences.'"

On the 12th of July the Sultan Abdul Aziz arrived in London. The following day he visited the Queen at Windsor.

In August Her Majesty paid a visit to the Scotch border and was wonderfully lightened in spirits. The Queen always enjoys riding Scotch.

Dr. Martland, the Queen's favorite pastor in Scotland, said to Martineau:

"After dinner in Queen invited me to her room where I found the Princess Helena and Marjorie of Ely. The Queen sat down to read 'The Chamber' and 'A Man's Man for a Thousand' by Mrs. T. The following year (Dissani Prince met with the Queen, who was in good health, wrote of a

bill is which the Queen was greatly interested—the bill for abolishing the demoralising spectacle of public executions.

The popularity of the Queen's book, "Letters from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands," greatly pleased Her Majesty. The little book shows the homely, motherly, sensible American-like qualities of the English sovereign. It reproduces the wife and the home mother and artisan simplicity of expression. The little work has no public interest, except that it served to establish between the Queen and her people relations that were almost confidential. On the 5th of December the Queen was informed that George Peabody, the American, had presented £100,000 to the poor of London. This was his annual gift, the whole donation amounting to £350,000. This was his annual gift, the whole donation amounting to £350,000. It was another friendly bond between England and America.

Years of war was disturbing in 1870, the Franco question as well, but in 1870 came a crisis. It was the fall of the French Empire. The Second Empire was consumed in a ring of fire at Sedan, and on the 4th of September, the Imperial dynasty was deposed and a Republic proclaimed. The beautiful Empress died for her life, being helped away by Dr. Evans, the American dentist, all her ambition ruined, and only England offering her a home. The Queen of England's tact at this time must not go unmentioned. She had family interests at stake in Germany, and she was, and still is, on friendly terms with the unfortunate Eugenie di Montijo. Efforts to embellish Great Britain in the war were ineffectual, but the closest diplomacy was at lead to the direct results.

Victorious and conquering, a Bismarck at their head, the Germans kept strengthening their hold on France till it became clear that Ger-

struggle, and followed its details closely. Her Majesty who had heard that the physicians expressed a wish to see them. Dickens at once sent the pictures to Buckingham Palace. He then received a message from the Queen inviting him to see her that she might thank him in person. Dickens of course went, for though he had refused a baronetcy from the Queen would gladly have conferred on him, he was permitted to go to court.

The closing weeks of 1870 and the early days of 1871 were full of anxiety to the Queen. The Franco-Prussian war had brought about a great change in the minds of the people as to the sort of work the Government should do, and the Government did not respond quickly to the new impulses which the fall of Bismarck had given to public opinion in England.

But the most extraordinary change in general sentiment in 1871 was that which marked public opinion in regard to the marriage of the Princess Louise. When it was announced, popular opinion was clearly in favor of the union, but toward the end of January, 1871, there was hardly a number of any borough who was not asked increasingly if he would vote for a national divorce for the Princess. The Queen was annoyed at having her daughter's name rubbied handled at mass meetings. The unexpected change in public sentiment was due to the long-accepted of having her daughter's name rubbied handled at mass meetings. The unexpected change in public sentiment was due to the long-accepted of having her daughter's name rubbied handled at mass meetings. The unexpected change in public sentiment was due to the long-accepted of having her daughter's name rubbied handled at mass meetings.

But common sense soon prevailed, it was admitted that the country of the husband to provide for the wife. But common sense soon prevailed, it was admitted that the country of the husband to provide for the wife. But common sense soon prevailed, it was admitted that the country of the husband to provide for the wife.

The Princess was married on the 21st of March. The town of Windsor was on fire. The Queen gave away the Princess. After the ceremony the Queen took her daughter in her arms and kissed her heartily, the Marquis of Lorne kneeling and kissing Her Majesty's hand. On the 28th of March, in the presence of a brilliant crowd, the Queen opened the Royal Albert Hall at Kensington. On the 21st of June, Her Majesty appeared again in London to open the new building of St. Thomas's Hospital, on the Albert Embankment.

Sailing could exceed the alarm of the country when it was learned in November that the Prince of Wales was ill at Sandringham, of typhoid fever, the malady which had cut off his father in his prime. The Queen took her place at the sufferer's bedside. After becoming apparently better the Prince had a relapse and the worst was feared.

Twice the physicians warned the Queen that the end was at hand, but at last, on the 16th of December, the tenth anniversary of his father's death, the Prince rallied and there was hope for the heir to the throne.



THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

During the first weeks of 1872 the convalescence of the heir apparent seemed to obscure other topics of political interest. Faction was silenced, and sympathy held out its ample hand to the Sovereign and her child, and great was the rejoicing when it was announced in the middle of January that the Queen would proceed in State to St. Paul's



REAR VIEW OF THE PRINCESS DAVID.

Cathedral to return thanks for the recovery of her son. Tuesday, the 8th of February, was fixed for the ceremony.

The day was clear and bright. Her Majesty seemed to be in good health. The Prince was pale, but bright and happy looking. There was a magnificent demonstration of national loyalty, an outburst of loyal enthusiasm, proving that the Queen had forfeited none of the love of her subjects although her long seclusion in seclusion may have produced a sentiment of latent indifference to the institution of royalty.

On the day, February 23rd, when the Queen had written a letter thanking her subjects for their recent demonstration, a lad rushed to the carriage in which she had driven out and presented a pistol, which bore a petition in the other hand. The Queen remained unmoved. John Brown, the Prince Consort's favorite Highland gillie, was more prominent than the other attendants in preserving the Queen from the attack, and the pistol was after ward found to be unloaded.

This gillie, John Brown, through rash of manner had slighted the Queen's judgment, and about honesty of speech, and was a great favorite in the Queen's family.

