STORY OF EVENTFUL YEARS OF VICTORIA'S LONG REIGN.

the following biography of the Rosenau in the August of the same year as Princess Vistoria s life up to recent times, Edward presents a striking picture of the events compassed by the mon-

s surpassingly long career, its picture of the dignity with the girl-ruler assumed power r the great empire the story will be apedally individual and inter-

ACCESSION TO THE THRONE. The year [67] was a memorable one in the hatery of England, Seldom had the property of a country which had Maria a serious hitch or obstacle for cours been more seriously meng perer were the destinies of a concal monarchy that had stood norms of eight hundred years enged in a more forbidding gloom, he death of the Princess Charlotte sed up the prospect of succession to

three to the youngest son of orge HI and had inspired him with to matry. As yet the only she had taken wives were the York who had children, and child was not born till 1819. HER FATHER.

e third brother was Edward, Duke Lt, then fifty-one years of age.
As, not on terms of ordinary
ship with any of his brothers. dship with any of marry.

only he determined to marry.

toria, daughter of Duke Franz of

Coburg, at that time thirty-two

of age, had taken the Duke's fann July 11, 1818, this lady became chess of Kent, the future mother

Jechess of Kent, the future mother a future queen of England.

In the Duke was informed by his on that he had the prospect of an it was his wish that the child is be born on English soil. The cy was attended with difficulty, for race was much pressed for ready in the spring of 1818, however, array was made. The duke and gare justabled at Kensington s were installed at Kensington then, as now, a place of resior the members and proteges of al family, and on May 24, 1819, yal family, and at early little princess, plump as a ligo," was born. The duke was led with the child. He would and caress her, and then hand the arms of admiring spectators, the caution, "Take care of her, e will be queen of England." His

d been prophesied that two memas he said. "the winter t, as he said, the winter, om he happened, when taking a walk et wet and to esteh cold. Acute numation of the lungs supervened, duke sent for snother attendant triend, General Weatheralli, whose ce had so stimulating an effect

his wip.
"Ith difficulty," writes Baron Stock"he wrote Edward' below the last lear and legible. Then he sank ethansted on the pillows. The norming all was over." "The poor adds the same chronic upd herself, owing to the duke's siderable debts, in a very uncom-able position of the time of his th. Ber brother, Leopold, enabled ation of her child, Queen Victoria."

DEATH OF GEORGE THE THIRD. Six days after the death of the Duke the merning of January 29 that rc, were out by menial malady bond decay, breath a his last, but, the list, the new sovereign, was proclaimed ly, with the usual formations, palace, Tample paince, Tample thar, Charing tol other places, an the area king.

active part in political coun. an active part in political counmich he once not quite ansuccessseried his right to control, was
actically felt in the conduct of
such government, it produced a
notion among the mass of
the Political as it did, upon
these of the Princess Chariotte
bake of Kent, it awoke a senof grave displicated as to the
all succession to the monarchy,
with of the new king was precarleage was advanced, no had retage was advanced; he had no out. The Duke of York, the heir ut, was married, had no family, duchess was in a declining the Duke of Charence, the next was fipe age. He had had sheet horn to him. Each of the did in infancy, but further book by the back to the control of the contr able contingency, an in succession was the in-

as it passed by made it as it has it only the life of he bat of Kent was fulfilled early a season of the season of Kent was fulfilled early a season of the season of th

RELEARNS THE FACT.

It is by until she was twelve if the Princess Victoria can be know the high destiny and even then the man in an almost acciden-

shears about twelve years old deligatively experts old bean were called in for her land were called in for her land. Latin and a little son acquired an accurate son acquired an accurate the rudiments of a cas science, especially both was she untrained in the langer momentous subjects. here momentous subjects successful prince Leopold burg the brother-in-law of assortion over the duchess and successful prince to the duchess and successful prince to the duchess and the prince to the duches the duches to the duches the Makien over the duchess and set, paid especial attention to action of the princess in poll-matitudenal history. He had but and diligent assistant in kinar, while among English.

