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The Evening Telegram.

W. J. HERDER, Proprietor --- W. F. LLOYD, Editor
ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1914.

Empire Day.

To-morrow is Empire Day, and in many of the Churches, services of a specially patriotic character will be held. It will be remembered that for all the years of Queen Victoria's exceptionally long reign, this day was kept throughout the Empire to celebrate the birthday of that honored sovereign, and it was deemed appropriate that the day should be still observed as the day on which the people of the Empire might specially show their loyalty to the sovereign and hold celebrations in honor of that Empire to which they belong. In the past, especially in England, comparatively little attention was given to these matters. Indeed, there was a time in England, and that not a gen-

Chronology of British History From 1837 to 1901, Prepared by Arnold Fairbairns, B.A.

A Useful Clipping for Future Reference.



VICTORIA.

Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., had died in 1820. His daughter, Victoria, Alexandrina, succeeded, therefore, and being incapable, as a woman, of ruling Hanover, the two kingdoms, after a personal union of 123 years, were once more separated. The Hanoverian escutcheon disappears from the Royal Arms, and another tie of England with the Continent is severed. Coming to the throne when only 18 years of age, a great and wonderful prospect lay before the Queen. How great and wonderful only the experience of sixty-four years ultimately proved. In every branch of human activity, social, political, religious, it was to be a period of unparalleled progress. Discovery, invention, art, literature, science, education, the arts of peace, the arts of war—all were the subjects of a renaissance that can only be compared with that which rose from the decay of the middle ages, and of infinitely greater power and extent. Through

all the wise and generous love of the great Queen provided the centre and rally point of every fresh movement, uniting all in a devotion to her person and her throne that gave stability, nobility, and inspiration to the whole. As Elizabeth was called upon to unite in personal loyalty to herself the factions and inspirations of a rougher age, so in Victoria the hopes and strivings of a century actively notable for its social and political activities found their centre and their crown.

1837—Rebellion of Canada, quickly suppressed. Final abolition of the pillory and of death penalty for forgery.

Cook and Wheatstone patent their telegraphic apparatus. Pittman produces his system of shorthand. Carlyle's 'French Revolution.'

1838—Poor Law for Ireland and Tithe Act by which payment of tithes was placed on the landowner instead of the tenant. Formation of Anti-Corn Law League, led by Cobden and Bright.

Grace Darling. Royal Agricultural Society founded. First screw steamer, the 'Archimedes,' on the Thames.

1839—Education grant increased to £30,000 and control given to the 'Committee of the Privy Council on Education.' Agitation for the 'People's Charter.' War with China, who refuses to allow importation of opium. Aden annexed.

1840—Penny Post introduced. Charles Fox Talbot discovers 'photogenic drawing,' the basis of modern photography. Turner's 'Fighting Temeraire.'

The 'People's Charter' demanded manhood suffrage, equal electoral dis-



tricts, vote by ballot, annual Parliaments, abolition of property qualification for members, payment of members.

Hong Kong ceded to England. New Zealand granted self-government. 'Tract 90' marks beginning of active Oxford movement. Livingstone goes to Africa. Cook's first excursion—Leicester to Loughborough. 'Punch' founded.

1842—First Free Trade Budget. 1843—Act prohibiting women, or children under 10, from working in mines. Daniel O'Connell leads the Irish agitation for repeal of the Union.

'Ruskin's 'Modern Painters,' Vol. I. 1844—First Co-operative store established, at Rochdale.

1845—Peel increases grant to Roman Catholic College at Maynooth and founds three Queen's colleges for the law. Potato disease appears in Ireland and causes famine. Peel presses for abolition of Corn Laws, but Cabinet refuse to support him.

1846—Abolition of Corn Laws to be finally completed within three years. Resignation of Peel on defeat of his Irish Coercion Bill.

1846—Mendelssohn's 'Elijah.' Grote's 'History of Greece.'

1847—Act prohibiting women and children from working more than ten hours a day in factories. Outdoor relief legalized in Ireland.

Charlotte Brontë's 'Jane Eyre.' Jenny Lind's first appearance in London.

1848—Second Republic established in France. Revolutions in Italy, Prussia, and Austria. Proposals for stronger German confederation. Threatened rising of Ireland. Chartist demonstration at Kensington. Public Health Act.

Sims Reeves sings in gratorio, and establishes position as premier English tenor. Thackeray's 'Vanity Fair.' Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

1849—Repeal of the Navigation Act. Kossuth's rebellion in Hungary. Kingsley's 'Alton Locke.' Cholera in London.

1850—Gold discovered in California. Death of Sir Robert Peel. Roman Catholic bishops are established in England. Tennyson's 'In Memoriam.' Mrs. Browning's 'Sonnets from the Portuguese.' Stephens' tubular railway bridge over Menai Straits successfully finished.

1851—Gold discovered in Australia by Edward Hargreaves. Vindictive legislation against new Roman Catholic bishops. End of transportation of convicts to Australia.