The Alabama claims were brought forward in this year, and the Queen studied the matter with much interest.

In May, the Queen was gratified in hearing of the discovery of Livingston, the African explorer about whose safety much anxiety had been felt. She was loud in her praise of Stanley who had made the discovery. The Queen was much interested in the African explorer as to the source of the Nile, and had held several conversations with Livingstone while he was in England.

Apart from the political strife and the ministerial embarrassments which severely taxed the nerves of the Queen, life at the court was not now very eventful. Interest centred chiefly round the Prince and Princess of Wales who were discharging most of the social duties of the Crown.

On the 4th of January, 1873, the Queen was grieved to hear of the death of the ex-Emperor of the French, at Chislehurst. Her sympathy was freely bestowed on the ex-Empress who was penetrated by her misfortunes.

Five years before, the death of this man whose imperial life seemed always shadowed by the crime of the *coup d'état*, would have convulsed Europe. Now the world was indifferent to it. People spoke of his character as a moral paradox, and of his career as a political crime, but

Russia more consistent with the well understood interests of Europe, of Christianity, liberty and civilization, than the composition of the ignorant, barbarous and despotic pasha of the Moslems over the most fertile and forward portion of Europe."



THE QUEEN VISITING THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

Mr. Gladstone accepted this view of English policy. Lord Palmerston repudiated it, and contended that it was the duty of England to maintain the integrity of Turkey at all hazards; that the Prince Consort's policy pointed to the ultimate expulsion of the Ottomans from

Europe; and that any abandonment of Turkey such as that the Prince Consort advocated simply meant "the abdication to Russia, direct or indirect, immediate or for a time delayed."

In 1877 it was not yet decided which of these views was correct. It is not necessary to describe the steps which led to the outbreak of the war between Russia and Turkey, the short history being of the Queen of England is a poem. Though it may be said in passing that the events of the war—how Osman Pasha from behind his earthenworks at Bay in Asia Minor, the Tules were allowing for England to follow against Christianity, so feverish and extravagant was their determination to remain neutral, and Lord Derby did his best to understand what existed between Russia and England all the time. Though the money market was affected, and securities fell with amazing rapidity, throughout England, meetings were held by business people, night, bands of young men representing the war party marched about London singing,

"We don't want to fight,
But by Jingo if we do;
We've got the ships, we've got the men,
And we've got the money, too."

Thus originated the terms "Jingo" and "Jingoism," so much made use of in English politics down to the present time.

The third volume of the "Life of the Prince Consort," was published about this time, and it was announced by the portions of both sides that its author, Theodore Martin, had issued it by the Queen's order as a powerful pamphlet against Russia.

But another circumstance gave color to the floating gossip as to the Queen's anti-Turkish sympathies. She resolved to bestow on Dames, now Lord Beaconsfield, a distinction she had bestowed on only three of her Premiers—Melbourne, Peel and Aberdeen—that of paying him a visit at his country seat—Beaconsfield who held to the views of the Prince Consort unflinchingly in this matter.

On the 15th of December the Queen arrived at High Wycombe and

The bill gave the second national season of protecting his share of the land from being swallowed up by the landlord.
It was not till the 29th of July, that Disraeli carried the third reading of the bill after a desperate struggle.



MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

The Queen had always set her face against oppression, and she pitied the Irish. Indeed her leniency had, during certain periods, been commended ever since when early in her reign she was sent a warrant to demand the execution of a deserter in whose case there were mitigating circumstances, and instead of signing for his being put out of life, she wrote across the paper - "Pardoned," and handed it to the Duke of Wellington.

The South African trouble was by no means settled, which was another trouble to the Government. Then early in the spring the shadow of mourning fell over the nation—Lord Beaconsfield died in April.

His life, to use a favorite phrase of his own, was "really a romance," and his career a long and brilliant one. His strength lay in his firmness of purpose in the knowledge he had of the feelings of the lower classes whom he understood, and in his intellectual detachment and wit made an art in political life.

It was with the deepest pain that the country heard, on the 14th of March, of the assassination of the Count of Rionville. The Queen had met and she did all she could to console him, but she was greatly shocked, was grieved by her father's death. Both Houses addressed messages of condolence to Her Majesty and the Duchess.

It was recognized that Alexander II. would live in history as one of the most humane of sovereigns. His emancipation of the serfs had set interests of Russia free to limits.

The murder of the rulers of countries was now alarming, and when the Queen left Windsor for Osborne that year, the public was anxious to protect her life.

The Queen returned to Windsor in June, where she was visited by the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, and there was a review of fifty thousand troops in Windsor Park.

This same year, in July, the Queen lost a good friend in Dean Stanley. His death was also felt by the church very deeply, for his influence was of more conciliatory and tolerant. His relations with the Royal family were close and intimate, and as the husband of Lady Augusta Stanley, who had also died, his career had been watched by the Queen with great interest and sympathy.

On the 19th of September, the Queen received the melancholy news of the death of President Garfield, who had lingered since the 26 of July when he had been shot down by Guiteau. The Queen sent a touching letter to Mrs. Garfield, and ordered the Court to go into mourning as if Mr. Garfield had been of the Royal race.

The Queen on the opening of Parliament in February next, announced the approaching marriage of the Duke of Albany.

Soon after came the shock of horror occasioned by the Phoenix Park murders, and the Irish Party were shrouded in regretting these murders.