Melbourne was not infresummend to the educational mmoned to the educational

Rosenau in the August of the same year as Princess Victoria, and it is a curious coincidence, considering the future connection of the children, that Mme, Siebold, the accoucheuse who attended the Duchess of Coburg at the birth of the young prince, had only three months before attended the Duchess of Kent at the birth of the princess.

ess of Kent at the birth of the princess.
"How protty the little Mayflower,"
writes he grandmother both of Albert
and Victoria, the Dowager Duchess of
Coburg, to the Duchess of Kent, "will
be when I see it in a year's time.
Siebold cannot sufficiently describe
what a dear little love it is."
The Mayflower above spoken of was,
of course, the Princess Victoria. From
a very early period the dowager
duchess permitted herself to entertain
the hope that her two grandchildren

the hope that her two grandchildren would thereafter become man and wife,

AT COURT.

On February 25, 1831, when not quite twelve years of age, she attended her first drawing room. "Lady Jersey," twelve years of age, she attended her first drawing room. "Lady Jersey," writes the amusing Mr. Greville, "made a scene with Lord Durham. She got up in a corner of the room, and said: "Lord Durham, I hear that you have said things about me which are not true, and I desire that you will call upon me tomorrow with a witness to hear my positive dealal, and I have hear my positive denial, and I hope that you will not repeat such things about me. She was in a fury, and he in a still greater. He muttered that he should never set foot in her house again, which she did not hear, and after delivering herself of her speech she flounced back again to her seat mightily proud of her exploit. It arose mightily proud of her exploit. It arose out of her saying that he should make Lady Durham demand an audience of the queen to contradict the things which Lady Jersey said of her, and to other Whig allies." These were days in which party spirit ran high, and penetrated the whole fabric of society in England. Within two or three years of this time Princess Victoria had taken her place in that society as the heliess to the English throne.

In September, 1835, her royal highness was the guest of the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir. While there she was once more seen by the ubiquitous and all observant Mr. Greville. A few days after

servant Mr. Greville. A few days after the visiting the home of the Manners she visited the Marquis of Exeter, at

and the future queen-"arrived," writes the indefatigable diarist under date of September 21, "from Belvoir, at 3 o'clock, in a heavy rain, the civic auocices, in a heavy rain, the civic au-thorities having turned out at Stamford to scort them, and a procession of dif-ferent people are all very loyal. When they had lunched, and the mayor and his brethren had got dry, the duchess of the family would die in the se of 1829. The duke believed the address, which was read by Lord Exeter as recorder. It talked by Lord Exeter as recorder. It talked by Lord Exeter as recorder. It talked of the princess as 'destined to mount the tarone of these realms.' Conroy handed the answer, just as the prime at as he said 'the winter.' One splendidly ledged, and great prepara ions have been made for their recep-

> Mr. Greville was, however, present at a much more important festivity, graced also by the young princess, in the following year. On August 30, 1836, King William, who had acceded to the throne on the death of his brother, in 30, gave a dinner party at Windsor his birthday. The whig ministry of ord Melbourne was then in power, ith each particular member of which s majesty was at feud. Not one of e ministers was invited to the castle this occasion, and none, except the busehold, in any way connected with the government. The king, we hear, in a excess of royal affection preposed is health of Princess Victoria after at of the Princess Augusta. "And now," said his majesty, "hav-

ng given the health of the oldest, I will give that of the youngest member of the royal family. I know the interest although I have not seen as much of her as I could have wished, I take no less interest in her, and the more I do see of her, both in public and in private, the greater the pleasure it will

The whole thing, comments Greville, was so civil and gracious that it could hardly be taken ill, but the young princess sat opposite and hung her head with not unnatural modesty at being talked of in so large a company.

