

SIXTY YEARS OF VICTORIA

The Remarkable Reign of the Queen of England.

Continued from First Page.

presented themselves. Three amendments to the address, embodying the principles of the radical party, who, having asserted their existence at the time of the reform bill, had accepted that measure only as an installment, and were determined to agitate for a new and more radical legislation, were either rejected by a majority of nearly 500, or else not pressed into a division at all.

In less than twelve months' time the government introduced the Jamaica bill, by which it was proposed, in the face of existing troubles, to suspend the constitution in that island. Its second reading passed only by a majority of five, which was practically a defeat. Lord Melbourne resigned, advising the Queen to send for the Duke of Wellington.

Sir Robert Peel undertook to form a government.

It was now that the Queen first gave proof of the independence of an independent will, and exercised it in a manner which gave rise to considerable apprehension. Sir Robert Peel demanded, as a mark of her confidence, and as he was constitutionally entitled to do, that her majesty should dissolve certain judges related to the late minister, and that she should remove them from her household. This arose what is historically known as the "great bed-chamber question." The Queen refused, and persevered in her refusal. Sir Robert Peel desisted from his attempt, and Lord Melbourne and his colleagues resumed their offices. Peel's government had lasted the day.

Great was the indignation of the country and terrible the invective of Lord Brougham, who, though a Whig himself, was at daggers drawn with the ministers, and to whose attacks Lord Melbourne's government succumbed chiefly owing to his fall, against the successful set of the accession of the Queen. "The Jamaica question," said the former Lord Chancellor, "is to be new-fashioned, principles are to be given up, and all because of two ladies of the bed-chamber."

The actual fall of the Melbourne administration was delayed until 1841; four years after the 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 granddaughter had been fulfilled, and the two cousins—Albert, of Saxe-Coburg, and Victoria, of England, had become man and wife.

The official and public announcement of the betrothal was not made either 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 universal rejoicings were felt at the prospect of a union which promised to sever finally the connection between England and Hanover.

The prince arrived in England for his marriage on February 6, 1840. The marriage took place on February 10 in the chapel of St. James's Palace. In June it became known that there was a prospect of an heir to the throne and a bill was passed appointing the prince consort regent in the event of the Queen's death.

The reign of Queen Victoria may, perhaps, for the purpose of the future historian, be divided into four periods, though not of equal length and importance. First, from her accession to the overthrow of Lord Melbourne's administration, in 1841.

Second, from that event to the Crimean war. Third, from the Crimean war to the Reform bill of 1867. Fourth, from the passing of that great measure to the present time.

It is impossible for us to exhibit in chronological order or to examine with anything like exhaustiveness the different events of even personal interest to the Queen during each of these four periods. If we were to make the attempt, we should be virtually writing the history of England for almost half a century. Adverting, therefore, to the second of the divisions which we have already made, we may say that the concentration, under Peel, in their accession to power found that they had a troublesome condition of affairs with which to cope. At home there were scarcity of work, low wages, high-priced food. These privations were admitted home, but it was impossible to still when the popular discontent might give way. As it was, serious insurrections, requiring to be put down by military force, broke out the next year in Staffordshire and South Wales.

Ahead, England was involved in a serious Chinese war. In Afghanistan, the greatest disaster which was ever befallen our arms was impending. The presence of the English fleet in the Tagus alone prevented a Portuguese insurrection.

The income tax rose to 7d. on the pound sterling on all incomes above £150 (£750), and the Queen greatly increased her popularity by declining to exercise her right of indemnity from the burden. Together with the Prince, she did all that she could to give a stimulus to trade by court festivities. Dinners, concerts, and balls followed fast upon each other. On May 26 the Queen and Prince Albert went in state to a ball given at the Crystal Palace. Theatricals for the relief of the Spitalfields weavers. A magnificent ball costume had been given at Buckingham Palace with a similar object a fortnight before.

This same year, notwithstanding the busy efforts of the Queen to identify herself with her subjects and to promote their welfare, two attempts were made upon her life. Two years previously an insane post-boy, Edward Oxford, had fired a pistol at her majesty as she was driving on Constitution Hill. Now the attack was repeated by one Francis with a similar weapon on the same spot. The pistol had passed under the carriage. About two months after this a handkerchief named Bean similarly essayed the assassin's role, but was prevented from accomplishing this object by a boy, Bassett, who happened to be near.

