THE JUBILEE YEAR.

Her Gracious Majesty Victoria Has Reigned Half a Century.

AN EPITOME OF HER REIGN.

A Period of Wonderful Progress in All Directions.

totch of the Family Life of the Empress of India and the Ruler of the British People-Windsor Castle and Its Ways-Balmoral, the Queen's Own

Copyrighted by the American Press Association,]
On the 20th of June Queen Victoria completes the fiftieth year of her reign—an event to excite the enthusiasm of Englishmen in all parts of the world. The ceremonies of the Jubiles year, began in India in February, have since continued in other parts of the empire and are to end in grand display all over the British empire on the closing day. And surely no equal period since the advent of man on this planet has witnessed such advances in science and speed, such rapid development in enis pianet has witnessed such arvances in science and speed, such rapid development in the useful arts, such an increase of comfort, liberty and enlightenment. Since Victoria ascended the British throne the population of the United Kingdom (Great Britain and Ireland) has increased 80 per cent.; the aggregate wealth has more than trebled; the aggregate wealth has more than trebled; the foreign commerce has almost trebled; news-papers and schools, churches and benevoient organizations have grown as never before, and accomplished practical results as they graw. Laws have improved, humanity ad-vanced, wages increased and the prime ne-cessities of life cheapened, till now it is the deliberate judgment of the most cautions statisticians that the British laborer is 30 per cent, better fed, 40 per cent, better housed, 50 per cent, better citched, and 150 per cent, better per cent better clothed, and 150 per cent, bet-ter educated than he was in the short reign of

Victoria is the granddaughter of George III, and the eighth in descent, through the female line, of that James Stuart who united the crowns of England and Scotland. So from all sides—English, Scotch and German—the queen's family has been royal, ducal or otherwise noble for twenty-five generations, near 900 years. When the Saxons in England near 900 years. When the Saxons in England were conquered by the Normans the line of Alfred the Great was united with the royal line of Scotland; the alliance was further cemented by the marriage of a later Scotch king with the daughter of one of the Norman kings of England, and still later, Margaret, daughter of Henry VII of England, married James IV of Scotland. In the meantime all the disputed claims to the throne of England had been merged in one by the marriage of Henry VII (Henry Tudor) to the princess who was heir to the house of York; so the offspring of Henry's daughter



Scotch king stood next to the English line in right of claim. Henry VIII's son, Edward VI, died in boyhood; his half sister, Mary, though married, died childless, and the remaining sister, Elizabeth, never mar-ried. So on her death her father's line was ried. So on her death her father's line was extinct, and the crown went to her cousin, James VI of Scotland and James I of England. He was a coward, a pedant, a glutton and a voluptuary; but he was the undoubted heir of Alfred the Great, of the Plantagenets both York and Lancaster, of Henry Tudor, and of William the Con-queror. Add that he had more learning than wisdom, and a vanity that would have been called childish if it had not been too disgusting, and one may see how easily he came to look upon himself as "divinely appointed." His son Charles I was beheaded; his son

Charles II died without legitimate issue, and the latter's brother, James II, was driven away by the revolution of 1688, after which it was enacted by parliament that none but Protestant line of Charles I was extinct, and so the choices of the charles and so the charles are the crown. So Mary, daughter of James II, was set up, with her husband William III; but they died childless. James' second daughter Anne succeeded, but she died childless, and so the Protestant line of Charles I was extinct, and the chain went back to James I and to bis the claim went back to James I, and to his the claim went back to James I, and to his daughter Elizabeth, who was married to the Elector Falatine in Germany on Feb. 14, 1613. She had a daughter, Sophia, who had married Ernest Augustus, sovereign of Hanover; so the British parliament, anticipating the death of Queen Anne without living issue, had enacted that the crown right should be "in the Princess Sophia and the heirs of her body, being Protestants," She dial before Anne, however, and her son became king of England and elector of Handied before Anne, however, and her son be-came king of England and elector of Han-over as George I. This brought in the house of Hanover and the four Georges, and finally Victoria. In the meantime the Catholic side of the old Stuart line, namely, the descend-ants of James II through his Catholic sons, had become extinct, so all claims of all races, religious and dynasties are once more united in Victoria.

George III was succeeded by his oldest son George IV, who died without legitimate issue and was succeeded by William IV, third son of George III. Early on the 20th of June, 1837, he too died without legitimate Issue; so the right to the crown went next to the fourth son, Edward, Duke of Kent, but as that prince had died soon after the birth of his only daughter, Victoria, she succeeded to his rights. There still remained the 86th son of George III, Ernest, Duke of Cumber-land; and as the law of Hanover did not allow a woman to reign (that country had become a kingdom), Ernest succeeded to the crown and took himself off, to the great de-light of Englishmen of all ranks, who detested him and were pleased with the separa-tion of the kingdoms. Victoria was born at Kensington palace, May 24, 1819, and was therefore but 18 years old when she became puces. Her mother had reared her in great sclusion, and her education and training were excellent. The dignitaries who went before daylight to announce to the princes the death of her royal uncle relate that "to prove that she did not keep them waiting she came into the room in a loose white nightcame into the room in a loose white high-gown and shawl, her night cap thrown off and her bair falling upon her shoulders, her feet in slippers, tears in her eyes, but per-fectly collected and dignified." Lord Mel-bourne, the prime minister, set the meeting of the privy council at 11 o'clock that day; there the upper took the corporation out, and there the queen took the coronation oath, and the cabinet ministers and other privy coun-cilors swore allegiance to her and expressed