1852—Lord Derby, premier; Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Death of the Duke of Wellington. New Houses of Parliament, designed by Barry, first used (November 3rd). Disraeli's Budget defeated. Earl of Aberdeen, premier; Gladstone, Chancellor. Napoleon, Emperor of the French.

Mrs. Beecher Stowe's 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' 1853—Gladstone's first Budget: succession duty introduced.

1854—England and France declare war with Russia: The Crimean War: Winter provision for Army grossly mismanaged. Orange Free State founded.

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paper duty repealed. Fall of Sebastopol. Bessemer patents new process for making steel.

1856—Peace with Russia: The Treaty of Paris. Chinese War owing to seizure of the cutter Arrow. The Victoria Cross instituted.

1857—Indian Mutiny begins at Meerut, near Delhi. Miss Mulock's 'John Halifax, Gentleman.'

1858—End of East India Company's administration of India. Wallace and Darwin independently propound the theory of evolution. Frith's 'Derby Day.'

1859—Defeat of Disraeli's Reform Bill. George Eliot's 'Adam Bede.' Fitzgerald's translation of 'Omar Khayyam.' Darwin's 'Origin of Species.'

1860—Cobden's Commercial Treaty with France. Garibaldi makes a united Kingdom of Italy under Victor Emmanuel. Rome and Venice alone excepted.

Armour plating for ships invented; the 'Warrior,' steam frigate, the first ironclad in British navy. Great growth of Volunteer movement in England.

1861—American Civil War. Paper Duty abolished by Mr. Gladstone. Death of the Prince Consort. Great distress in North owing to cotton famine.

William Morris founds his decorating and furnishing business: 'Hymns Ancient and Modern' published. Post Office Savings Bank established.

1862—Herbert Spencer's 'First Principles.' 1863—Marriage of the Prince of Wales to Alexandra of Denmark. Gordon suppresses rising in China.

1864—Immunity in war granted to Red Cross League by all countries. Newman's 'Apologia pro Vita Sua.' Asphalt used in London for the first time in Trafalgar Square.

1865—End of American Civil War. President Lincoln assassinated. Death of Lord Palmerston. Earl Russell, premier. Gladstone, Chancellor.

Lewis Carroll's 'Alice in Wonderland.' Matthew Arnold's 'Essays in Criticism.' The Salvation Army founded by William Booth.

1866—Government resign to force Parliamentary reform. First Atlantic cable. 'Black Friday' commercial panic in London owing to failure of Overend-Gurney for £10,000,000.

1867—Disraeli introduces Reform Bill. Franchise in towns given to all householders and £10 lodgers; in county to certain leaseholders in addition to old 40s. freeholders; redistribution of seats.

Attempted rising in Ireland. Fenian outrages in London and Manchester. Canada ceases to be a Dominion. Foundation stone of Royal Albert Hall laid (Colonel Scott, architect).

1868—Disraeli premier. Gladstone's resolutions for disestablishment of Irish Church. Disolution of Parliament: great Liberal majority returned: Gladstone premier.

William Morris's 'Earthly Paradise.' 1869—Disestablishment of Irish Church. Suez Canal opened. End of feudal system in Japan. Blackmore's 'Lorna Doone.'

1870—Education Act sets up School Boards. Cowper-Temple agreement for non-sectarian religious teaching. Irish Land Bill. Franco-German War.

Rossetti's 'Poems.' Thames Embankment. 1871—William II. declared Emperor of Germany at Versailles.

Religious tests abolished in English universities. Mont Cenis railway tunnel finished. A. C. Swinburne's 'Songs before Sunrise.' Bank holidays instituted.

1872—Cardwell's Army reform. Ballot Act. 1873—Irish University Bill rejected; resignation of Gladstone minister; Disraeli offered premiership, but refuses. Gladstone resumes.

1873—Remington type-writer invented. Wagner Society in London formed.

1874—General Election: Disraeli premier. Fiji Islands annexed. Stubbs' 'Constitutional History of

England.' Green's 'Short History of the English People.' 1875—Merchant Shipping Act passed owing to persistence of Samuel Plimsoll.

Suez Canal Shares bought for £4,000,000, and control of route to India secured. 1876—The Queen created Empress of India.

Christian Science founded by Mrs. Eddy. Bell invents the telephone. Wood paving successfully used in London.

1877—Transvaal annexed by England. 1878—Electric Light made a commercial success by Edison's improvements.

1879—Zulu War: Zululand annexed. Joint control of Egypt given to England and France. Irish Land League formed.

1880—Revolt of the Transvaal. Employers' Liability Act. Boers proclaim a Republic. Shorthouse's 'John Inglesant.'

British Museum for Natural History opened. Frozen meat from Australia first successfully imported.

1881—Coercion Bill for Ireland. Death of Lord Beaconsfield. Irish Land Act. Arrest of Parnell and other Irish M.P.s.

Revised Version of the New Testament. 1882—Assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix Park.

The Primrose League founded to promote Lord Randolph Churchill's Tory democracy. First electric trams at Leytonstone. Queen dedicates Epping Forest to the public.

