

**HONOR THEIR QUEEN.**

**LOYAL BRITONS SHOW LOVE FOR QUEEN VICTORIA.**

Cheers Shake the Ground as She Passes in the Diamond Jubilee Parade—People from All Parts of the Earth Help Celebrate.

**Wonderful Sight in London.**

The crowning feature of the official celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the coronation of Victoria as Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has come and gone, and all London is congratulating itself upon the complete success of one of the greatest popular demonstrations of modern times. A religious service of unimpeded brilliancy, a mighty outburst of patriotism and evidence of personal love—these were the principal characteristics of the greatest day that London has ever seen.

The most stupendous pageant in history, a concourse of the millions from the ends of the earth, gathered to do honor to the queen and to add to the glory of her diamond jubilee parade, has filled its part without a hitch and without a flaw in all the marvelous effort. Most impressive, perhaps, of all the sights of the great day was the mighty multitude of people—spectators packed almost to the point of suffocation into every available nook of the six-mile route of the great parade. Eight million souls, representing every civilized and almost every savage nation on the face of the globe, applauded and cheered at every point of vantage, and the aged queen as she was borne amid the throng was given homage such as never Pharaoh nor Caesar received from the sycophants of the olden time. The procession itself was the greatest, most magnificent, that ever passed between the ranks of admiring multitudes. It moved in three sections, commencing at the division moved into Piccadilly, while—distant order of parade—the colonists of England's mighty empire led the van.

The procession moved from Buckingham Palace nearly on time. The roar of cheers that marked its course up Constitution Hill told the beginning of the story of the queen among her people, while the artillery in Hyde Park, by a royal salute of sixty guns, thanked the fact to waiting thousands elsewhere. The queen had actually started.

The procession was peacefully in three sections as far as St. Paul's, though the two last, on route to the cathedral, were consolidated as they moved into Piccadilly. The scores of troops and companies were liberally too numerous to mention except as a brilliant whole. It seemed like nothing so much as some stream of burnished gold flowing between dark banks of human beings gathered to witness its passage to a land of light.

Then the first part of the sovereign's escort rode into view, the Second Life Guards. As their well-known brilliant uniforms appeared the whisper ran electrically: "She's coming." The guards were soon succeeded by the escort of British and foreign princes. Many faces were known, recognized and cheered. This brilliant escort was composed of the flower of Europe's thrones. Following the princess came the Grand of Honor. A cheer broke forth that seemed to shake the ground, renewed again and again, as her majesty's carriage approached. The carriage in which her majesty rode now came abreast. It was built about a quarter of a century ago. The body was dark claret, lined with woodskin, the moldings outlined with bands of brass. Beside her majesty rode the Princess of Wales, opposite her majesty, her royal highness Princess Christian. On the left of her majesty rode his royal highness, the Duke of Cambridge, on the right, his royal highness, the Prince of Wales, who was followed by the Duke of Connaught, the general officer commanding.

Services at St. Paul's. The great bells of St. Paul's broke out in happy chorus as the queen's carriage started from Temple Bar and only ceased as her majesty's carriage stopped in front of the steps of the cathedral. With the stopping of the queen's carriage the picture was complete and the swelling hymn that had risen on the summer air from five choirs of her majesty's chapel royal, Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's ceased its grand harmonies in one long-drawn soft "amen." The service was about to begin. The Bishop of London, in full canonicals, read a short Collect, after which, as her majesty sat with bowed head, the archbishop of Canterbury announced the benediction. Then, amid the further ringing of bells, the national anthem was sung, and the queen drove on into other scenes.

As her majesty entered the gates of the palace at 2 o'clock a distant gun in Hyde Park announced to so much of the world as was not before the gates that the great procession was over. The event so long prepared had passed into history.

**SIXTY YEARS A QUEEN.**

THE celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland makes pertinent a review of the career of this great and venerable ruler, this good queen and mother, whose life has been an example and an inspiration to her people.

The story of the sixty years of Victoria's reign cannot be briefly told. Its theater has been the world; its actors, in principal and auxiliary parts, the majority of the human race. And yet the personal history of the queen has been singularly uneventful. It is only when one reaches out to the peoples and countries, with which her government has had relations, and considers the duration and importance of those relations that one begins to realize the vast influence Queen Victoria has exercised over so many hundreds of millions of people.

Only three of Queen Victoria's predecessors ruled over fifty years. These were Henry III, fifty-six years; Edward III, fifty years six months; and George III, her grandfather, fifty-nine years. But during the last ten years of the latter's life his mind was weak and the virtual sovereign was the prince regent.

Sketch of Her Career. Victoria Alexandrina, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, was born at Kensington Palace, London, May 24, 1819. Her father was Edward,

**THE QUEEN'S PROCESSION PASSING THE NATIONAL GALLERY.**



**M'KINLEY CONGRATULATES QUEEN VICTORIA.**

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY sent the following personal letter to Queen Victoria, which was delivered to her by Mr. Whiteley B. Bell, special envoy:

"Dear Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India. Great and good Britain, the big name nation (which) is the pride of the United States, I greet your sixtieth birthday with the warmest wishes of your most loyal affection to the crown of Great Britain.

"I express the sincerest and truest wishes for your people the prolongation of your reign and the happiness of your subjects. On behalf of my countrymen, I wish particularly to recognize your friendship for the United States and your wise, just, and liberal administration of affairs.