Perhaps the culminating triumph of the first seven years of the Queen's reign was that which her majesty achieved on October 28, 1843, when she opened the new Royal Exchange, in London. "Nothing," her majesty wrote to her uncle Leopold the next day, "ever went off better, and the procession there, as well as the proceedings in the carriage, were splendid and royal to the extreme. It was a fine and gratifying sight to see the myriads of people assembled, more than at the coronation even, and all in such good humor and so loyal. I seldom remember being so pleased with any public show, and my beloved Albert was most enthusiastically received by the people."

During the next ten years the life of the English Queen, if not uneventful, was at least not uninteresting. The likes of affection which bound her to her people had been drawn closer by the birth of five children—that of the Princess Royal in 1840, the Victoria Cross for signal acts of valor in 1843, of the Duke of Edinburgh in 1844, and of the Princess Helena in 1846.

The four remaining children, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice were born between 1848 and 1857.

The defeat and resignation of the Peel government came in 1846, consequent on its change of opinion on the subject of protection. In 1845 and 1846 the condition of Eng-

land and Ireland was highly critical. In the former country there was great social distress, in the latter there were both distress and dissatisfaction, and the Queen was obliged indefinitely to postpone her visit to her subjects on the other side of St. George's Channel.

Two years later the Queen and Prince went to Ireland. "Such a day of jubilee," wrote the London Times, of the royal entry to the Irish metropolis, "has never been witnessed in the ancient capital of Ireland since first it arose from the banks of the Liffey. No ovation of olden Rome, enriched with the spoil of conquered nations and illustrated 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 again in 1861, when, with her two sons, the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, the royal pair made a tour to Kilbarney, an expedition to the Curragh camp.

But Scotland was the country of the Queen's heart. For many years of her married life she spent some weeks and often months, even summer and autumn, at or near Balmoral Castle, and after her widowhood 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. 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 it occurred her majesty was in the Scotch Highlands. "I had just," she wrote in her diary, "sat down to sketch when Mackenzie returned bringing letters from home. On December 11, same year, the nation was shocked by the news of the Prince's death.

After the death of the Prince the Queen, when the first passionate burst of grief was over, called her children around her and, with a comeliness 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 children to give her their assistance, in order that she might do her duty to them and the country. Addresses of condolence were read from all parts of the kingdom.

For more than two years after her husband's death the Queen withdrew into absolute seclusion. In 1864 the Queen for the first time appeared in public, the occasion being a flower show at the Horticultural Garden, Kensington. This, however, was but an occasional occurrence, for after the death of the prince consort the Queen virtually abdicated her public position as English sovereign.

the governor general of India announced herewith all acts of the government of India would be done in the name of the Queen, and her majesty thus became Empress of Hindostan.

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, opening parks, editing and inaugurating popular parks, and, with few exceptions, presiding in person at the commencement of the parliamentary sessions.

A memorial 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 with a manner as warm as that which has been shown to your majesty." The invitation was accepted, with what brilliant results have been incorporated in our annals.

But a bitter sorrow was in store for the Queen. In the summer of 1861 she and the Prince visited the Scotch Highlands and Killarney. On December 11, same year, the nation was shocked by the news of the Prince's death.

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that he desires the charter of his sovereignty from a people's will. When some years ago the nation discontentedly investigated the expenses of royalty as an institution, they were not impelled by any conviction or open suspicion that the sum of £255,000, at which, on December 23, 1857, the annual allowance of the Queen was fixed, was in itself so extravagant, they were intensely amazed that the external function of royalty were not discharged by the Queen and devolved upon the heir-apparent. They were also irritated at the acts of negligence and indiscretion for which her widowhood was pleaded as an excuse. They considered it desirable that an issue with a political crisis was impending, or the most august of foreign visitors had come over to England, the sovereign, who was, after all, paid for being the ornamental figurehead of the British system, should remain intrusted behind the scenes of her Highland solitude, perfectly contented with the beauties of Scotch scenery and the society of Scotch gillies. There, however, were acts which, though ill-advised in themselves, English posterity and the universal opinion of a civilized world will deal with as nothing more than venial in comparison with the outrageous behavior and the gross neglect of royal duties and royal conduct which had marked the predecessors of the Queen on the British throne.

As it is the reign of Queen Victoria will long be remembered by her subjects for the era of material prosperity, of scientific and literary activity, of enterprise, invention and commerce, with which it is connected.

Victoria and Elizabeth Comparison Between the Two Great English Queens.

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when a King or Queen of England ruled as well as reigned are, of course, long since passed.