There was one person whom the king detested more even than his ministers -the mother of the princess, the Duch-ess of Kent, who had not been sparing ess of Kent, who had not been sparing in her criticisms on the reception she had met from the royal family in England. The duchess had applied for a suite of apartments for her own use in Kensington palace, and had been refused by the king. She appropriated the rooms, notwithstanding the denial. The king informed her publicly that he neither understood nor would endure conduct so disrespectful to him. dure conduct so disrespectful to him. This, though said loudly and publicly, was only the muttering of a storm which broke next day. It was the royal birthday, and the king had invited a birthday, and the king had invited a hundred people to dinner. The Duchess of Kent sat on one side of his majesty, one of his sisters on the other, and the Princoss Victoria opposite.

When replying to the speech in which his health had been proposed, the king burst forth in a bitter tirade against the duchess.

"I trust in God," he exclaimed, "that I may have the satisfaction of leaving the royal authority on my death to the personal exercise of that young lady-(pointing to the princess)—the heiress presumptive to the crown, and not in presumptive to the crown, and not in the hands of a person now near me, who is surrounded by evil advisers, and who is herself incompetent to act with propriety in the station in which she would be placed. I have no hesitation in saving that I have been insulted, grossly and continually insulted, by that person, but I am determined to endure no longer a course of behavior so disrespectful to me." so disrespectful to me."

The king particularly complained of the manner in which the princess had been prevented from attending at court by her mother. "For the future," he said, "I shall insist and command that the princess do upon all occasions ap-pear at my court, as it is her duty to

Having begun with an anathema, the king ended with a benediction, speaking of the princess and her future reign in a tone of paternal interest and affec-tion. The effect, howover, which the tion. The effect, however, which the royal utterances produced was alarming. The queen tooked in deep distress, the princess burst into tears; the Duchess of Kent sald not a word, but soon after leaving the room announced soon after leaving the room anhounced her immediate departure, and ordered her carriage. There had been as much of silly obstinacy and vanity on the part of the duchess as of surliness on the part of the king. She never missed to appropriate of proposition of proposition of proposition of the king. PRINCE ALBERT.

This the future husband of the simal prince Albert, the son bake of Coburg, was born at the part of the king. She never missed an opportunity of provoking nor he of retailating with insult. "Where's the queen?" he asked one day when dinfer was announced. His majesty was informed that she was walting for the Duchess of Kent. "That weman," he shricked, "is a nuisance!"

His majesty's health had been for

BY EDMUND YATES IN NEW YORK HERALD.

His physical weakness was aggravated by his constitutional irritability. He spoke of his ministers as if they were thieves, he treated his guests, personal

rudeness, and sometimes with brutality. One day at dinner King Leopold, who was on a visit to Windsor, called for water, when the king asked, "What's that you are drinking, sir?" "Water, for water, when the king asked, "What's that you are drinking sir?" "Water, sir." "God damn it." rejoined the other king, "why don't you drink wine? I never allow anybody to drink water at my table." There was but one event which his majesty wished to live to witness in his "God forsaken realm." He devoutly prayed that he might live till the Princess Victoria was of age. His prayer was just granted, but only His prayer was just granted, but only

For national purposes the princess completed her majority on the eigh-teenth anniversary of her birth. WILLIAM IV DIES.

On June 2, nine days after this event had taken place, the king was desper-ately ill. On the 11th he was in his own opinion, though scarcely in that of own opinion, though scarcely in that of his physicians, better. He sent a let-ter to the princess Victoria, offering her £10,000 (\$50,000) a year, by Lord Conyingham, with a special command, that it should be delivered directly in her hands. The Duchess of Kent came forward to receive it, but, hearing the royal command, drew back and the princess took the dispatch. The offer was ascented, but it was not fated to was nacepted, but it was not fated to be fulfilled. On June 18 he was sinking fast. The Archbishop of Canterbury was called in to administer the sacrament. His majesty was asked whether he was in need of anything. "This," was the reply, "is the 18th of June. I should like to live to see the sun of Wa-terloo set." Later in the day the Duke of Wellington asked Greville whether Melbourne had had any communication with the Princess Victoria. Greville thought not, "He ought," said the Duke, "I was in constant communication with the present king for a month before George IV died."

