



THE RIGHT HON. G. J. GOSCHEN, M.P.  
CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.



THE RIGHT HON. SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, BART, M.P.  
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

## TWO PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL CABINET.

### The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen.

The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, whose name has lately been so prominently brought to the front in connection with the succession to the leadership of the British Commons, has had a distinguished parliamentary career. Next to Lord Hartington he is the ablest and most influential member of the Liberal-Unionist party. He is now sixty years of age, having been born in 1831, in the city of London. After receiving his education at Rugby and at Oriel College, Oxford, he entered upon business pursuits, and in 1856 became a director of the Bank of England. In 1863 he entered parliament unopposed, as a Liberal member for the city of London, and was re-elected at the head of the poll in 1865. In the same year he was appointed vice-president of the Board of Trade, and for a short time in 1866 was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet. In 1868 he joined Gladstone's Cabinet as President of the Poor Law Board, and in 1871 became First Lord of the Admiralty. After sitting as a representative for London till 1880, he stood for Ripon and was elected, and in 1885 was returned for the Eastern Division of Edinburgh. Being opposed to the extension of the franchise, he did not join Gladstone's Cabinet of that year, and also declined the offered post of Viceroy of India. He accepted, however, the office of Special Ambassador to the Porte, and was instrumental in settling the Montenegrin and Greek frontier questions in 1880-81. Later he declined the Speakership of the Commons owing to his defective eyesight. Mr. Goschen opposed the policy of his party on the county franchise question and also their foreign policy, between 1880 and 1885, and when Gladstone's Home Rule Bill was launched in 1886 the breach became apparently final. He denounced the measure with great vigour, and, as already stated, was soon recognized, next to Lord Hartington, as the most authoritative and influential of the Liberal-Unionists. But he lost his election in Edinburgh that year. Being

offered the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and urged by Lord Hartington and his colleagues of the Dissident party to accept, he did so, and ran for the Exchange Division of Liverpool, only to be defeated by seven votes. Lord Algernon Percy having retired from the St. George's Hanover Square Division, Mr. Goschen was elected to that seat, February 9, 1887. Mr. Goschen is the author of several financial and political pamphlets and a well known work on "The Theory of Foreign Exchange." He has also written on educational and social subjects, and as Lord Rector of Aberdeen University delivered a notable address to the students in 1888 on "Intellectual Interest." A powerful and argumentative speaker, his vehement attacks on the Home Rule Bill were a potent factor in the rejection of that measure. As a financier Mr. Goschen has been sharply criticized regarding some of his proposed measures, but the important one for the reduction of the interest on the national debt, adopted in 1889, was cordially received by all parties.

### The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

Another member whose name was mentioned in connection with the leadership of the Commons, before the position went to Balfour, was the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, P.C., M.P., D.C.L., who was Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the Commons in Lord Salisbury's first administration. Born in 1837, he was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He is a Conservative, and has been in parliament continuously since 1864, representing East Gloucestershire from that date till 1885, since which he has represented West Bristol. He has twice filled the thankless and difficult position of Chief Secretary for Ireland—from 1874 to 1878, and again for a short time during 1886-87, when he resigned owing to failing eyesight. Other official appointments that have been held by him

are, Parliamentary Secretary to Poor Law Board; Under Secretary for Home Office; Secretary of State for the Colonies, and those now held by the Hon. Mr. Goschen. In 1888, after a prolonged tour for the benefit of his health, he returned to his parliamentary duties, and re-entered the cabinet as President of the Board of Trade, a position he yet holds. Without being brilliant, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is a man who stands high in the counsels of his party and in the esteem of the country at large.

### Lord Wolseley on Moltke.

In the *United Service Magazine* for October Lord Wolseley concludes his estimate of Field-Marshal von Moltke in these terms:—"Those who know poor, weak, jealous humanity most will best realize the dangers inherent in this Prussian system of command. But above all things, they will not fail to admire the unselfish loyalty with which Moltke served his King, and the disinterested patriotism with which he served his country. It would be difficult to find in history a more remarkable example of those noble qualities—qualities which go far to redeem humanity from contempt—than Moltke displayed when, in deference to the military Constitution of Prussia, he cheerfully accepted the second position in that great and splendid army which won for all Germans the unification of their Fatherland. Abroad he was known as the greatest strategist, the ablest soldier of his epoch. At home, revered wherever the German tongue is spoken, he is still known as the great chief of the staff to the Prussian monarch. Had he served any other nation, his epitaph would have described him as the conqueror of Denmark, of Austria, and of France. But in his own country he will be simply remembered forever, and he was content to be so remembered, with deep feelings of pride and affection, as the loyal patriot, the great soldier, and the faithful servant of his King. What fame could the good man wish for more?"