The Egyptian question in this season was very acute. On the 11th of June there was a riot in Alexandria, the British Consul was injured and many French and English subjects were slain. The Queen this

In the Autumn the decision to send an expedition to Khartoum was arrived at with reluctance. Lord Wolseley went to Cairo. Down to the end of 1884 his proceedings were veiled in mystery. Din rumora of Gordon's disgust at being abandoned reached England. Gordon



JOHN BROWN.

had sent General Stewart to Berber begging him to appeal to the magnificence of the people of the United States and the British Colonies. Stewart was murdered by natives. The Mahdi pressed the siege with redoubled energy. On the 16th of December, Wolseley joined the

camp at Korti and received intelligence from Gordon that Khartoum could hold out for forty days. Khartoum fell on the 26th of January; the Huri gate had been opened by treachery to the Mahdi's troops who rushed in, and Gordon was killed for refusing to surrender.

"A soldier fit to stand by Cæsar and give direction."
The Queen's letter to his sister was most sympathetic, and in it she speaks of "the stain left upon England for your dear brother's cruel, though heroic, fate."

The coolness between Germany and England which marked the latter half of 1884 was caused by the "scramble for Africa."

The regions opened by Stanley had been practically occupied by the International Association, the head of which was the King of the Belgians. England, however, to exclude dangerous rivals, recognized the absolute claims of Portugal to hold the outlet of the Congo. The many united the Powers to quash this policy. There was a strip of Congo, in which a Bremen firm had established a trading settlement on the Angra Pequena. They applied to Prince Bismarck for protection. He asked Lord Granville if England claimed sovereignty over this region, and if the government could give the German traders the protection they wanted. The answer was that England had only proclaimed sovereignty at certain points along the coast, any encroachment on it by a foreign power would be regarded accordingly. In December Bismarck repeated his question. The dispatch was left unanswered for six months. Bismarck stung by affront answered it in his own way by annexing Angra Pequena to Germany.

The year 1884 brought much sorrow to the Royal family. On the 28th of March the Duke of Albany died at Cannes. The Queen was so prostrated with grief that her condition alarmed her attendants. As soon as she rallied she sent the Princess Beatrice to Claremont House to comfort the Duchess of Albany. All the details of the funeral arrangements were superintended by the Queen; the body was brought back to England by the Prince of Wales, and was buried on the 5th of April with solemn pomp in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Soon after this death the Queen was recommended to go to Germany, and she visited her son-in-law and grandchildren at Darmstadt, where the marriage of the Princess Victoria of Hesse and Prince Louis of Battenberg was celebrated at the end of the month (April.) The wedding ceremony as usual was pretty, but rather quiet under the circumstances.

London was dull and gloomy. During August the Queen was much

enabled us to the last of the crisis arising from the Reform bill the
 hater and the staunchest foe of the Government and the
 House of Lords. She deprecated all attack on the Queen during the
 crisis, and Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues paid due deference to her



THE DUKE OF ALBANY.

which. She made it clear that she was unwilling to use her prerogative for the purpose of creating new Peers to force the Reform bill through the Upper House. From this it was

House of Lords related to the end, the Queen would prefer to remain
 there by a dissolution rather than by a government.

Before the crisis left Victoria the Queen accepted the country by an
 guarantee her decision to under the Order of the Garter as Princess of
 of Wales, for there was no precedent for giving the Garter to a junior
 member of the Royal family in his minority. When the Queen came
 to the Throne there were only four Royal Knights of the Garter, and
 points of heredity now complained that there were twenty-eight, and
 that the Royal Knights outnumbered the ordinary ones.

Gladstone went to Richmond and urged the Reform bill, constantly
 recited the absolutism of the Peers, and so clearly pointed out the dif-
 ficulty of avoiding collision that Her Majesty subsequently used all
 her influence to bring about a compromise. The extreme difficulty of
 effecting this compromise lay in breaking down the resistance of Lord
 Salisbury and the Tory Peers who were resolved to have a dissolution
 on the basis of the old franchise.

This resistance gradually weakened after Gladstone's visit to Bal-
 moral. That it finally disappeared was mainly due to the firm but
 gentle pressure which the Queen put on the Duke of Richmond in
 order to induce him and his colleagues to accept a compromise.

Eighteen hundred and eighty-five has been called the memorable year
 of the Queen's reign. It witnessed the final settlement of the Reform
 question which the Whigs had left unsettled in 1832. It witnessed
 the amazing development of the Home Rule movement in Ireland
 under two influences—the extended franchise, and the alliance between
 the Parnellites and the Tory party. There was an end of the Egyptian
 tragedy; there was the conquest of Burma; the General Election
 which made Parnell master of Ireland and shattered the English Party
 system that had been built up after 1846, and the revised adoption of
 Home Rule as a part of Gladstone's programme.

The most remarkable social event of the year was the betrothal of the
 Princess Beatrice to Prince Henry of Battenberg, the younger brother
 of Prince Louis who had married the Princess' niece, Victoria of
 Hesse. For fourteen years the Princess had been the close companion
 of the Queen, and their lives had in time become so closely inter-
 twined that a separation could hardly be contemplated with equanimity
 by either. It was therefore quite natural that Prince Henry, whose
 fortune was scarcely adequate to the maintenance of a separate estab-
 lishment, should permit intimation to be made that he was to live with
 the Princess in attendance on the Queen.

The match was not entirely regarded to the family—great Princess Alice, who was not to live so many years afterward.
The death of the "Red Prince" and the English court lady married.
He was the father of the Duchess of Connaught, to whom he bequeathed a large part of his vast wealth.



PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

The Court removed to Osborne, the Queen being desirous of personally superintending the arrangements of the Princess Beatrice's marriage, which was to take place at Whittingham Parish Church.
On the 29th of July the marriage was solemnized.

of Canterbury, the Bishop of Winchester, the Dean of Windsor, and the Dean of Exeter. The wedding was very charming, yet nowhere the other Royal marriages, the absence of the German Emperor and the loss of the Prince of Wales, the absence of the German Emperor and the loss of the Prince of Wales, the absence of the German Emperor and the loss of the Prince of Wales.