But from the beginning of the Victorian era in 1837 down to the present day the Queen has had a constant and often a considerable share in the government. It has been, moreover, an increasing share. The reason is not political, mainly, but personal. It is the personal capacity and character of the Queen which have asserted themselves. She began to learn her trade as soon as she became Queen. Under the tutelage of Lord Melbourne she shopped herself to the business of the state. She maintained with crosswise prime ministers—with Peel, with Palmerston, with Disraeli, with Mr. Gladstone, with Lord Salisbury, and with the lesser men who at various periods held the premiership, a close and continuing relation. They were prime ministers from time to time. She was Queen all the time. She knew every thing. All the springs of foreign and domestic policy were laid bare to her.

Elizabeth, the last and almost the greatest of the Tudors, held in her hands all through her life the threads of state policy. She was twenty-five years old when she succeeded Mary. Victoria came to the throne at the age of 18, and in her first year she was in the lap of infancy. She was a child when she was crowned. She was a child when she was crowned. She was a child when she was crowned.

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VICTORIA'S FAMILY LIFE

Her First Meeting With Prince Albert, Her Husband.

The five immediate predecessors of Victoria on the throne of England were not Englishmen, but Germans, Kings of Hanover as well as of England, and the Hanoverian in their affections and interests. Hanover stood first and England second. That fact made them unpopular in England, and the reversal of it made Victoria popular and beloved.

Born on English soil, within the old brick walls of the palace of Kensington, she was English from her earliest breath, and English in all the associations of her childhood and education. She was born on May 24, 1819, and christened on June 24 following. Her sponsors being the Emperor of Russia and the prince regent.

It was generally recognized that she would probably be Queen of England, and she was said to her about it, and she remained for years unconscious of her high estate. Care was taken, however, to prepare her by education and training for what was before her. The story of her simple and demure childhood reads like chapters from "Randolf and Merito," and abounds in quaint and characteristic anecdotes. One day the princess met a little girl in Kensington Gardens, and received from her hand a nosegay of flowers. The next morning the little girl related the incident to her parents with great delight. Her father said to her, "Did the princess say 'Thank ye for the flowers'?" "No, pa," replied the child, "she did not say 'Thank ye.' She said, 'I thank you.'"

At last the time came for telling her what her future destiny would be. She was only twelve years old, and still in the nursery of Kensington Palace when her uncle, George IV, died. His death left only one heir between the little princess and the royal throne. That was the life of a childless old man of sixty-five, already in failing health. Business Sadyva, the princess' governess, placed in the child's li-

ness. One of them was the mother of the present Lord Rosebery. The archbishop inquired beforehand whether the word "obey" should be omitted from the service, but the bride insisted that it should be retained. Sir Robert Peel remarked in Parliament that the Queen had the singularly good fortune to be able to gratify her private feelings while she was performing her public duty. The marriage was a pure sentiment and as free from worldly considerations as any match among the humbler classes could have been. A royal romance so wholesome and natural as this appeared in the life of the monarch, the virtues of the English people, who had been repelled by the intrigues, immorality and worldliness of the last royal generation.

It was not until after the death of the prince consort that the Queen's diaries were published, and the sweetness and tenderness of the same life at Windsor and Balmoral were disclosed. But her subjects never doubted that she had married for love, and was the happiest wife and mother in the kingdom. Nevertheless, her husband found his position at first a most difficult one. He was misunderstood, misapprehended, and persecuted by the politicians of both parties. The unjust treatment could scarcely have been given to him, nor could anyone have been less deserving of such abuse.

It would take many pages to tell the story of the Queen's life for sixty years. As a wife, a mother, a sovereign she has been all that could be desired. It was possible for sixty-seven of her direct descendants to have taken part in the public procession. Four generations of the royal family were actually in that procession. The chief representatives were the Queen herself, aged seventy-eight; the Prince of Wales, aged fifty-five; the Duke of York, aged thirty-two; and Prince Edward of York, aged three.

To cease from further record, the three salient features of the Victorian reign, so far as the Queen's personality is concerned, may be summed up. The first is that she was English by birth, in spirit and devotion. That fact greatly commended her to her people and made her one of the most popular sovereigns in English history. The second, as has already been seen, is that she was the first entirely constitutional sovereign. Her reign, therefore, marked an unusually important epoch in British constitutional history.

