

The Scene at Kensington Palace  
When Princess Alexandrina  
Victoria Was Informed of  
Her Uncle's Death.

As her personal friend and the man of loftiest thought and the sweetest singer of her time wrote:

She wrought her people lasting good;  
Her court was pure, her life serene;  
God gave her peace; her land reposed;  
A thousand claims to reverence closed  
In her as Mother, Wife and Queen.

There were one or two hitches in the ceremony, due to imperfect rehearsal. Lord John Thynne, who officiated for the Dean of Westminster told Greville that nobody knew what was going to be done except the Archbishop and himself, Lord Willoughby and the Duke of Wellington. With this state of affairs there was naturally a good deal of difficulty at the critical moments. The Queen said to Lord John Thynne: "Pray tell me what I am to do for they don't know"; and at the end when the arch was put into his hand, she

Pressions of the Prince.

Perhaps it may be well here to summarize what there is to say about Prince Albert. No better picture has been drawn of the Queen's choice than is furnished by the sympathetic pen of Mr. Justin McCarthy: "a young man, who would win the heart of a girl. He was singularly handsome, graceful, and gifted. In Prince, as we know, a small measure of beauty and accomplishments suffices to make a man a hero to the masses. He was the poet's adoration; but had Prince Albert been the son of a farmer, or a butler, he must have been admired for his singular personal attractions. He was a man of a high and noble character, all-pervading sense of duty. So far as we can judge, he was absolutely free from the ordinary follies, not to say sins, of youth. He gave up every habit, but retained every pleasure, of his education, no matter how sweet, that in a

Within a few years of her marriage to the Queen was immersed in motherly questions regarding the education and future of her children. For their training she took as a model the system pursued by her own mother. The Princess Victoria was brought to the palace and obedient children first of all. It was in 1858 that the Queen's domestic life was first broken into by the marriage of the Princess Victoria, her eldest daughter, to Prince Frederick of Prussia, son of the German Emperor, who died of cancer soon after he ascended the Throne. The Princess Victoria took with her to Germany many British customs and ideas, which were not to William II, appeared to have had more

such a ruler. Many permanent memorials were obtained, including the costume of Imperial Infante, and one magnificent portrait of the Emperor. The Emperor of China in all parts of the world was the establishment of a Nurses Fund, for the purpose of obtaining a large body of qualified nurses who might be sent to the British Navy, and who would be of great times of sickness. A grand review of the British Navy was held in honor of the occasion. The Emperor William of Germany and other princes and crowneds were also asked to the review, and the Emperor made much impression by the splendor and strength of the Queen's first line of defense. The first Jubilee was noteworthy, too for bringing the Colonies closer to the mother country. The loyalty of the Colonies was shown on the occasion of the Jubilee, and it was shown that they were bound by some thing stronger than the material, something

Her Coronation and Marriage With  
Prince Albert--Rejoicing Through-  
out the Empire at Time of  
Diamond Jubilee.

**Rural Pursuits.**

Though so wise a ruler, the Queen loved domesticity more than royal power. She displayed it constantly in her life's acts. Her tastes were homely, almost rural, as it were. Perhaps much of her success as a Sovereign was due to the motherly way in which she ruled. She imported into public life the clear, sweet atmosphere of home life. In her

In all her public life the Queen ever acted constitutionally. When she came to the Throne the race of self-seeking ambitious monarchs passed away. She was a woman of the people, a woman of law-exercising, nevertheless, a considerable and never to be underrated influence over her Prime Ministers. Much as she loved Mr. Gladstone, she did nothing to prevent the measure being fairly indited by her people, although she did not believe in the measure. She was not the measure to intimate private friends, such as Lord Tennyson. No review of Her Majesty's reign would be complete without reference to the influence of the Ministers who held the first office of State. Lord Melbourne was Premier of a Wise Government when the young Queen came to the Throne. He was a man, and there can be no question but he proved a very valuable counsellor as well as a discreet adviser. On the news of his

**The Indian Mutiny**

In 1857 came the Indian Mutiny, with all its horrors. The Queen was heartbroken. "I cannot eat or sleep well for the grief," she wrote to the viceroy, "as I have recounted." It is a long story of pain and heroism. Familiar to us all are the exploits of Colin Campbell and Havelock, the gallant march of the "Mighty 66" and the same year an action passed transferring the government of India to the Crown, and the East Indian Company was dissolved. The Queen's first real trouble in Afghanistan, caused by forcing an envoy on the Amerer and the quest for "a scientific frontier." It was the first time that the Queen had to see our march to the relief of Candahar. At the same period the Zulu war was in progress in South Africa, the noteworthy exploit of Lord Chelmsford being the dispersal of Isandula. The Queen's grief at the death of the Prince Imperial. In her diary the Queen tells us how she received the latter news. "I put my hands to my face and I cried out, 'No, no, no, it cannot—cannot be true! It cannot be!' and then dear Beatrice, who was crying very much, gave me the telegram."

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