Two days afterward it was all over. The king died at twenty minutes after two on the morning of June 20, and the young queen met her council at

same day.
"Never was anything," wrote the clerk of the council, "like the impression she produced or the chorus of praise and admiration which was raised about her manner, and certainly not without justice. It was very extraor-dinary, and something far beyond what was looked for. The first thing to be done was to teach her her leason, which for this purpose Melbourne had himself to learn. He asked her if she would enter the room accompanied by the

RULERS OF ENGLAND.

William I. (conquerer)1066 William II. (Rufus)......1087 Bichard II..... 1377 Henry IV.... 1399 Edward VI.... 1547 Charles 1..... 1625 The protectorate of Cromwell 1649 Charles II.. 1660 James II. George IV. 1820 William IV.... 1830 Longest Reigns in English

History.

Melbourne-the proclamation was read

to the council, the usual order passed, the doors were thrown open and the young queen entered. DISRAULI'S DESCRIPTION OF

SCENE. In a passage in his novel of "Sibyl," which will probably live as long as English royalty itself, Benjamin Disraell, with the assistance and data given him by Lord Lyndhurst, who was present on the occasion, has described the scene. "In a sweet and thrilling voice and with a composed mien, which indicated rather the absorbing sense of august duty than an absence of

SITUATION WORSE AT CAPE TOWN.

Five Thousand Yeomanry Cavalry, Being Rushed From England to Protect South African

Capital, Now Racing Against Dewet's Column-

realm then advanced to the throne, and kneeling before her, pledged their troth and took the sacred oath of allegiance and supremacy-allegiance to one who rules over the land that the great Macedonian could not conquer and over a continent of which even Co-lumbus never dreamed; to the gueen of

less interesting, is the account given of the proceedings by one who actuly took a part in them, the clerk of the coun-ch. "After." he writes, "she had read her speech and taken and signed the oath for the security of the church of Scotland the privy councilors were sworn, the two royal dukes first by themselves, and as these two old men, her uncles, knelt before her swear ing allegiance and kissing her hand, I saw her blush up to the eyes, as if she felt the contrast between their civil and left the contrast between their civil and natural relations, and this was the only sign of emotion which she evinced. Her manner to them was very graceful and engaging. She kissed them both and rose from her cheir and moved toward the Duke of Sussex, who was furthest from her, and too infirm to reach her. She seemed rather bewildered at the multitude of men who were sworn est difference in her manner, or show any in her countenance, to any indi-vidual of any rank, station or party. I particularly watched her when Lord Melbourne and the ministers and the Duke of Wellington and Peel approached her. She went through the whole ceremony, occasionally looking at Melbourne for instruction when she had any doubt what to do, which hardly ever occurred, and with perfect calmness and self-possession, but at the same time with a graceful modesty and propriety particularly interesting and ingratiating."

BROUGHAM AND PEEL ON GRAM-MAR.

Just after this an incident occurred curlously significant of the feeling that existed among the statesmen of the time. Every one admired the speech except Brougham, who said to Peel in a tone of irritated criticism:—

"Ameloration —that is not English: you might perhaps say melioration, but improvement is the proper word."
"Oh," said Peel, "I see no harm in the

on, said Peel, 'I see no harm in the word; it is generally used."
"You object," said Brougham, "to the sentiment; I object to the grammar."
"No," said Peel; "I don't object to the

sentiment."
"Well, then, she pledges herself to the

policy of our government," said Brougham. "Peel told me this, which enter the room accompanied by the groat officers of state, but she said she would come in alone."

After having received the two royal dukes, the two archbishops, the chancellor and the prime minister—Lord emissions. The queen almounced her accession to the throne of her ancestors and her humble hope that divine he was at her manner and behavior, and her apparent deep sense of her situation, her modesty, and at the same time her firmness. She apeared, in

fact, to be awed, but not dounted and | should by any possibility expose him to

could not have desired to see her part form her part better."