After the marriage the Queen conferred the order of the Order of Merit on Prince Henry of Battenberg—making him more to the family than the loss given to a foreign personage not a member of the family. This distinction had never before the Royal court, and there can be no doubt that the other Royal Knights in the family would have considered a lower order a more although he did not being loved by her. Few of the Royal Court were especially friendly to their relations with him, and many which were regarded as an intruder. The Queen made up all that he was without kindness and consideration, and grew to love her daughter's Prince performed he was more or less persona grata. It was soon plainly intimated to the Queen that the Royal rank and precedence conferred on Prince Henry of Battenberg would not be accepted in Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg.

In the spring of 1895 a rebellion of French half-breeds in the Canadian Northwest, led by Riel, one of the passionate insurgents in the Canadian engaged in the Red River rising, was suppressed with great skill and ability by the Canadian Militia, and Riel was tried and hanged for treason.

The misrule of Tachaw, the half-breed King of Barrenah, together with his intrigues with the French—then busy with the conquest of Mexico—led to disputes between the Indian and Barrenah Governments. The result was a war which ended in the deposition of King Tachaw and the annexation of upper Barrenah to the Indian Empire. As the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee was now within measurable distance, already there were great manifestations of popular feeling in favor of Imperial Unity. In 1896 the Imperial Federation League was founded for the purpose of drawing closer the bonds between the colonies and the Mother Country. The Indian and Colonial Exhibition at

South Kensington was organized by the Prince of Wales on a scale of splendour which attracted visitors from all parts of the world. It was opened with great pomp and ceremony by the Queen on the 4th of May, in the presence of the more prominent members of the Royal



THE PRINCESS BEATRICE.

family, the dignitaries of Church and State, and the representatives of India and the Colonies. This great display of the vast treasures of the Empire soon degenerated into a mere lounge, but it brought together numbers of able men from every quarter of the

position of Imperial Federation, and the Prince of Wales determined to seize the opportunity then created for him to establish a centre and rallying point for British Imperialism. He started the movement and ended in the foundation of the Imperial Institute.

During the absence of the Court in Scotland, the Prince and Princess of Wales stimulated the glory of the London Season, and were remarkable for the prevalence of Sunday visitors. It was which by the *Reis Apparat* were made their fashionable even among

On the 24 of July the Queen received two thousand troops at Aldershot. She attended the brilliant garden party given that month by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and then accompanied by the Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg left on a change of Ministry. On the 28th of July Her Majesty left her home for Edinburgh where on the eighteenth she opened the International Exhibition. On the 4th of November she visited the Palace of the Dukes of Buccleuch and inspected the Hospital for Leprosy at Edinburgh. On the twenty-second of the same month Her Majesty received at Windsor with much ceremony their Imperial Highnesses, the Prince and Princess Komatsu of Japan, and a few days later the

The Queen was now an aging woman, worn very seldom by her people, and seeming to the uninitiated to be little more than an old woman. Since she had come into power a wholly different mode prevailed; the grand dame and the courtly gentlemen had gone out, and in their stead was the free and independent woman whose title was merely a "handle" in time of need, and the man with a pedigree several yards in length was not above engaging in trade that promised a return of riches which should enable him to live as lived the king-made even crowned heads bow before them. If elegance of a woman or an insipid sort had vanished, a more valuable regime was come in its stead, even though money-getting seemed the end in all of every endeavour. The world was better than it had ever been, oppression was denounced, the poor were looked after, and the people, the common people, had their opinions which even a Royal Assent must respect.

It was democracy, brotherhood. And from this did there arise hatred for the woman sitting on the throne? Here had been a wise and beneficent reign, pure and generous; the people no longer loved the name of their Queen.

It was on the 29th of June, 1897, that the Queen entered on the fiftieth year of her reign. But she naturally assumed that she would live till the end of that year, and the actual celebration of the Jubilee was put off till June 19th, of the following year.



MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS BEATRICE.

Public interests in politics was lost, the attention of the country was concentrated on the Queen. It was known that she would come from the seclusion that had so long been hers, and to some degree drop the mourning weeds she had worn so many years.

The first note of the Jubilee was struck in India, where the Imperial Festival was celebrated in February. In presidency towns, island cities, even in Mandalay, the newly acquired State of Upper Burma, natives and Europeans vied with each other in proclaiming the event. Banquets, reviews, illuminations were not the only mode of celebrating the Jubilee. At Gwalior an

appearing to a million people starting were combined; theatres, colleges, schools, water works, hospitals, and dispensaries were opened in honor of the Empress.

All over England preparations were now making for the celebration of the great anniversary. Public parks, libraries, town halls, museums, libraries were regarded as the best method of honoring the occasion. There was one Jubilee institution of great grandeur that was plain, sober—the Imperial Institute that was opened in the Palace of Whitehall.

In March congratulatory addresses began to pour in. The Tit of Democratic demonstration at Birmingham given place to the Jubilee in the Laureate's Jubilee—the Tit of

"All these shadows meeting in the distance,
All these spheres meeting in the distance,
From the East of light to the darkness,
Till the darkness pass, the spheres roundly,
And the light is clear, and the darkness
Dances into the distance of the light."

On the 4th of May Her Majesty received the representatives of the Colonial Governments who presented her with addresses, congratulatory, amounting to upward of nine million words, her Colonial subjects numbered and fifty-four millions, and her Indian subjects to two or seven millions.

The same month she received the Maharajah and Maharani of Kutch Belas and Maharajah Sir Porah Sing, and held a Drawing-room and visited Buffalo Bill's "Wild West Show" at Earl's Court. On the 11th she opened the People's Palace at Whitechapel which had grown out of a suggestion in Walter Besant's romance of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men."