themselves charmed by her gentle dignity and engoging manners. The proclamation of the new sovereign and her speech in person from the throne in the house of lords followed soon after; but her public coronation and the brilliant pageantry connected therewith took place the next year—June 28, 1838. While many persons of royal blood and many noblemen from vari-ous parts of Europe appeared in the procession, public interest centered on Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, Napoleon's strong supporter, commander of the Old Guard at en and opponent of Wellington in Spain. He had been sent by Louis Philipps, king of the French, as ambassador extraordinary



ranks of the people with the wildest enthusiasm. Another completions figure was the Austrian ambassador, Prince Esterhazy, whose dress was literally ablaze with diamonds. Indeed, "the Esterhazy diamonds" became a synonym for grandeur. The reception of Soult, with other acts of the young queen, indicated that an era of liberal ideas had set in, and the effect was heightened by the fact that soon after she conferred the honor of knighthood on Sir Moses Monteflore, the first Jew to be elected sheriff of London and the first to receive honors from a monarch since the beginning of the religious wars. Complete emancipation of Jews and Catholics, and many minor measures of liberty, followed in due course.

The queen was surrounded and supported

The queen was surrounded and supported by able men. The Whigs, or Liberals, as now called, were in power. At the head of the cabinet, as prime minister, was Lord Melbourne, and his great opponents in the house of commons were the elequent Lord Brougham and the acute Lord Lyndhurst. Other famous and the acute Lord Lyndhurst. Other famous men then in parliament were Mr. Grote, the historian of Groeco; Edward Lytton Bulwer, afterward Lord Lytton; Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Glad-stone, Mr. Roebuck and Lord Stanley, after-ward Lord Derby. Daniel O'Connell still re-mained, but his great work was done, and the rest of his public life was painful and for the most cert propositable. Disraell was just rest of his public life was painful and for the most part unprofitable. Disraeli was just beginning to be known, but universally ridi-culed as a fop and charlatan. Soon after three very noted men entered parliament: Richard Cobden, the advocate of peace and free trade; John Bright, his co-worker, and free trade; John Bright, his co-worker, and Thomas Babington Macaulay, whose rather brilliant parliamentary career has been quite obscured by his greater brilliancy as essayist and historian. With all these and many more able men in public life, with general peace in all her dominions and the enthusiastic love of her people, the queen seemed to begin her reign with the fairest of prospects.

THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE. The Royal Family, Residences and Home

Life. On the 10th of January, 1840, her majesty announced at the opening of parliament that she would soon marry her cousin, Prince Al-bert—a step, she trusted, "conducive to the

rests of my people as well as my own dointerests of my people as well as my own do-mestic happiness."

The marriage took place Feb. 10, 1840. His Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxony and Prince of Coburg and Gotha (such were his full titles), was born Aug. 26, 1819, and was full titles), was born Aug. 26, 1819, and was therefore three months younger than the queen. They became lovers early, and one of the ladies in waiting relates that the queen was sorely tried by the royal ctiquette, which demanded that she should make the first suggestion of marriage. After the interview she reached her chamber in great agitation, and, being comforted by the lady, remarked: "I am indeed agitated, and with good cause—I have just proposed to the prince." Her chosen husband was at once naturalized by act of parliament, given the title of prince consort and an annuity of £50,000 stering per year, and it was enacted that in case be



outlived the queen he should be regent of the kingdom till the heir came of age. Prince kingdom till the heir came of age. Frince
Albert, though distrusted at first, soon won
the hearts of the English by his purity of
character and unaffected devotion to the
duties of his position. He devoted himself
to various reforms of a social nature, especially the abolition of dueling in the army, and
was the active promoter of the Crystal
palace scheme of 1851. He was the friend of
peace and liberty in all nations. He died,
after a very short illness, on the 14th of eclusion caused much murmuring among her subjects, and even now her romantic devo tion to his memory and extreme partiality to his personal friends provoke criticism. Nine children, of whom seven still live, were born children, of whom seven still live, were born to the royal pair; all the nine married, and several have children, so the queen has seven living children, thirty-one grandchildren and six great grandchildren. The queen's oldest, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louise, born Nov. 21, 1840, is the wife of the crown prince of Germany, and thus the descendants of the green will occupy the seat of power in that queen will occupy the sent of power in that empire. The next child, born Nov. 9, 1841, is the present Albert Edward, prince of Wales; in 1863, March 10, he married the Princess Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louise Julia, oldest daughter of the king of Den-mark, by whom he has two sons and three aughters, so the succession to the throne rould seem well secured. Alice Mand Mary, third child of the queen,