The young queen, was the verdict of all, behaved with a decorum and pro-priety beyond her years, and with all the sedateness and dignity the want of which had been so conspicuous in her

severed the connection between the two kingdoms of England and Hanover, which had subsisted since the accession of George I., and the establishment of which had cost the English people blood and money quite disproportionate to its advantages. The first signature to the Act of Allegiance that was presented to the queen was that of her eld-est surviving uncle, Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, King of Hanover.

THE CORONATION.

The coronation of Victoria took place a year after the accession, on June 28, 1838.

ministration was delayed two years, when, having to face Parliament with a deficit of nearly \$10,000,000 in the treasury, trade being in a deplorable state ury, trade being in a deplorable state and the manufacturing districts overrun with pauperism and distress. Lord Melbourne ventured to subject the national confidence in the financial capacity of his administration to a strain that it would not bear by proposing a fixed eight sbilling (sterling) duty on corn, which alarmed the agricultural interests, and by lowering the duties on foreign sugar and timber, which terrified the commercial interests.

This was in 1841, four years after the accession of her majesty; but meanwhile other events of nearly equal im-

accession of her majesty; but meanwhile other events of nearly equal importance and of infinitely greater interest had happened in the life of the
queen. The hope of her grandmother
had been fulfilled, and the two cousins
—Albert, of Saxe-Coburg, and Victoria,
of England—had become man and wife.
On October 14, 1839—that is, four days
after her lover had reached Windsor—
the queen informed Lord Melbourne
that she had made up her mind. On
the 15th she thus wrote to Baron
Stockmar;—"I do feel so guilty I know
not how to begin my letter, but I think
the news it will contain will be sufficient to insure your forgiveness. Albert

cient to insure your forgiveness. Albert has completely won my heart, and all 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 official and public announcement of the betrothal was not made either in Germany or England till the close of

in Germany or England till the close of the year. The intelligence was received with satisfaction, as Lord Melbourne had predicted, by the English people, for two reasons; first, because univer-sal report spoke well of the Prince; second, because it promised to sever finally the connection between England and Hanover.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO PARLIA-MENT.

The forthcoming royal marriage was mentioned in the speech from the throne at the opening of parliament session of 1840. On January 9 Baron Stockmar had arrived on England as the representative of the Prince to setle the terms of the treaty of marriage and the necessary arrangements for the prince's future household. Some little difficulty arose as to the appointment of a secretary for his royal highness. The discussions which grew out of his annuity and the definition of his status were more serious. The country had heard with relief, what was at first not specifically declared, that the future husband of their queen was a sound Protestant,

The Tories opposed the grant of £50,000 (\$250,000) which was suggested as the annual allowance to be made to the prince. On the motion against it of Colonel Sibthorpe, supported by Sir Robert Peel, it was reduced to £30,000 (\$150,000). The debates on the social dignity which should be recognized as invested in the prince were lengthy and tedious. Eventually parliament confined itself to the simple naturalization of his royal highness.

Leaving the question of precedence to be dealt with by royal prerogative, which it was, in these terms, "that the

prince should thenceforth upon all occasions and in all meetings, except when otherwise provided by act of parliament, have, hold and enjoy place, preeminence and precedence next to her majesty." the distinctive title was ac-corded him. Nor was it till July 2, 1857, that the title and dignity of Prince Consort were granted to him by royal letters patent, long after that name had been conferred upon him by the spon-

been conferred upon him by the spontaneous voice of the nation.