"It is a pleasure to acknowledge the fact of multitude and respect due to your personal virtues. May your life be long and happy and may your people prosper under your just and equal laws, and your government continue strong in the affection of all who live under it. And I trust you to have your majesty in the only kingdom of your good friend.

"By the President JOHN M'KINLEY, Secretary of State. WILLIAM SPRINKLEY.

Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III, and her mother was Victoria Mary Louisa, daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and a sister of the late King Leopold of Belgium.

Before the present queen-empress had completed her first year her father died, leaving the care and rearing of the young princess to the Duchess of Kent, and so far as the advice, "Follow the path is best, for the path is best," is true, the teaching given the Princess Victoria must have been both good and wise. She was educated under her mother's watchful eye and was grounded not alone in traditional principles but on actual and religious principles.

On attending her eighteenth year a grand ball was given in her honor at Buckingham Palace and for the first time having reached her majority, she took rank of her mother. Within a month her mother, King William IV, died and as he left no issue, the crown devolved upon Victoria.

The following day, June 21, 1837, she was publicly proclaimed queen, but it was not until June 28 of the following year that she was crowned at Westminster.

From the beginning she exercised herself to her people. She bore her dignities gracefully and manifested a sound judgment in dealing with affairs of state. A new sense of royalty and administration arose in the minds of the English people. It must be said, that the second of the House of Hanover, to which Victoria belonged, was very bad before her time, the kingly members of it when not corrupt being stupid.

In 1840 Queen Victoria was married to her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg.



**VICTORIA, SIXTY YEARS A QUEEN.**

Gotha. The union was one of love and not of state policy and a happy and model union it proved. The English people did not take kindly to it at first. Although Prince Albert was a man of rare mental gifts as well as personal attractions, he failed in the beginning to impress his worth upon the subjects of his queen. They disliked him because he was not an Englishman. In Parliament the wise heads wrangled over the question of his naturalization, quarreled over his appointment, his place next to the queen, and over the bill to constitute him regent in case of the queen's death. They would not give him the title of Prince Consort until 1857. Four years after this Prince Albert died, Dec. 14, 1861, but by this time the nobleness of the man's character

was established in the public heart and his death was deeply mourned in the court and in the nation.

Up to the year 1861 the life of Queen Victoria had been one of unbroken, tranquil happiness. Her mother, to whom she was deeply attached, was spared to enjoy a peaceful old age. Her husband was to her all that a devoted and loving companion could be, and their nine children were growing up, healthy, happy and dutiful. All that the world could grant, of wealth and honor, were hers, and her eldest daughter had been happily married to the heir of one of the most powerful kingdoms of Europe, Frederick of Prussia, a prince whose untold virtues and intelligence added luster to his brilliant rank. In May, 1861, the queen lost her mother, and in December came a far greater blow in the death of the Prince Consort. This queen-mother bereavement with that volubility of grief so often manifested by those who have a life of untroubled happiness suddenly interrupted by a great sorrow. Her loss so proved upon her mind that for a number of years she lived in absolute retirement, avoiding as far as possible all public and social duties, including her majesty to the fullest extent. This spectacle of inconsolable grief amid the gorgeous surroundings of royalty produced a great effect upon the English people, and even the queen a hold upon their affections which nothing else, perhaps, could have done and which remains to-day unchanged and undiminished.

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Attempts Upon Her Life. Although the queen, from the time of her accession to the throne, has engaged to the fullest extent the respect and affection of her subjects, no less than five attempts, all, fortunately, unsuccessful, have been made to assassinate her—the first in June, 1840, by a crazy lad named Oxford; another in May, 1842, by John Francis, who was sentenced to be hanged for the offense, but the sentence was commuted to transportation for life. The third was in July of the same year by one J. W. Dean, whose only punishment was eighteen months in prison; the fourth in 1849 by William Hamilton, an Irishman, who was transported for seven years; the fifth in April, 1882, by Frederick McLean, a Scotchman, who was ordered to be executed during her majesty's pleasure, and is, we believe, still in prison.

The queen is very wealthy, in fact, the wealthiest woman in all the world. During the sixty years that she has been on the throne she has been able to save from her civil list and the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster sums, which, with interest added, now amount to close upon \$100,000,000. She inherited from her husband property which is now valued at \$25,000,000, and from time to time subjects die who leave her all or nearly all their property. It is estimated that her fortune to-day amounts to \$150,000,000.

The Queen's Family. Of the queen's nine children seven survive. These are Victoria, Dowager Empress of Germany and mother of Kaiser William II; Albert Edward, Prince of Wales; Alfred, Duke of Saxe-Coburg; Helena, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; Louise, Marchioness of Lorne; Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Beatrice, whose husband, Prince Henry of Battenberg, died of fever during the Ashantee war, in 1866. The Princess Alice, Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, died in 1878, and the Duke of Albany in 1884.

A few of her grandchildren and great-grandchildren would fill half a column. By marriage they have become emperors, kings, and queens of various countries.

Her Majesty's Personal Life. The queen's personal life has been one of unbroken tranquility and happiness. She has been a model of domestic life, and her example has been followed by millions of people. She has been a devoted mother, and her children have all grown up to be useful and successful men and women. She has been a wise and just ruler, and her reign has been one of the most peaceful and prosperous in the history of the world.

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