Alice Mand Mary, third child of the queen, born April 25, 1843, married the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, and died Dec. 14, 1878. The fourth child, Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844, married the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, and is rear admiral of the royal navy. Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846, is the wife of Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein. Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848, was married March 21, 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne. These two are well and favorably known to Americans, as the marquis was some time governor general of Canada, and visited the United States during his term. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Canada, and visited the United States during his term. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, was born May 1, 1850, and on March 13, 1879, married the Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia. Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853, was married April 27, 1882, to Princess Helene, of Waldeck Pyrmont, and died March 28, 1854. The green's youngest child. March 28, 1884. The queen's youngest child, Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1887, was married July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenburg. We need not wonder that the marriage portions and large annulties asked by the queen and granted by parliament have often excited lively discussion, with the beauty of the principal of the pr both in the house of commons and among the people. The intermarriages of royal families give rise to strange relationships in Europe; and it is matter of note that the longest wars are waged between nations whose monarchs are very near relatives. In fact all the monarchs of Europe to-day, except the sultan of Turkey, are blood relatives, every one of them descended on one side or the other from John of Gaunt, son of Edward III of

England The queen has told us much of the happy The queen has told us much of the happy life she led with the prince consort, especially at Balmoral, their country seat in the Scot-tish highlands. There nearly all the court ceremonial was laid aside, and the happy couple enjoyed themselves like a country gen-tleman and lady of the middle class. It was far otherwise at the regular British court, especially at Windsor castle, the established royal

This noted structure is situated just east of the little city of Windsor, a place of some 12,000 inhabitants, on a high ground above the right bank of the Thames, twenty-three miles from London. An iron bridge across the Thames connects Windor with Eton, the seat of learning; both places are very beauti-ful and well supplied with elegant homes. The royal castle and attached buildings cover twelve acres of ground and stand in a tract of alternate crove, crass tolat lake and crusien. alternate grove, grass plat, lake and garden, called "little park," though it is four miles in circumference; southward from this ex-tend the noted Windsor avenues of old trees, which connect with the "great park," eigh-teen miles in circumference, and west of that again is the great Windsor forest, with a cir-



residence of the Saxon kings nearly 1,000 years ago, and has rarely cased to be a royal home at any subsequent time. In those

groves and shaded walks have been held many conferences and many arguments made that settled the fate of dynasties, and from the gates settled the fate of dynasties, and from the gates have ridden many couriers bearing dispatcles that have changed the destiny of nations. The castle proper was founded by William the Conqueror, but almost entirely rebuilt by order of Edward III, the architect being the noted William of Wykeham, and, in 1834-8, the edifice was finally and completely remedied under direction of Sir Geoffrey Wyatville. St. George's chapel is noted for the beauty of its Gothic architecture, and in its vault lie the remains of many noted for the beauty of its teethie architecture, and in its vault lie the remains of many royal personages, among them Henry VI, Edward IV and his queen, Henry VIII and Jane Seymour, Charles I, two of the Georges and William IV. In the round tower state prisoners were formerly confined, and the unfortunate James I of Sectiand was some times. These Half as mile from

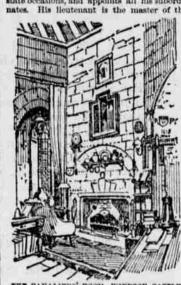
unfortunate James I of Scotland was some time a prisoner there. Half a mile from Windsor castle is the small palace of Frog-more, which was the residence of Queen Charlotte and of Queen Victoria's mother, the Duchess of Kent.

Despite the grandeur of Windsor and its historic associations with her most glorious ancestors, the queen's heart home is at Rai-moral, in the Scottish highlands. So charm-ing was life there to the queen and prince consort that she has taken the world into her confidence since her husband's death by writing a book on their life in the highlands. The prince leased the estate in 1848, and bought it in 1852. It is located in the parish bought it in 1852. It is located in the parish of Craithie, Aberdeenshire, on the right bank of the River Dee, and comprises an area of 100,000 acres, in which is a tract of 1,000 acres of almost primeral forest, and 30,000 acres of deer park, which includes forest, open glade, hill and valley. The air is cool and invigorating in the warmest season. The Ben-a-bourd, a picturesque mountain peak near by, furnished Prince Albert his favorite evening view; so the queen chose that as the evening view; so the queen chose that as the site of her memorial to the prince, which was erected in 1863.

At Balmoral she has always been accom-

At Balmoral she has always been accom-panied by her daughter Princess Beatrice, and the marriage of the latter to Prince Heary of Battenberg has made no difference in this respect. His pleasant manner has made him a great favorite at the little court and among the Highlanders. There are few visitors to Balmoral. The Prince and Prinand among the Highlanders. There are few visitors to Balmoral. The Prince and Princess of Wales often come, making their home at abergeldie, and at times other members of the royal family or invited guests are there. The queen spends much of her time in the open air, walking about the grounds or in the groves with her favorite coilie dogs, or seated on the lawn, reading, or driving about the neighborhood, occasionally visiting the local gentry. She also visits the homes of the cotters (we might call them cottagers) frequently, and they have many tokens of her kindness in the form of books, pictures and photographs. She is often present at a christening or a funeral. But with all these gracious ways, her majesty is decidedly "near," as the peasantry say—a British form of the American slang "close"—that is, she calculates the outgo of the sixpences more than royal ladies usually do. Even at Balmoral she devotes much of her time to studying the management of her estate and the ing the management of her estate and the condition of her funds, as well as the affairs of the nation. A lady in waiting, two young ladies as maids of honor, a cabinet minister, an equerry, a doctor and a secretary make up the entire suite, and the household service is