The Jubilee itself was celebrated on the 11th of June. The streets of London were decorated beyond recognition. Fabulous prices had been paid for seats on the line of the procession. Only chairs in the history of England had a Jubilee been celebrated, and in none of those even tracted reigns, that of Edward III, was clouded with disaster at the end, and George III. had lost America.

It was not till the head of the procession moved along from Buckingham Palace and the Royal carriages came in sight, that the feelings of the dense masses of spectators found utterance in valley after valley

opened. On that day the Queen laid the foundation stone of the Imperial Institute in the Albert Hall. Noting the growing importance which the Jubilee called forth the Prince of Wales determined to have it by authorizing it as some permanent institution. In spite of this



1990-1991 1991-1992 1992-1993 1993-1994 1994-1995 1995-1996 1996-1997 1997-1998 1998-1999 1999-2000 2000-2001 2001-2002 2002-2003 2003-2004 2004-2005 2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008 2008-2009 2009-2010 2010-2011 2011-2012 2012-2013 2013-2014 2014-2015 2015-2016 2016-2017 2017-2018 2018-2019 2019-2020 2020-2021 2021-2022 2022-2023 2023-2024 2024-2025 2025-2026 2026-2027 2027-2028 2028-2029 2029-2030 2030-2031 2031-2032 2032-2033 2033-2034 2034-2035 2035-2036 2036-2037 2037-2038 2038-2039 2039-2040 2040-2041 2041-2042 2042-2043 2043-2044 2044-2045 2045-2046 2046-2047 2047-2048 2048-2049 2049-2050 2050-2051 2051-2052 2052-2053 2053-2054 2054-2055 2055-2056 2056-2057 2057-2058 2058-2059 2059-2060 2060-2061 2061-2062 2062-2063 2063-2064 2064-2065 2065-2066 2066-2067 2067-2068 2068-2069 2069-2070 2070-2071 2071-2072 2072-2073 2073-2074 2074-2075 2075-2076 2076-2077 2077-2078 2078-2079 2079-2080 2080-2081 2081-2082 2082-2083 2083-2084 2084-2085 2085-2086 2086-2087 2087-2088 2088-2089 2089-2090 2090-2091 2091-2092 2092-2093 2093-2094 2094-2095 2095-2096 2096-2097 2097-2098 2098-2099 2099-2100 2100-2101 2101-2102 2102-2103 2103-2104 2104-2105 2105-2106 2106-2107 2107-2108 2108-2109 2109-2110 2110-2111 2111-2112 2112-2113 2113-2114 2114-2115 2115-2116 2116-2117 2117-2118 2118-2119 2119-2120 2120-2121 2121-2122 2122-2123 2123-2124 2124-2125 2125-2126 2126-2127 2127-2128 2128-2129 2129-2130 2130-2131 2131-2132 2132-2133 2133-2134 2134-2135 2135-2136 2136-2137 2137-2138 2138-2139 2139-2140 2140-2141 2141-2142 2142-2143 2143-2144 2144-2145 2145-2146 2146-2147 2147-2148 2148-2149 2149-2150 2150-2151 2151-2152 2152-2153 2153-2154 2154-2155 2155-2156 2156-2157 2157-2158 2158-2159 2159-2160 2160-2161 2161-2162 2162-2163 2163-2164 2164-2165 2165-2166 2166-2167 2167-2168 2168-2169 2169-2170 2170-2171 2171-2172 2172-2173 2173-2174 2174-2175 2175-2176 2176-2177 2177-2178 2178-2179 2179-2180 2180-2181 2181-2182 2182-2183 2183-2184 2184-2185 2185-2186 2186-2187 2187-2188 2188-2189 2189-2190 2190-2191 2191-2192 2192-2193 2193-2194 2194-2195 2195-2196 2196-2197 2197-2198 2198-2199 2199-2200 2200-2201 2201-2202 2202-2203 2203-2204 2204-2205 2205-2206 2206-2207 2207-2208 2208-2209 2209-2210 2210-2211 2211-2212 2212-2213 2213-2214 2214-2215 2215-2216 2216-2217 2217-2218 2218-2219 2219-2220 2220-2221 2221-2222 2222-2223 2223-2224 2224-2225 2225-2226 2226-2227 2227-2228 2228-2229 2229-2230 2230-2231 2231-2232 2232-2233 2233-2234 2234-2235 2235-2236 2236-2237 2237-2238 2238-2239 2239-2240 2240-2241 2241-2242 2242-2243 2243-2244 2244-2245 2245-2246 2246-2247 2247-2248 2248-2249 2249-2250 2250-2251 2251-2252 2252-2253 2253-2254 2254-2255 2255-2256 2256-2257 2257-2258 2258-2259 2259-2260 2260-2261 2261-2262 2262-2263 2263-2264 2264-2265 2265-2266 2266-2267 2267-2268 2268-2269 2269-2270 2270-2271 2271-2272 2272-2273 2273-2274 2274-2275 2275-2276 2276-2277 2277-2278 2278-2279 2279-2280 2280-2281 2281-2282 2282-2283 2283-2284 2284-2285 2285-2286 2286-2287 2287-2288 2288-2289 2289-2290 2290-2291 2291-2292 2292-2293 2293-2294 2294-2295 2295-2296 2296-2297 2297-2298 2298-2299 2299-2300 2300-2301 2301-2302 2302-2303 2303-2304 2304-2305 2305-2306 2306-2307 2307-2308 2308-2309 2309-2310 2310-2311 2311-2312 2312-2313 2313-2314 2314-2315 2315-2316 2316-2317 2317-2318 2318-2319 2319-2320 2320-2321 2321-2322 2322-2323 2323-2324 2324-2325 2325-2326 2326-2327 2327-2328 2328-2329 2329-2330 2330-2331 2331-2332 2332-2333 2333-2334 2334-2335 2335-2336 2336-2337 2337-2338 2338-2339 2339-2340 2340-2341 2341-2342 2342-2343 2343-2344 2344-2345 2345-2346 2346-2347 2347-2348 2348-2349 2349-2350 2350-2351 2351-2352 2352-2353 2353-2354 2354-2355 2355-2356 2356-2357 2357-2358 2358-2359 2359-2360 2360-2361 2361-2362 2362-2363 2363-2364 2364-2365 2365-2366 2366-2367 2367-2368 2368-2369 2369-2370 2370-2371 2371-2372 2372-2373 2373-2374 2374-2375 2375-2376 2376-2377 2377-2378 2378-2379 2379-2380 2380-2381 2381-2382 2382-2383 2383-2384 2384-2385 2385-2386 2386-2387 2387-2388 2388-2389 2389-2390 2390-2391 2391-2392 2392-2393 2393-2394 2394-2395 2395-2396 2396-2397 2397-2398 2398-2399 2399