The prince arrived in England for his marriage on February 6, 1840. The morriage took place on February 10, in the chapel of St. James' paince. "The moraing." writes Theodore Martin. In his "Life of the Prince Consort." "had been wet, foggy and dismai, but the day was not to want the happy onen of that sunshine which came afterward to be proverbially known as "queen's weathproverbially known as 'queen's wenther.' Soon after the return of the bridal party from the chapet the clouds passet off, the sun shone out with unusual brilliancy, and the thousands who lined the roads from Bucklingham Palace to Windsor castle to see the soversign and her husband were more fortunate than those who had crowded the avenues of St. James' Palace in the morning, heedbridal procession on the winness the bridal procession on the winness the bridal procession of the went in the duke, an immortal hero. The crown never found, I fear never will, so devoted, toyal and faithful a subject, so stanch a supporter. * * His experience and knowledge of the past were ro great from the was a link which cannot think of this country without the duke, an immortal hero. The crown never found, I fear never will, so devoted, toyal and faithful a subject, so stanch a supporter. * * His experience and knowledge of the past were ro great from the was a link which cannot think of this country without the duke, an immortal hero. The crown never found, I fear never will, so devoted, toyal and faithful a subject, so stanch a supporter. * * His experience and knowledge of the past were ro great from the was a link which cannot think of this country without the duke, an immortal hero. The crown never found, I fear never will see the subject, so stanch a supporter. * * His experience and knowledge of the past were ro great from the was a link which cannot the subject, so stanch a supporter. * * His experience and knowledge of the past were ro great from the wind past of the past were road to the subject, so stanch a supporter. * * His experience and knowledge of the past were road to the past were road t bridal procession on its way to and from the chapel."

Notwithstanding the cordiality with which the prince, and the satisfaction by marriage, had been received, it soon bemarriage, had been received. It show became apparent that the husband of the queen was the object of much national suspicion and unpopularity. It was respected after the event that the unset had not married an English prince. It was protested that the influence of a foreign prince on the counsels of the crown must be dangerous to the empire. The prince form the counsels of the crown must be dangerous to the empire. The prince found his nosition one of extreme difficulty. He had at once to maintain his rank and to disarm distrust. "In my home life," he wrote, May, 1849, "I am very happy and contented, but the obstacle to filling my place is that I am only the husband and not the master in the house."

GREAT DETERMINATION. crown must be dangerous to the empire. The prince found his position one of ex-GREAT DETERMINATION.

In this critical conjuncture the queen exhibited rare tact and great determination. She persistently 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 honor and obey him, and that yow she showed herself resolute upon faithfully executing. Meanwhile the prince, who profited much from the friendship and advice of his attendant, Baron Stockmar, having 'laid down for himself the rule that no act of his (Continued on page 20.) himself the rule that no act of his

fact, to be awed, but not dounted and afterward the Duke of Wellington told me the same thing, and added that if she had been his own daughter be could not have desired to see her porform her part beiter."

should by any possibility expose and to machinery of the state or of encroachment on the functions and privileges of the sovercist." gradually found his path made clear.

DOMESTIC LIFE.

other side of St. George's Channel. The Spanish marriages which were announced, and which took place shortly after the accession of Lord Russell to power, in 1848, with Lord Palmerston at the Foreign Office, violating as they did the principle of existing European treaties, were the prelude to the first grave diplomatic complication of which the queen had had experience. 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.

the queen, but also demonstrated that she possessed capacities of a high order. 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.

is interesting.
"I cannot say." her majesty writes "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 in his rohes, which were carried by Colonel Phipps and Colonel Seymour. Albert went through it all admirably—almost absurd, however, as it was for us. He surd, however, as it was for us. He gave me the address and I read the answer; a few kissed hands, and then Albert dined with the University."

Two years later the queen and prince went to Ireland. "Such a day of jubi-lee." wrote the London Times, of the royal entry to the Irlsh metropolis. "has never been beheid in the ancient capital of Ireland since first it arose from the banks of the Laffey. No ovation of oldconquered nations and illustrated by conquered nations and llustrated by the wealth of captured kings, was so glorious as the triumphant entry of Queen Victoria into Dublin." The visit was repeated in August, 1853, and aga n in 1861, when, with their two sons, the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, the royal pair made a tour of Killarney, an expedition to the Curragh camp.

THE COUNTRY OF HER HEART. But Scotland was the country of the queen's heart. For many years of her married life she spent some weeks and often months, every summer and autumn, at or near Balmoral Castle, and after her widowhood it was in Scotland that she chiaft lived.

after her widewhood it was in Scotland that she chiefly lived.