It is far otherwise at Windsor during the season. There is a regiment of attendants of all ranks, from duke to dustman and from lady of the bedchamber to scullion. The total is about 1,000. At the head of the household is about 1,000. At the head of the household forces is the lord steward, with a salary of £10,000 a year, appointed by the prime minister, and therefore a political official. He is commander in chief of every employe in the household, except the ladies directly about the person of the queen the religious staff and the stable corps. He appears at court on state occasions, and appoints all his subordinates. His lieutenant is the master of the



household, who receives £1,200 a year, and has a private secretary at a good salary. Next comes the lord treasurer of the household, who pays the bills and gets a salary of boid, who pays the bills and gets a salary of £1,000 a year. These three constitute the board of green cloth, and sit as judges of all offenses committed in the palace; and to as-sist them and keep the record they have one secretary at £1,500 a year (as it would be in American money) and three accounting clerks at £1,000 each. Then there is the clerk of the kitchen at \$2,500 a year, the chef at the same and his four assistant cooks at \$1,759 each, the chief confectioner at \$1,500 and his assistant at \$1,200, the chief butler at \$2,500, the table decker at \$1,000, and his assistants at salaries somewhat less. There are also yeomen of the pantries, ladies of the lines room and a vast array of chambermaids, lamp lighters, washers, etc. The coal depart-ment alone employs thirteen persons.

ment alone employs thirteen persons.

Directly about her majesty's person are the mistress of the robes, the groom of the robes, the keeper of the private purse, or financial secretary to the queen, eight maids of honor, as many bed chamber women and numerous maids for other functions—all these under control of the lord chamberlain, who receives \$10,000 a year and is assisted by the groom of the stole. Next to the laddes who attend directly on the queen come the gentlemen of directly on the queen come the gentlemen of the private household, viz: Eight lords in waiting, as many grooms in waiting and divers gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber, grouns of the privy chamber, grooms of the great chamber and pages of the back stairs. In short, life at the court even in the most ordinary times is carried on with such ponordinary times is carried on with such pon-derous social machinery and routine that it almost makes one tired to hear of it. But in addition to all these, there are two distinct sets of officials for extraordinary occasions, with independent functions and different codes of ceremonial and etiquetts.

At the head of one of these is the marshal of

At the head of one of those is the marshal of the coremonies. He manages the etiquette on all state occasions and conducts foreign ambassadors to the queen's presence. The other is the court of the marshaless, which has legal jurisdiction of all crimes and mis-demeaners committed anywhere within the queen's private domain. It is a regular court of indice with the same terms. of justice, with the same general law as other English courts, but with far more ceremony and vastly more expense in proportion to the work it does. The knight marshal, who is the same as sheriff or chief of police to this court, is a tolerably important personage with \$2,500 a year, and has eight deputies, with 85,500 a year, and has eight deputies, besides a few sergeauts and secretaries. The foregoing gives but a mere outline of the system. There are departments of music, aumisement, medicine, charity and literature, in all of which liberal salaries are paid.

The guest invited to dine with the queen is expected to round at the castle overnight. Arriving late in the afternoon he is conducted at once to his apartment, where he receives a call from the master of the household, now Sir J. C. Cowell, and if he desires, can have tea and lunch at once. Full court dress is required for the dinner; and at 8 o'clock the guests are conducted to the great gallery, as it is called—a private picture gallery, never opened to the public even when they are allowed to visit the castle. At 8:30 the queen and Princess Beatrice enter, salute the guests

and lead the way to the dining room, which, if the company is small, is a comparatively cozy little room, with a broad window opening upon the central court of the palace. Sir J. C. Cowell arranges the guests and presides at the table. Conversation is not in order, though the queen often chats with her daughter. The time for eating is short, then the queen and the ladies retire and a few min-utes after the master of the household gives the signal for the gentlemen to leave, and thereafter they can do very much as they please, as they will meet the queen no more. They can smoke or play billiards or what in the rooms for those purposes; they can listen to music in the drawing room, or read in the library, or yawn and stretch themselves in their own apartments, as, no doubt, many of them feel like doing. They can retire when they please and have break-fest in their own, rooms or in the seath fast in their own rooms, or in the gentle-men's hall down stairs, as they like, but they are expected to leave as early as 11 next day. Meanwhile the queen has spent the evening in her private room, has retired early, risen and breakfasted early, and taken her morn-ing drive before noon.

EPITOME OF THE REIGN. Growth of the Empire and Improvement of the People.

of the People.

Her majesty's accession was cotemporary with a rebellion in Canada. In the eastern province, now Quebec, it began with the complaints of the French that they did not enjoy equal rights with the English; there was much trouble, two or three sharp fights and some bloodshed. In the western province, some blootshed. In the western province, now Ontario, there was a demand for popular election of a parliament, with full control of the finances, and equality among churches in receipt of government, funds; but there a large majority was loyal, and the rebellion was treated with contempt by the governor, Sir Francis Head. Nevertheless there were dangerous complications with the United States, owing to the acts of American sympathizers with the insurgents and the destruction of the American steamer Caroliae, which the loyal Canadians set loose in the Niagara and let her run over the Falls. But

Niggra and let her run over the Falls. But all these matters were amicably adjusted, the Canadians obtained a very liberal system of government and in 1843 the last difficulty was removed by the Webster-Ashburton treaty defining the exact boundary. Canada has since made such rapid progress that all the colonies, from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia, are now united in a confederation, and a new nation of 5,000,000 people and nearly 3,000,000 square miles bor-ders the United States on the north. The government is a happy combination of the British and American systems, each prov-ince self governing in local affairs and the Ottawa parliament over all. The Marquis of Lansdowne is now governor general and Sir John Macdonald is head of the government as premier and leader of the Tory majority in premier and leader of the fory majority in the house of commons. The Charitist next began an agitation for universal manhood suffrage, parliaments elected yearly, vote by ballot, no property qualification for the rights and duties of citizenship, payment of a salary to members of parliament and the division of the United Kingdom into parliamentary dis-tricts according to recomplation.

tricts according to population.