troasted counsels, intercolonial journey and much anti-monarchical up-
 posing, the necessary funds for the purpose were raised, but it was
 universally admitted that but for the incessant work of the H. C. Ap-
 parent the scheme would have fallen through. The Institute was and
 is meant to stand as an outward and visible sign of the necessary
 unity of the British Empire. It was to be a rallying point of all co-
 lonial movements, a centre of instruction for those who desire informa-
 tion as to colonial trade and colonial resources. In simple, what the
 Queen inaugurated on the 4th of July at Kensington as the culminating
 function of her fiftieth year of Queenhood, was a vast and ubiquitous
 Intelligence Department for her far-stretching dominions.

The decorations of the building in which the

was composed of myriads of flowers, so that the scene was more beautiful than if the professional floriculturists had used the usual arrangements and costly paraphernalia brought into the hall from the great flower gardens. When the Queen entered, she took her seat on such an uncomfortable, and supported by her family, she took her seat on the draped platform, and found herself again surrounded by Wreath and Flowers. The Prince of Wales read an address to Her Majesty describing the aims and prospects of the institution. Lord Tennyson's health did not permit of his officiating as Laureate on this occasion, and Browning had always declared himself unable to perform ceremonial duties to order. The ode was written by Lewis Mordaunt, and was set to music by Sir Arthur Sullivan. After it was finished the Queen, seated by the Prince of Wales and the architect Colburn, laid the first solid block of the building, a slab of granite weighing three tons. Prayers were read by the Prince, after which the commissioners of the exhibition of 1881 presented an address congratulating the Queen on the celebration of her Jubilee. Her Majesty then leaning on the arm of the Prince of Wales left the hall with the hand struck up - "God Save the Queen."

The ceremonial differed from that, which took place in the Abbey in our request. The Thanksgiving service shows the minds of Sovereign and subject back to the past with all its trials and triumphs, but the function in the Royal Albert Hall struck the note of the future, and invited speculation as to the part which the monarchy should play in the evolution of the English speaking race. The hierarchy typified the inheritance of Empire which Englishmen had won during the reign of their toil and their enterprise.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

The influence of these situations becomes

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There, as elsewhere, work and study merge.

This well-known sailing ship was built by the

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[illegible]

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

1. The system is designed to be used by a single user at a time.

Western Kentucky and some Kentucky women

It was well liked with the general public.

¹ *Journal of Management Education*, 2000, 24(1), 10-19.

With this great function, the record of the Queen's career through half a century may close. A retrospective glance over that career is

[illegible]

The power which the Queen's representative has been laid up under the Queen's reign in England may be described as resting in a direction entirely democratic. The monarch of the day is a sovereign, but does not govern, has the right of the monarch in English history, under her, completely bypassed, for the first time in English history, under her, completely bypassed.

-In her early days she was prevented from following the example of her mother and her grandfather by the prudent advice of those about her. In her womanhood she abstained from all interference with her Ministers, actuated by her personal experience and consciousness of the necessities of the English monarchy, and when womanhood was declining into age she consequently did not feel the temptation, as others certainly would not have admitted the possibility of resigning, as officers certainly would not have admitted an anachronism, voting to the traditions of a regime that had become an anachronism. Thus it is that the government of England, whatever its title, is in reality a solid republicanism. Meanwhile, wherever she upon the throne of England must be content to know that divine right, perhaps the only right, has nothing to do with his title to allegiance, and that he derives the charter of his sovereignty from a people's will.

[illegible]



DUKE OF YORK (Duke of Cornwall)



1800



1801



1802



1803



1804



1805



1806



1807



1808



1809



VICTORIA, THE PRINCE CONSORT AND THEIR CHILDREN (top)
 (From a painting by Sir John Everett Millais)

THE PRINCE OF WELLSINGTON PRESENTING A GIFT TO HIS GODSON, PRINCE ALBERT
 (From a painting by Sir John Everett Millais)





THE QUEEN, THE DUCHESS OF YORK, PRINCE OF WALES, AND EVA OF BATTENBERG.



THE QUEEN, THE DUCHESS OF YORK, PRINCE OF WALES, AND EVA OF BATTENBERG.



ARRANGED BY THE ARTIST, GIVEN BY THE LADIES OF YORK, MAY, 1881.

ness to her duties, while in the lower classes of aristocratic support, *gentle-cremation, arithmetical, and in fact—her wide was her* quietly expressed, and was acted upon by her Ministers. Unhappily, though the Queen has successfully preserved the appearance of impartiality in ascribing with the successive chiefs of her government, she has had her favorite statements, just as she has had her favorite opinions. It was perhaps the result of that positive state of mind which, more or less, became chronic with her after her husband's death, partly also of that tenderness with which by the force of association all things connected with Scotland inspired her, that she constructed such an education for Scotch Presbyterian and Free Kirk theology.