1883—Drummond's 'Natural Law in the Spiritual World.' Stevenson's 'Treasure Island.' Machine gun invented by Maxim. Royal College of Music granted charter. Parcel Post. Greenwich line adopted as Universal Prime Meridian.

1884—Gordon starts for Khartum. Independence of Transvaal, subject to British suzerainty, recognized. Reform Bill makes borough and county franchise the same: redistribution of seats.

Murray's 'New English Dictionary' (Oxford), Part I. 1885—Dynamite outrages at Houses of Parliament and Tower. Death of Gordon. Resignation of Gladstone: Lord Salisbury premier.

Revised Version of the Bible: Old Testament. George Meredith's 'Diana of the Crossways.' 'Dictionary of National Biography,' Vols. I-III.

1886—Annexation of Upper Burma. General Election: Mr. Gladstone becomes premier. First Home Rule Bill: Unionist secession. Defeat of the Bill: General Election: Lord Salisbury premier. Resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill. Uganda occupied by the British.

Severn Tunnel opened: Richardson engineer. 1887—Parnellism and Crime: The Times publish the Piggott forgeries. Jubilee of Queen Victoria's Reign. Prevention of Crimes Act passed.

Centenary of the Marylebone Cricket Club. 1888—By Local Government Act London County Council supersedes the Metropolitan Board of Works: County Councils take over administrative and financial affairs in each county.

1889—Local Government Act extended to Scotland. British Central Africa declared a Protectorate. British South Africa Company incorporated.

Great London Dock Strike. Eiffel Tower (984 ft.) erected. 1890—Cecil Rhodes Prime Minister of Cape Colony. Western Australia becomes self-governing.

City and South London Electric Railway. Forth Bridge opened (cost £4,000,000; length 1½ miles). General Booth's 'In Darkest: England and the Way Out.' Lux Mundi.

1891—The Law Lords decide, in Sharp v. Wakefield, that licensing justices have an absolute right to refuse renewal of annual licenses. Mr. Goschen applies Budget surplus to abolition of elementary school fees: Free Education thus established. Irish Land Purchase Act.

London to Paris, telephone. William Morris's 'News from Nowhere.' 1892—Mr. Gladstone Premier for fourth time.

Mrs. Rylands purchases the Althorpe Library for £200,000, and founds the Rylands Library, Manchester. Thomas Hardy's 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles.'

1893—Home Rule Bill passed, in Commons by majority of 34: rejected in Lords by 378. Natal given self-government.

Nansen's Arctic Expedition in the 'Fram.' 1894—Local Government Act establishes Parish and District Councils. Sir William Harcourt's Death Duties. Resignation of Mr. Gladstone: Lord Rosebery premier.

Manchester Ship Canal opened. 1895—Resignation of Rosebery Government after defeat in Committee: Lord Salisbury premier. The Armenian massacres.

Jabez Balfour sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment for Liberator frauds. 1896—Jameson invades the Transvaal to help Europeans overthrow Boer Government.

Chaucer's works printed by William Morris at the Kelmscott Press. Use

of motor cars on highways legalized. 1897—Arbitration treaty with the United States. Diamond Jubilee of the Queen's Reign.

Wallace Collection and Tate Gallery presented to the nation. Charles Booth's 'Life and Labour in London.' 1898—Death of Mr. Gladstone and Prince Bismarck. The Czar's Rescript to the Powers suggesting Peace Conference.

Colonial Penny Postage. 1899—Transvaal Uitlanders petition the Queen for increased liberties: War precipitated by Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Alfred (Lord) Milner. First engagement of South African War at Glencoe (October 20th).

1900—Transvaal annexed by Royal Proclamation (Sept. 1st). Death of John Ruskin.

1901—Inauguration of Australian Commonwealth at Sidney by Lord Hopetoun. Lord Roberts created Earl and K.G.: the last creation of the reign. Illness of the Queen (Jan. 18th). Death of the Queen at Osborne House.

More Fires. Fires provoke immediate sympathy for the sufferers and also thankfulness for personal escape. Another thought should be whether one is personally and sufficiently protected? An insurance policy with Percie Johnson would provide for you this desired security and at small expense. Have you enough insurance?

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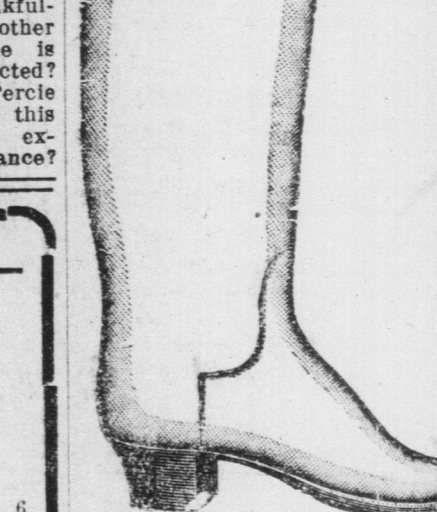
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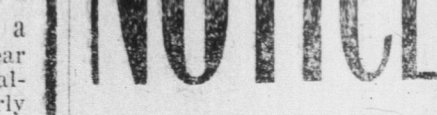


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