Fanatics and impostors multiplied. One
Thom proclaimed himself the new Messiah and had thousands of followers, chiefly in Kent. Them shot dead a policeman who sought to arrest him. Soldiers came and the mob attacked them; they fired one volley mob attacked them; they fired one volley and stretched Thom and many of his adhe-rents dead. A wild orator named Feargus O'Conner inflamed the people to madness, Formidable riots occurred at several places, Very many Chartists were prosecuted and im-prisoned by the government. The European revolutions of 1848 blew the Chartist exciterevolutions of 1848 blew the Chartist excitement to a fever heat; and a monster mass meeting was called for April 10, 1848, on Kensington common. A hundred thousand laborers were to assemble and march with a petition to the house of commons. The government forbade the meeting; but all London was in a panic. The Duke of Wellington posted soldiers to protect the public buildings, and many thousand special constables and policomen were sworn in. Among those who valunteered as collections was Prince. policemen were sworn in. Among those who volunteered as policemen was Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, then an exile in England and soon after to be emperor of the French. At the last minute the Chartists yielded, and thereafter their power seemed to vanish all at once. The best of the measures they asked for have since become laws in England.

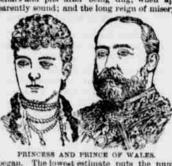
The Chartist riots, the agitation for the re-peal of the corn laws and the general movement to improve the condition of laborer ment to improve the condition of laborers appear to have unsettled many minds; and, as generally happens in such cases, a spirit of assassination was excited. June 10, 1840, Edward Oxford, a boy of 17, fired twice at the queen as she was out driving with her husband; the jury pronounced him insane and he ended his life in an asylum. Another attempt on the queen's life was made May 30, 1842. This was by John Fruncis, a young machinest, and on the very snot where Ox-30, 1842. This was by John Francis, a young machinest, and on the very spot where Oxford's attempt was made. He fired two shots, at but a few feet distant; but it was set up on his trial that the pistol was loaded only with wads. He was found guitty of high treason and sentenced to death, but the queen commuted it to imprisonment for life; and on the very day after the commutation was published a hunchback named Bean aimed a pistol at her majesty, but was seized and disarmed by a boy standing near. The pistol was loaded only with paper and fragments of a clay pipe; so Bean escaped with the very trifling penalty of eighteen months imprisonment. On May 19, 1849, an Irish bricklayer discharged a pistol, loaded only with powder, seven years. On May 27, 1850. I Pate, who had been discharged from the po-sition of lieutenant in the Hussars, struck the queen across the face with a cane as she was queen across the face with a cane as she was entering her carriage; he also received sentence to seven years' transportation. And finally, on Feb. 29, 1872, a 17-year-old boy, Arthur O'Connor, simed a pistol at the queen; but it proved to be unloaded and to have a defective lock. He received twelve menths' imprisonment and a public whip-ping; and there were no more attempts at as-resonation or intimidation.

assination or intimidation.

By the factories act of 1844 children of ten-By the factories act of 1844 children of ten-der years were excluded from the mills, and the hours of such as were admitted limited to seven or ten per day, according to age. By another act it was absolutely forbidden to employ women or girls in the mines and col-lieries. Following this came the long and heated agitation for free importation of food. By the corn laws of 1815 all foreign grain was tariffed at a rate which practically forbade its importation, except when scarcity raised the home price almost to the famine line its importation, except when scarcity raised the home price almost to the famine line. The Irish famine compelled parliament to take action, and though Sir Robert Peel had taken the post of prime minister as a Con-servative, he went over to the Radicals on this point, and in June, 1846, the corn laws were absolutely repealed. This was followed rapidly by removal of taxes from other arti-cles of food, and consequently by a vast in-crease in import and consumption, and since 1850 Great Britain has been pointed at as the one great free trade nation in the world.

one great free trade nation in the world.

The Irish famine which forced the action of Peel and his colleagues began in the autumn of 1845 with a peculiar blight upon the potato—the standard food of the poor. In 1846 not only did the plant wither under the blight, but the contactors with the contactors wi the blight, but the potatoes rotted even in the cellars and pits after being dug, when ap-parently sound; and the long reign of misery



began. The lowest estimate puts the num-ber who died at 200,000—not of actual famine so much as of the fever which followed it. After this came the "famine clearances," as they were called, by which tenants who could not pay their rent were assisted to emigrate; and in less than five years Ireland lost 2,000,000 of her population. In one season 100,000 Irish landed at New York; and of the first 100,000 who left their native island it is estimated that 19,000 died on the ocean or soon after landing. A wail of rage and auguish went over the island, and famine was followed close by conspiracy and rebellion. The uprising was suddenly put down, then followed raids, arrests and state trials, ending in the transportation of many men like so much as of the fever which followed it ing in the transportation of many men like John Mitchell, Thomas Francis Meagher and William Smith O'Brien. But an era of milder government had set in, and these men

escaped or were participated.