"The clerical teachers for whom she has exhibited the most preference in England have belonged to that class of whom Dr. Stanley, the Dean of Westminster, may be taken as a type. Her Majesty liked the Broad Church clergymen and the Low Church, but detested the High; she was as severe a critic of the clergy as of the laity in the way of the manner in which a regiment—for the Queen had a keen eye to military effect—performed its march past, or its array went through the intricate tactics of a field day. Not unaccountably the Queen is believed to have regarded with special favor the surviving Whig statesmen and their modern successors, the liberals, and she certainly liked Mr. Gladstone and John Bright better than she did Mr. Disraeli or Lord Derby.

"These, however, were sentiments of which the nation, if aware at all, was never made inconspicuously aware. Whatever her political predilections, the machinery of government has gone on all the same, and the only measure on whose passing the Queen is believed to have exercised any influence was the Public Works Regulation Bill of 1874. It was rather the personal eccentricities which displayed themselves continuously or at intervals in her after the death of her husband that gave, not altogether unjustly to her subjects, some ground of grievance."

So far as the public life of the Queen has affected her house it has been done in but one direction. At her accession the Crown had almost entirely lost its meaning as a governing order in the state. At her Golden Jubilee the Crown held a position of authority higher than any to which it had attained since William of Orange. According to Gladstone the effects of the Queen's policy had been due to her "dedication to the service of the people rather than power for the monarchy." It is interesting to note that Gladstone is insisting that power can be most surely

where, the Queen arrived from the salubrious air of the mountains. Assisted by her ladies attendant she walked slowly to the chair of State, the whole court in black, except for a congratulatory mourning. The widowed Emperor Frederick of Germany, seated in deep black, took the seat at the right of the Queen, while the Duke of Connaught, wearing his Windsor uniform, seated himself at her left. The others grouped themselves closely behind and looked very like a single family of worshippers.

There was an anthem, but a special hymn, written by the Right Rev. William Walsham, Lord Bishop of Wakefield, with music by Sir Arthur Sullivan, was sung at Her Majesty's request. The third event was as follows:

"O, royal heart, with words unknown
 For all her children praying?
 O, happy realm, each nation greet
 With loyal love returning?
 Whom England's King thus with exultation
 All yeast strange appealing,
 And make the world a better world
 For man's brief earthly dwelling."

Before the benediction the following special thanksgiving was offered:
 "O, Lord, our heavenly Father, we give Thee hearty thanks for the many blessings which Thou hast bestowed upon us during the sixty years of the happy reign of our gracious Queen, Victoria. We

1. Thank for progress made in knowledge of Thy marvelous works,
 2. For comfort given to human life, for kindness feeling between
 nations, and we pray Thee that these and all Thy other gifts may be long continued to us and to our Queen, to the glory of Thy holy name, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

The choir of St. George's Chapel rendered the musical portion of the service, Sir Walter Forest presiding at the organ. The service lasted forty minutes, the Queen remaining seated throughout and following closely the special prayers and hymns.

At the end there was a pause. The Queen, with bowed head, continued in silent prayer. Then followed a touching scene, which will ever linger in the memory of those who witnessed it. Summoning Emperor Frederick, who bowed low at her side, the Queen kissed her on both cheeks. The Duke of Connaught and the others of the family followed, receiving on bended knee a similar token of affection. In many cases the recipient was kissed several times.

The Queen was profoundly moved, and tears rolled down her cheeks. At last, and suddenly with great reluctance, she beckoned her ladies attendant, and leaving on his arm passed slowly out of the chapel, the entire congregation standing, the soft light falling through the multi-colored windows and the exquisite stonework of the organ rising and swelling beneath the Gothic incense-rail. It was a scene never to be forgotten, and thrilled all present with strong emotions.

There were two services at St. Paul's Cathedral, at 11 A. M. and at 3 P. M.

Immense crowds filled all the approaches to the cathedral at the morning service, numbers to catch a glimpse of the royal and distinguished personages who were announced to be present, including all the Protestant sovereigns.

Just before eleven the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London and the Dean of the Cathedral, with the Cathedral clergy and choir, proceeded to the west door to receive the members of the Royal family. The aisle was lined with a guard of honor, consisting of the medical staff corps, in view of the fact that it was hospital Sunday.

The members of the royal family arrived punctually and were received, as they drove through the streets to the Cathedral, with the profoundest respect. Among them were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince Charles of Denmark and Princess Charles, Prince Albert of Prussia, Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse, Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, Prince Eugene of Sweden, the Grand Duke of Luxembourg and the Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Hanover.

Preceded by the clergy and amid the strains of the processional hymns,

"O, King of kings,
 Whose reign of old
 Hath been from everlasting."

they proceeded to their seats.

The service was conducted by the Lord Bishop of London, and the celebrated Cathedral choir of one hundred and fifty male voices, assisted by an orchestra of one hundred and fifty from Covent Garden Opera House and several of the principal theatres, rendered the musical portions. The form of service was the same as at St. George's Chapel, and was participated in by the vast congregation with evident feeling. To the invocation of the priest, "Send her help from Thy throne," came a deep response of the kneeling multitude:

"And women mightly defend her," while in impressive silence came the "Amen," following the priest's words, "Let her reign in long and prosperous and fruitful life with immortality in the life to come," and the woman was praised by

Only Vancouver was celebrated and his services were generally
the Lord Bishop of London, who touched upon many events in the reign
of Victoria, and eloquently extolled her piety, charity and motherly
love for the people.