On May 1, 1851, the long cherished ambition of the prince consort was fulfilled by the opening of the great exhibition in Hyde Park, London, an event which collected a greater number of people than had ever been previously known in London. The queen left Buckingham Palace a little before 12 o'clock. Nine carriages conveyed her majesty, Prince Albert, two of the royal children, with a number of visitors and attendants, up Constitution Hill and along Rotten Row to the northern entrance of the industrial palace. As entrance of the industrial palace. As the cortege drew up the reception of her majesty was enthusiastic, and she entered the building amid a burst of genuine good feeling.

The same year the queen enjoyed an ovation at Manchester and Liverpool,

and the exhibition closed. The sum realized by this wast show from its opening to its shutting was £503,187 is. 7d. (\$3.535.535). Including season tickets. 7d. (\$2.535.53). Including season tickets, catalogues and refreshments. Of the money received at the doors £275.000 (1.375.000) was in silver and £80.000 (400.000) in gold.

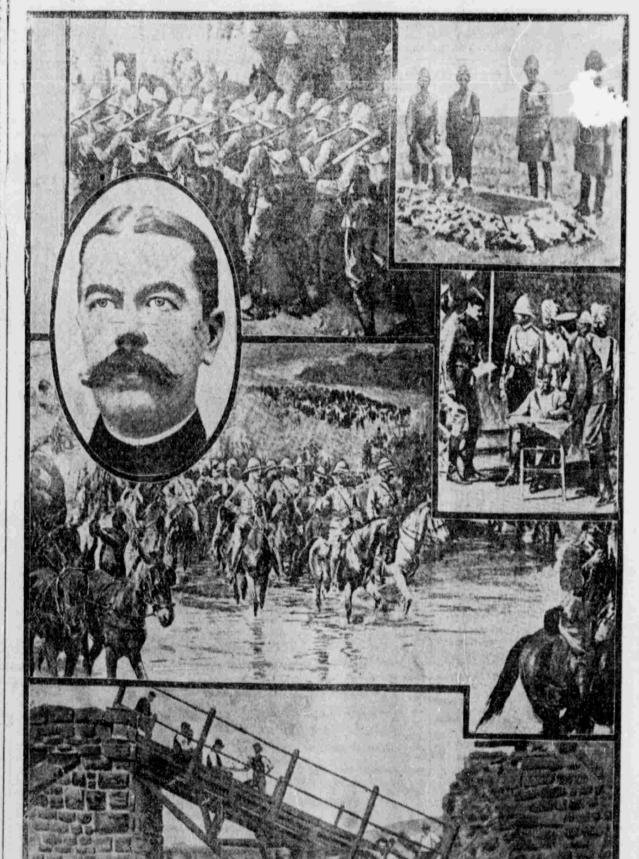
The next year the queen was to sustain what was in a public sense the greatest loss of her reign in the death of the Duke of Wellington. At the time

the Duke of Weilington. At the time this occurred her majesty was in the Scotch Highlands.
"I had just," she wrote in her diary, "sat down to sketch when Mackensie returned bringing letters. Among them there was one from Lord Derby, which I tore open, and slas! it contained the confirmation of the fatal news that Britain's pride, her glory, her hero, the greatest man she ever had produced. greatest man she ever had produced, was no more. Sad day! Great and ir-reparable national loss. * * One

Within two years of the death of the Duke of Welkagton the prophetic fore-bodings of coming ill which her majeriy had long felt were realized by the outbreak of the war with Russia. While

came the news of the capture of Se-bastopel, and it is thus netified in the

(Continued on page 20.)



By breaking his commandes up into small detached bodies General Dewet, the strategic Boer commander, is succeeding in getting a large number of his troops into Cape Colony, his intention being to ultimately amalgamate them into a single column and then make a dash for Capetown. Paralyzed by this sudden change of tactics and the fears of a Dutch uprising at the Cape, Lord Kitchener is making desperate efforts to guard the mines and prevent the Boers from moving on Capetown, from whence most of the wealthy residents are fleeing.