In 1840 began the war with China, commonly called the "Opium War," which English moralists severely condemn, and, indeed, ish moralists soverely condemn, and, indeed, the nation only became involved in it through being missed by her representatives in the east. The result was that China paid indem-nity of £4,500,000 sterling to England, ceded the island of Hong Kong and opened five ports to British trade. During the same year England joined with Russia, Austria and

Prussia in a guarantee to maintain the integrity of Turkey, and pursuant to this treat these powers put down a rebellion in Egypt. In January, 1842, the British suffered a frightful hundilation in Afghanistan, their entire army of 4,500, with 12,000 camp followers, being destroyed by an uprising of the people. The next year they reconquered the country. In 1844 there was a hoosty war in table with the Stein. In 1845 there country. In 1844 there was a bloody war in India with the Sikhs. In 1846 Lord John Russell succeeded Sir Robert Peel as prime minister and adopted many liberal measures. In 1850 flerce religious controversy prevailed in the kingdom, but the result was to abolish the few remaining distinctions. In 1851 the noted Crystal Palace was opened, and in the five and a half months of the season was visited by over 7,000,000 people. In 1852 the Earl of Berby, Conservative, succeeded Lord John Russell, and a flerce, short war with Barmah took place, in consequence of some British traders having been ciuclly treated there. The British captured the scaports, and early The British captured the scaports, and early in 1855 the king sought peace and ceded the Pegu province to the British. In 1854 the noted Crimean war began. England and France declared war against Russia on March 26, and soon after landed their forces in the



MARCHIONESS AND MARQUIS OF LORNE, rimen, where they were joined by the Turks, and the tedious siege of Schastopol began The battles of Balaklava and Inkermann and he wonderful,"charge of the Light Brigade were incidents of this war. The sufferings of the British troops and the general inefficiency of the commissary department showed that the sinews of British war administration had been snews of British war administration had been relaxed by the long poace since Waterloo-called peace because they had no wars with other than half civilized peoples. In this war Florence Nightingale began the system of nurse and sanitary organization which is such a pleasing feature of recent wars. Pence was made by the treaty of Paris March 30, 1856, but all the settlement of the property of the

was made by the treaty of Paris March 30, 1856; but all the settlements made in it have been musettled by subsequent events.

In 1857 the Sepoys, native troops in the British service, rebelled in India and massacred many humared English, including women and children. They were subdued and punished with extreme severity. In 1856 began another war with China; the French and British fleets bombarded Canton; the Chinese made trade concessions to both nations, and have since maintained ministers at the courts of other countries. In 1858 Japan granted the rights of trade in ber port to Great Britain, and after that to other mations. In 1861 the American civil war began, and the failure of the cotton suptions. In 1861 the American civil war began, and the failure of the cotton sup-ply brought misery to nearly a million British laborers; but after the terrible winter of ish latorers; but after the terrible winter of 1863-61 partial supplies came from India and elsewhere. The British authorities allowed vessels to be built in their ports for the south-ern Confederacy, which became privateers, destroying American merchant vessels. For eight years the two nations were hostile in eight years the two nations were hostile in feeling, but in 1871 the matters were arranged by treaty, and a court of arbitration at Geneva, early in 1872, decided that England should pay the United States \$15,000,000 damages. The dispute about the island of San Juan, in the channel between Vancouver's island and Oregon, was referred to the Emperor of Germany, who decided that it belonged to the United States, whereupon the British evacuated it. In the early part of 1861 the queen's mother, the Duchess of Kent, died, and on Dec. 16 that year she lost her husband.

The American was two seem followed by

husband.

The American war was soon followed by
the Fonian troubles in Ireland, largely excited by Irish-Americans, veterans of our
war, and these continued at short intervals for several years. In 1870 the Protestant church establishment in Ireland was abolished, chiefly by the exertions of Mr. Gladstone, and since Jan 1, 1871, the titles Gladstone, and since Jan. 1, 1871, the tithes for that church have not been collected. In 1870-1, also, the elementary education acts were put in force in England and Wales, by which parents are compelled to school their children between 5 and 13 years of age. In 1872 voting by ballot was established. In 1874 Mr. Gladstone and the Whigs went out of power and Mr. Disraell became prime minister, with a Tory or Conservative government, and soon after began the beated struggle over Irish affairs, which is just now in its most ex-Irish affairs, which is just now in its most ex-citing stage. Meanwhile, in 1808, had oc-curred the war with Abyssinia, in which Sir

citing stage. Meanwhile, in 1868, had cocurred the war with Abyssinia, in which Sir
Robert Napier, with 10,000 men, captured
King Theodore's capital, the king committing
suicide. And now England became still further complicated with the affairs of Egypt
and the east. On May 1, 1876, at the instance of the premier, Queen Victoria was
proclaimed empress of India, and on Aug. 18
Mr. Disraeli was raised to the peerage for his
services, becoming Lord Beaconstield. Sir
Stafford Northcote succeeded him as leader
of the house of commons.