At Westminster Abbey, the service was presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who read the opening prayer. The service was held in the presence of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York. The service was held in the presence of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York.

Special dispatches from Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg and nearly every large city in Europe show that thanksgiving services were held in the local English churches, numerously attended. The same held in many others, especially Vienna and St. Petersburg, particularly in the case of the Victorian circle.

At Constantinople, the Sultan sent a number of high Ottoman officials to represent him at the service, and the entire Diplomatic Corps was present. A pair of English blue jackets was drawn up along the main approach to the chapel.

At St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in the afternoon a special musical service was held at which most of the members of the Royal family, except the Queen and Empress Frederick were present. *Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"* was expertly sung by Madame Allan, Edward Lloyd and the choir of the chapel, assisted by the Windsor and Eton Choral and Madrigal Societies. Sir Walter Parnet presided at the organ and conducted Her Majesty's private band.

The Laureate, Alfred Austin, composed the ode which was of thirty stanzas. It began by describing how, when "they placed a crown upon her fair young brow,"

"Bliss, she said as one who feels not know
The meaning of a message. When she broke
The look of awe around her, 'None as though
She said that word."

"With this dual sentiment, since 'tis Heaven's decree,
I would not gather even if I could,
But, being a woman only, I can be
Not great, but good."

"I cannot close the breastplate and the helm ;
To my weak waist the sword I cannot gird,
Nor in the diadem that distends a vein
Be seen or heard.

1. Read more, taking special notice of the words in italics.
 2. Read more and understand Emerson's meaning.
 3. Read more Emerson's generalization with a gloss.
 4. Read more (page 100).

The Monday, the first, the second day of the celebration, Queen Victoria left Windsor Castle at noon by the afternoon's express, taking the Long Walk, and reviewed part of the high Thames regatta of Windsor, on her way to the national station. Her Majesty's carriage was drawn by a pair of greys, with postillions and outriders. The Queen was accompanied by her eldest daughter, Princess Victoria of Germany, and by Princess Christiana of Schleswig-Holstein, and Princess Henry of Reuss-Schlegel, who occupied another carriage, escorted by Her Majesty.

The Queen, on arriving at the railroad station of Windsor, walked through the private waiting room, bending on the arm of an Indian attendant, and by a sliding gangway entered her saloon carriage. Paddington was reached at 3.25 p. m.

been transformed on the "up side" into a hall of resplendent columns, garlanded with fringe gold, fragrant with the odor of sweetest flowers, walked on either side by hundreds of people. The state vestings soon as the Queen had taken her seat, the life guards drew up in front and rear on a row of chairs proclained by waving thousands beyond that she had arrived. Before starting, a loyal address was presented by the Rev. Walter Aldert, Vicar of Paddington and Chairman of the Paddington Vestry, who was accompanied by the two Members of Parliament for Paddington.

The route to Buckingham Palace was via Oxford and Cambridge Terraces, Grand Junction road and Edgware road to the Marble Arch, thence by Hyde Park and Constitution Hill. Over the distance, excepting the portion of Great Park, every house in the background of the picture was expertly decorated, flags, banners, banners and streamers and endless motions in the order of the day: "God Save the Queen." At Edgware road a handsome triumphal arch was erected by the Paddington authorities, and another had been put up by the Marylebone Vestry.

The first triumphal arch was a very handsome, castellated structure in imitation of gray stone covered with ivy, and bore the motto, "Thy hearts are our throne."

The second triple arch was at the bottom of the Edgewater road. It is decorated with green cloth, flowers and flags, and bore the motto:



QUEEN RECEIVING WAR NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.



THE QUEEN REVIEWING HER TROOPS.



QUEEN VICTORIA.
(From a marble bust by E. Gibson Ford, R. A.)



QUEEN IN STATE ROBES (1867)



PRINCE OF WALES, AS ADMIRAL.



THE QUEEN DISTRIBUTING CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

banquet was given by the Marquis of Londonderry and a ball by the Duke of Westminster, both of which were very brilliant.

The Saturday, the anniversary of the Diamond Jubilee, there was the Naval Review, the most magnificent array of British ships ever gathered together in one place.

The fleet was drawn up in seven lines on the north of the Solent, the head of the lines being off Reading. Ships stretching westward almost to Cowes. The total array of armed vessels was one hundred and thirty-six, manned by forty-five thousand men and moved in line of battle each. The foreign war ships formed the dark line. The honorary admiral of the fleet, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, reviewed on behalf of the sovereign the ships gathered in his honor.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Admiral R. B. H. the Duke of Devonshire and Goshaw, and Captain R. B. H. the Duke of York, Portsmouth at one o'clock.

The guests included ex-Empress Frederick of Germany, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Albany and her children, Prince Christian Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Grand Duke Sergei of Russia, Prince Charles of Denmark, in a word all the Grand Dukes Francis Ferdinand of Austria, Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Frederick Charles of Hanover, Prince Rupert of Bavaria, Prince Mohammed Ali Khan of Egypt, Prince Arima-gawa of Japan, Prince Danilo of Montenegro, Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, Prince Frederick of Schwarz, Prince Eugene of Sweden and Norway, Prince Albert of Wurttemberg, the Duke of Fife, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Schouburg-Skippe, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, Prince Heinrich-Langenburg, the Grand Duke of Luxembourg, and a large number of other princes, and other titled personages.

The party immediately proceeded on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, in which fifty-one years ago Her Majesty inspired the fleet, whenever Her Royal Highness' standard was hoisted.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Duke of Cambridge and all the admirals were in uniform, and the Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria of Wales and Princess Charles of Denmark, her daughters, were white flannel yachting dresses and white stars

