

Archduke Ferdinand, and an opera to be performed during the season of 1773. The wedding took place at Milan on the 21st of October, and the serenata, "Arcanio du Alba," was produced with an effect which went far ahead of Hasse's new opera. The Empress Maria Theresa was so delighted with it that, in addition to his fee, she made him a present of a very handsome gold watch set with diamonds; and Hasse, forgetting his own defeat, said in his generous way, "This boy will cause us all to be forgotten."

During the absence of Wolfgang and his father, the good Archbishop of Salzburg, their friend, died. And in the spring of the year 1772, Theronimus, Count of Colloredo, was elected in his stead, to the dismay of all who knew his real character. The Mozart family did their best to please their new lord, and Wolfgang composed an opera in honor of his installation, but the newly elected prelate had not a taste for art and could not appreciate so great a work.

In October, the father and son again went to Milan for the preparation and production of the new opera, Lucio Silla, which was given at Christmas with decided success. These artistic triumphs were far from profitable on the money side of the question, and the Archbishop was not the man to help them in their poverty. Wolfgang was very successful in all he undertook. He was working on the "Requiem" when he died. It was completed by Luginmayer, whose task was made lighter by the instruction of Wolfgang on his deathbed.

Wolfgang Mozart died at the age of 35, on the 5th of December, 1791, from a fever, but he believed himself poisoned. He was buried in a pauper's grave and only a few of his friends attempted to follow him to his last resting place, and these turned back because it began to rain.

THE ENGLAND OF ELIZABETH.

VISITORS to Hatfield Park note with deep interest the shattered trunk of the tree under which, tradition says, Elizabeth was seated when she received the tidings of her peaceful accession to the English throne. She fell on her knees, and drawing a long breath, said: "It is the Lord's doing and is marvellous in our eyes." During all the remainder of her life she never lost sight of the fact that her own preservation and the prosperity of her reign were the direct issues of the interposition of God.

Never were the fortunes of England at a lower ebb than at the accession of Queen Elizabeth. Dragged by Philip into a useless and ruinous war, the country was almost bankrupt and had no ally save Spain. The possession of Calais gave the French the mastery of the

channel, and to English eyes seemed "to introduce the French king within the threshold of our house."

The condition of the kingdom was fully realized. "If God start not forth to the helm," wrote the council in an appeal to the country, "we be at the greatest point of misery that can happen to any people, which is to become thrall to a foreign nation." And things looked as if ere long these words would prove true, for the French king not only held Calais, but had obtained a footing in Scotland.

But Elizabeth's first difficulty was of a religious nature, and the manner in which she dealt with the subject displayed her peculiar character. She was not without her religious convictions, and often during her reign expressed them with a great depth of earnestness. But she was almost wholly destitute of spiritual emotions, for while the world around her was being swayed more and more by religious controversy, Elizabeth remained untouched. She was brought up under Henry amidst the doctrines of the older church. During Edward's reign she had heard much of the Protestant theology, and under Mary she again conformed, after a slight resistance, to the Mass. All through her reign her opinions never wavered. She displayed the same intellectual dislike for the superstition of the Romanist as she did for the bigotry of the Protestant. She viewed religious matters from a mere political platform.

One change in particular marked the nobler side of the policy she brought to the throne—religious persecution ceased, and through the entire reign none were burned at the stake save a few Anabaptists, whom the whole nation loathed as blasphemers of God and disturbers of the social order.

However, both Catholics and Protestants were eagerly watching to see which religion the Queen would establish, for no one thought any form of worship would succeed without the sanction of the State.

At the coronation service, Elizabeth took the customary oath to observe the liberties of the church and conform to the Catholic ritual. As yet no decided step had been taken to alarm or please either party. The Catholics declared that Elizabeth had no lawful claim to the throne, and that the rightful sovereign was the young, beautiful and fascinating Mary Queen of Scots. Accordingly under these circumstances, Elizabeth decided her best course lay in establishing the Protestant religion in her own country, and supporting it to the best of her abilities in other countries. And not far along in the history of her reign we read of the acts of supremacy and uniformity.

Many persons who had fled to the Continent to escape the persecutions of Mary's reign, now returned. The year 1561 found Mary of Scots back in Scotland,