All this time the "eastern question," so
called, continued to agitate Europe and embarrass the rulers of England; Lord Salisbury and Sir Henry Elliot represented England at a conference held with other great
powers at Constantinople, but nothing was
settled. In 1873-0 there was war between
Turkey and some of her releditions Christian
subjects, led by Servia, and on April 24, 1877,
Russia once more declared war against
Turkay. After some preliminary defeats the
Russians swept all before them, and their
armies were almost within sight of Constantimotle when England interposed. Bissenseit armies were almost within sight of Const. throple when England interposed. Bismarck invited the great powers to a conference, which met at Berlin, Lord Beaconsfield representing England, and adopted the treaty of Berlin June 13, 1878.

By this treaty the Christian subjects of the

sultan were secured a degree of self govern-ment; but other troubles have followed, as ment; but other troubles have followed, as these diverse Christian races agree in noth-ing but dread and hatred of the Turks. The Slav and the Greek, the Serb and the Bul-garian, the Houmanian and Montenegran distrust and despise each other, while all of them persecute the Israelite. So the in-trigues of Russia and the unensiness of Eng-land continue, and the year 1887 brings us removed uncertainty on the eastern ques-tion, the morning paper confidently predictrenewed uncertainty tion, the morning paper confidently predict ing war when the evening paper had give the arrulassurance of peace. In 1879 occurre ing war when the evening paper had given cheerful assurance of peace. In 1879 occurred the Zulu war, in South Africa, made notable by the death of the Prince Imperial, only son of Napoleon III and Eugenie, who volunteered in a quarrel not his own, and died in the desert by the spear of a barbarian. His father, captured by the Prussians in 1870, died in exile at Chischurst, England, in January, 1873; and Eugenie, for twenty years empress and leader of fashion for the civilized world, is now passing an old age in obscurity, a childless widow.

In Ireland, also, there is renewed trouble. The tenants have formed a lengue and combined to fight for lower rents, and after assuming protean phases, the contest is just bined to fight for lower rents, and after assuming protean phases, the contest is just now threatening to become civil war. The Tories now in power in the Hritish parliament propose a system of severe coercion, which is resisted by Gladstone and the Liberals; and the contest is shaking the kingdom. In all other parts the empire is at peace, and the rivival of trade gives promise of general con-tent for this year of jubiles.

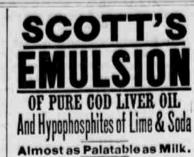
J. R. SMITH & CO. MILTON, Pa.,

DEALERS IN Chickering,

Knabe, Weber, Hallet & Davis. Can also furnish any of the

cheaper makes at manufacturers prices. Do not buy a piano before getting our prices. -.'.o.'.-

Catalogue and Price Lists On application.



by delicate stomachs.

AND AS A HEMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION,
SCHOPTIONS APPLICATIONS, ANALYSIA, GENERAL DEBILLITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF
CHILDREN It is marvellow in its results.

Prescribed and endomed by the best Physicians

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



WANTED LADIES TO WORK FOI to \$10 per week can be quietly made. No phote painting; no canvassing. For full particular please address, at once, CRESCENT ART CO., 147-Milk street, Boston, Mans. Pox 5170. June 1044

oct22-49tald It soon brings into healthy play
The torpul fiver day by day
And Revulates the System
through,
From crown of head to sole
of shee,
it curse the Piles, it opens
porce.

Les Landites throughout
Keep TARHANTS' SELTZER near at hand,

CANOPY TOPS.

scipline strict. Expenses moderate. ,000 volumes. Apparatus worth \$1260. Prepares for College, for Business, for Teaching. Principal at Factoryville, Pa.

TIDAL WAVE WONDERS in North and South America, at the Ice-Bound Poles, over the lands of the Midnight Sun, under the Equator, through the Dark Coutinent, among the Gid Temples of India, is the Flowery Kingdoms of China and Japan, and the rains of Incas Artees and Zoul, within Canons, Chill Buildings and Gardens of the Gods on the Isles of the Sea, and in all parts of the globe. See eigravings, Low price, Quick Sales, Send for circular, Philadelphia, Pa. dec. 17, 281. SUBSCRIBE FOR

HANDSOME WEDDING, BIRTHDAY OR HOLIDAY PRESENT. THE WONDERFUL CHAIR CHILDREN'S CARRIACES THE LUBURG MANF'C CO., 145 N. 8th St., Philada., Pa.



for Infants and Children.

commend it as superior to any prescription Sour Stomach, Diarrhma, Eruciation Sour Stomach, Diarrhma, Eruciation Kills Worms, gives alsop, and prom iya, N. Y. Withous injurious medication. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 150 Pulton Street, N. Y.

A SPECIALTY. SOLE AGENTS FOR P. ADAMS & CO. FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO

HENRY CLAY,

LONDRES.

NORMAL,

INDIAN PRINCESS.

SAMSON,

SILVER ASH

Almost as Palatable as Milk.



WINCHESTER'S

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA IS A MATCHless remedy for Consumption in every stage of the
disease. For Coughs, Weak Lungs, Throat Discases. Loss of Flesh and Appetite, and every form
of General Debility it is an uncuased specific
remedy. F# BB SCRE AND OFF WINCHESTER'S
PRETARATION. If and F# per bottle. Sold by druggists, WINCHESTER'S CO., Chemists, see William
St., New York. [June10d4t.