The third and superlative feature of her career has been that from first to last, beyond all cavil or suspicion, she has been a true, pure, noble woman. She is finely educated, using all important modern languages with fluency, and being well versed in science, music and art. She is an excellent writer, as her books and state papers attest. In all matters of court etiquette and propriety her will is as inflexible as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

But above all she has constantly stood for good morals with unflinching determination. Her abhorrence of scandal is almost Puritanical. The atmosphere of her court has always been pure and wholesome. She has never tolerated the utterance of a coarse word or an unseemly jest. She believes in and has steadfastly practiced these domestic virtues which make for elevation of society and ennoblement of individual life. Personally interested in every practical scheme for the advancement of her sex, she believes that every woman can be useful and should be queen in the kingdom of her own home.

JAPAN'S PROTEST A THREAT The Cabinet Considers the New International Imbroglio.

A Long Session Held, But No Intimation Given of the Result—Situation Regarded as Serious.

The Cabinet session today was the longest that has been held during the present Administration. Nearly all of the time was devoted to a discussion of the Japanese protest against the annexation treaty with Hawaii.

It cannot be concealed by the Government, and, indeed, the members of the Cabinet made no attempt to conceal the fact that the protest was considered a very serious diplomatic affair.

The protest, an excellent resume of which appeared in this morning's Times, is considered to be nothing but a courtously worded threat upon the part of Japan, that she will insist on either the surrender of the proposition to annex Iwo Jima, or will insist upon dictating certain provisions to be inserted in the treaty which will meet the objections pointed out in the protest.

Not a single member of the Cabinet would make known the conclusions, if any, that were reached at the meeting, and from what was gathered there is reason for believing that a conclusion was not obtained and that the discussion will be continued Friday next.

There are no grounds for believing that the Cabinet is not a unit in favoring the annexation treaty, but it is understood that there is a difference of opinion as to what shall be done with the Japanese protest.

After two hours' discussion of the annexation and protest, the Cabinet talked about Cuba and Gen. Woodford's mission to Spain.

A LAND COMPANY SUED. One of the Creditors Asks for a Receiver and an Accounting.

Suit, asking for the appointment of a receiver to collect all assets and pay all debts of the "Palisades of the Potomac Land Improvement Company," organized for the purpose of securing an estate in the District of Columbia, was filed today by Mrs. Martin Reed, through her attorney, Reginald Fendall.

The suit is brought to enforce a judgment of \$10,500 and costs awarded to the plaintiff on May 7 last, which she alleges has been unpaid to collect.

The bill of complaint states that the company has no property within the District of Columbia upon which an execution can be levied, and that the plaintiff, without the aid of the court, is remediless, but that certain lands, in which the company has a valuable interest, are held in secret trust by Sibson, Hutchins, and Edwidge Cottrell, officers of the company, who are made co-defendants in the suit.

It further alleges that the conveyances of the lands to the said Hutchins and Cottrell were procured collusively by the officers of the company, conspiring together for the purpose of hindering, delaying and defrauding the creditors of the defendant corporation.

The bill concludes with the statement that the Palisades of the Potomac Company has become heavily involved by reason of its real estate transactions in the District of Columbia, that it is now insolvent, and that its affairs stand in justice to its creditors, as well as for the protection of its stockholders, to be administered by the court through the agency of its receiver.

The plaintiff, appearing both for herself and other creditors of the company, asks that the receiver be appointed, and that she be appointed, and authorized and instructed to collect all of the assets of the defendant corporation, and that the same shall be applied to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's judgment.



Points Along the Route of Today's Parade.

Not an eye will be dry in the whole country."

Within two years of the death of the Duke of Wellington the prophetic forebodings of coming ill which her majesty had long felt were realized by the outbreak of the war with Russia. While that bloody contest was going on the Queen endorsed herself to be subjects by losing an opportunity of exhibiting her sympathies with those at home whose relatives were ordered on foreign service.

On the night of September 10, 1855, came the news of the capture of Sebastopol, and it is thus noted 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 fight 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, sallied 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."

On July 2 in the following year the Queen reviewed in Windsor Park all the regiments returned from the East, and a general order was issued at her command to the army expressing her majesty's admiration of their good order, discipline, bravery and gallantry.

Two years afterward the Indian mutiny broke out, and in its suppression the Queen once more showed her attachment to her troops and her appreciation of military courage by instituting the distinction of the Victoria Cross for signal acts of valor in the presence of the enemy.

The suppression of the revolt was followed by the bestowal of a new titular honor on the Queen. On November 1, 1858,

she, of course, conferred with her ministers and affixed her name to documents of state, but such royal court as has been held has been held by the Prince of Wales, and by far the greater portion of the Queen's time has been spent in Scotland and at Windsor, much to the dissatisfaction of her subjects, which may be said to have culminated in the inauguration of an avowed democratic agitation, providentially the illness of the Prince of Wales supervised, and the procession of the Queen and her son to Westminster Abbey on the recovery of the latter from his illness, almost fatal, was the signal for an outbreak of wonderful enthusiasm. But the condition of things was not satisfactory, and the retirement of her majesty produced a sentiment of latent indifference to the institution of royalty, the effect of whose operation the future can only show.