Educate for Life Williamsport Commercial College. Ponnsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.
Vargolar's Standard Engines & flow Mills.
Sand for Hindraned
Catalogue.

Address: A. M. Farrey as & St. York. Pre-

trated Price List.
D. G. BEERS & CO.
Newtown, Conn.

JOHN H. HARRIS, Ph. D., Principal

Location healthful. Instruction thorough, Property cost \$50,000. Building of brick, armed by steam. Campus 20 acres. Library, For catalogue, or information, address the 3mjun10

THE COLUMBIAN,

ADVERTISING AGENTS BUILDING FRILADELPHIA Cur, Christian and Highthest.
Receive Stontan angula to the last,
E31 mail let Lorest Cur the last Fifth



WILKES-BARRE CITY BRUSH FACTORY

BRUSHES No. 5 North Canal St., Near L. V. R. H. Depot.

John H. Derby,

Will call on dealers once in Save your orders.

SUPPLIED WITH LOWEST Market Prices. AS POLLOWS: ORANGES.

FOR FESTIVALS

will be

LEMONS, BANANAS, PEANUTS, ENGLISH TREAM NUTS ALMONDS POP CORN

PERBINE'S BARLEY WALT WHISKEY

Alexander Bros. & Co.,

CIGARS, TOBACCO.

CANDIES,

FRUITS AND NUTS.

HENRY MAILLARDS

Bloomsburg, Pa.

FINE CANDIES

DISTILLED from selected Barley Malt and guaranteed to be chemically and free from tojurious oils and a cids often contained in alcoholic liquors, and free from tojurious oils and a cids often contained in alcoholic liquors, especially adapted to persons requiring a stimulating tenic, consumptives is especially adapted by its use. Recommended by leading physicians as a bluor Nervine, Tonic and Alterative. For consumptives it is invaluable. Fright Nervine, Tonic and Alterative. For consumptives it is invaluable. Fright Purk Harley Malt Whise XI have seen and the second of the stomach, a pretite, a rich and abundant blood and increased field and unicular tiesus stimulant mild and gentle in effect. Dyspepsia, indigention and all wasting cases can be entirely conquered by the use of Pertitor's luic listic, all Whise Lis a tonic and durette and a powerful strengthmen to the entire system. HINES PURE BARLEY MALT WHISER's have been pursue their avocations in the open air and whose daily work call those who pursue their avocations in the open air and whose daily work call the property of the pr he analysis as it appears by the overy bottle: I have executed the Fure Barrey Matr Windows W. M. A. J. S. Forthe and threly free from fusel oil, furfals and acids and is absoluted. "—Signed, Camilia Arthur Minute of the Universities of Marcu and Weisbaden."

37 NORTH FRONT ST .- 38 NORTH WATER ST., PHILA FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND ALL DEALERS. ECONOMY THE PRACTICAL QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

EVERY THING THAT IS NEW AND

STYLISH FOR THE SEASON

CHEAPER THAN A Large and Varied Stock of

CLOTHING,

JUST RECEIVED.

ALSO A LARGE AND SELECT LINE OF Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

Call and be Convinced that you have the LARGEST SELECTION OF GOODS

LATEST STYLE, BEST QUALITY, The Lowest Possible Prices

Popular Clothing Store DAVID LOWENBERG.

Bloomsburg, Pa,

C. B. ROBBINS. DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic WINES AND LIQUORS AND JOBBER IN CICARS. BLOOMSBURG PA.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLINGE'S ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, MEDIA, FA.

12 miles from Philadelphia. Fixed price covers
every expense, even books, &c. No extra charges,
No incidental expenses.—No examination for admission. Twelve experienced teachers, all men,
and all graduates. Special opportunities for art
students to advance rapidly. Special defill for duli
and backward boys. Fatrons or students may select any studies or choose the regular English, 8cientific, Business, Classical or Civil Engineering
course. Students fitted at Media Academy are
now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton and ten other
Colleges and Folytechnic schools. 10 students
sent to college in 1884, 15 in 1884, 10 in 1885, 10 in
1886. A graduating class every year in the commercial department. A Physical and Chemical
Laboratory, Gymmasium and Bail Ground. 180
vos. added to Ibbrary in 1882. Physical apparatus
doubled in 1885. Media has seven churches and a
temperance charter which prohibits the sale of all
intoxicating drinks. For new illustrated circular
address the Principal and Proprietor, SWITHIN C.
SHOIPTLINGE, A. M., (Harvard Graduate.) Media,
Jenn's WITHIN C. SHORTLINGE'S ACADEMY

Working Classes Attention. We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex essally earn from 50 cents to 85.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business loops and girls earn hearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are bot well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of witting. Full particulars as

Aching backs, hips, and sides, kidney and uterine pains, weakness and inflammation, rheumatic, neuralgic, sciatic, endsien, sharp and nervous pains and strains relieved in one minute by inflammation, the Cutteura Anti-Pain Plaster. So cents; 5 for \$1; at all drugslets or Foyran Drive and Chemical Co., Boston.

TIRES' ROOT BEER