The political results of the reign of Victoria in England may be described as tending in a direction eminently democratic. The assertion of the doctrine that the sovereign reigns but does not govern has become, for the first time in English history, under her completely established.

In her early days she was prevented from following the subordinate examples of her uncles 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 convictions of the necessity of the English monarchy, and when womanhood was declining into age she consequently did not feel the temptation, as affairs certainly would not have admitted the possibility of reverting 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 veiled republicanism. Henceforward, wherever it appears the name of England must be content to know that divine right, perhaps even family right, has nothing to do with his title to allegiance, and

More than that, they are the impersonations of two great periods, when the greatness of England in two widely different ways reached its height. There are the reigns which great deeds and great ideas illuminated. Both are great rulers, both extraordinary women, and to both it happened that their careers coincided with great struggles, and the Queen's reign has been profoundly altered the course of English history and the position of England with reference to the rest of the world.

As for literature, neither Elizabeth nor Victoria ever very directly encouraged men of letters, or perhaps set any high value on the work which has been done in the reign of each. Elizabeth had more learning than Victoria, but hardly more literature.

Queen Victoria is known in literature as the author of the "Journal of our Life in the Highlands." She was a large contributor to Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of Prince Albert," and to the "Life of Prince Albert" in 1843, and Tennison's "Life of Prince Albert" in 1859, and finally (1896) Mr. Alfred Austin poet laureate. She created Tennison a peer. He was not only a great poet, but a court poet.

Both queens had a great deal of what Bacon calls wisdom for a man's sake, but neither was a man's sake. They were great in their own right, and their own right. They were great in their own right, and their own right. They were great in their own right, and their own right.

Victoria lives in days when the nation takes itself and pays its own bills, and the civil list, out of which national charges used to be defrayed, is a fixed sum for fixed purposes relating to the royal household, with a margin of some \$300,000 a year for the Queen to play with.

A notion prevails that, while the Queen is admirable in all the relations of private life, she has had no great influence on the course of public affairs. This is a mistaken notion, and it rests on a mistaken conception of the sovereign's relation to the state. The days

Inherited none of her mother's beauty, but all her coquetry, and this, mingled with the temper of Henry, always lively, masterful, intolerant and self-willed. The craft which Elizabeth developed into duplicity came in great part, perhaps, from the life she had to lead. She was never a womanly woman, all her gallantries and flirtations to the contrary notwithstanding. She had a passion for admiration, a passion for dress, a passion for splendid ceremony, and without flattery she could not live.

If Victoria had had but some of Elizabeth's vanity and taste for display, even that might have served her well. Love of jewels and dress and pageantry of all kinds is not perhaps unbefitting a queen, who has a great part to play, and must play it greatly before the eyes of the world. The two thousand gorgeous dresses in Elizabeth's wardrobe were never out of parallel in the modest array of Victoria, who has never been seen abroad in any but the simplest attire—too simple, were it not that her distinction of manner is such as to dispense with other distinctions.

Queen Victoria has sat for sixty years upon a throne which has never been threatened. But never till the defeat of the Armada, in 1588, was Elizabeth safe from foreign foes, nor till the year before that did the domestic and other plots of which Mary Queen of Scots was the central figure come to an end with the beheading of the woman who was the incarnation of the Roman Catholic cause.

Into what may come after it were early to inquire. Elizabeth was succeeded by James—a king who squandered the prestige she had won. The present Prince of Wales is certainly no James, no peevish or dissipated, but neither is he a man of standing in statesmanship which his mother has had all through her long life. He will inherit the crown; he cannot inherit that accumulated experience and ripe wisdom which the Queen, with her sixty years of contact with great affairs, possesses an unequalled degree. The prince might, perhaps, had his mother so chosen—perhaps had he himself so chosen—have had a part in the business she has transacted. He has, at any rate, the constitutional and personal traditions of her reign; he has natural abilities which he may turn into high account. Should the prince prefer to take a lesser part than the Queen's in the business of state, there will be none the less a civil list, out of which national charges used to be defrayed, is a fixed sum for fixed purposes relating to the royal household, with a margin of some \$300,000 a year for the Queen to play with.

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