

King having no son, was reckoning upon the succession to the throne. The King, however, in 1830, abrogated the Salic law by which no woman could sit on the throne of Spain, and later in the year Queen Christina gave birth to a daughter, Maria Isabella (the present ex-Queen), who was at once proclaimed Princess of the Asturias. Shortly after, however, the King became seriously ill, and, under pressure from the Church party, restored the Salic law; but, on getting better, once more yielded to the influence of his wife and her sister, and again abolished the restrictive statute, so that, on his death in 1833, the infant Isabella was proclaimed Queen, the Queen Dowager Christina being appointed Regent by the King's will until Isabella's eighteenth year. Then ensued a fierce struggle between the Liberals or Constitutionalists, with whom Christina identified herself and her daughter, and the Absolutists, who espoused the cause of the King's brother, Don Carlos. The result was the well-known and terrible five years' civil war between "Christinos" and "Carlistas," which was conducted on both sides with almost unprecedented horrors and cruelties, and which was ultimately ended by the victories of the Christino general, Espartero, and the treachery of the Carlist chief, Maroto. Tranquillity being restored in 1839-40 by the "Peace of Verzara" and the flight of Cabrera, the Queen Dowager became alarmed at the Radical attitude of her own supporters, the Liberals, whose ultra measures were highly repugnant to a Bourbon mind, and with whom she had by no means led a peaceful life during the stormy period of the five years' war, a period which, although supported by France, England, and Portugal, she found fraught with pitfalls and dangers in every direction. Now that peace was restored, the Madrid political parties split into various subdivisions. After numerous Ministerial crises the Queen Regent, who favoured the Church party, found herself compelled, three months after the end of the war, to withdraw to France, leaving the Regency in the hands of her Prime Minister, Espartero, who had been forced upon her by the Progressista faction. Three years later (1843) Espartero himself fell through the intrigues of the French party, who supported Queen Christina, and this was followed by the Cortes declaring Queen Isabella to have attained her majority, although she was only just thirteen years old. Queen Christina then came back to Spain, and with consummate skill ruled over the mind of her daughter and her Ministers, and was practically the sovereign of the country, though eminently unpopular, her nickname being *La Mala*, the Evil One. Then ensued the historical intrigues between the Courts of England and of Louis Philippe as to who should be Isabella's consort, and as the English Court showed a very determined attitude in opposing the French King's wish to make his fifth brother, the Duke de Montpensier, king-consort of Spain, Queen Isabella married her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assisi, the Duke having to be content with her younger sister, Maria Louisa. It is curious to note how nearly Louis Philippe's wish that his line should sit upon the throne of Spain was realised by the marriage of the Duke's daughter to King Alphonso. These marriages added to the unpopularity of the Queen Dowager, and in 1847 she finally left Spain for France, where she has since, with occasional visits to Rome, lived in retirement with her husband, Don Fernando Muñoz, the Duke of Rianzares, a private soldier whom she had raised to the rank of Chamberlain, and whom she secretly married three months after King Ferdinand's death, and has devoted herself mainly to the education of her daughters, who have all married Italian noblemen. Queen Christina, however, undertook a journey to Spain last year to be present at the wedding of her grand-children. She died on the 21st inst. at Havre, after a brief illness.—Our portrait is from a photograph by E. Neurden, 28, Boulevard de Sebastopol, Paris.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

THIS corps was only established in August last year, but it is supported in the most enthusiastic manner by the European residents in the district. It has a strength of about 600, forming six companies, with an additional company at Poona 120 strong, and 200 cadets. It is armed with Martini-Henry rifles of the latest pattern, and the uniform consists of a scarlet tunic, with blue collar and cuffs braided with silver; and blue trowsers, with helmet and puggree. The honorary Colonel is Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I.; the Commandant is Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Sexton, and the Adjutant Lieutenant I. J. B. Dunne. The corps possesses a good band and has its own shooting range at Coorla near Bombay, where the members diligently practice, and with such success that it is not unlikely that they may one day send a picked team to take part in the Wimbledon competition. In May, when the native troops were ordered to Europe, a number of men, headed by Captain Weir, volunteered for active service.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION

THE BASKET-CHAIRS

WHY cannot something of this sort be introduced into England? At every ordinary sea-side resort there are certainly seats provided on the beach for visitors, where ladies who object to repose on the shingle or sands can spend the morning with their work or a book; but then they are exposed to the full glare of a July or August sun, or, should there be a breeze, to the discomfort of having the various materials of their work-basket scattered about the neighbourhood, or the leaves of their novel suddenly turned over before they have completed a page, to say nothing of running imminent risk of toothache or neuralgia by having one cheek uncomfortably cool while its fellow is scorched to a cinder. In these chairs, which are in constant use in many continental watering-places, and with which the grounds of the Paris Exhibition are bountifully studded, the occupant can shelter himself from both sun and wind, and many an invalid or convalescent might thus be enabled to enjoy the outdoor air with a minimum of danger.

THE DUTCH HOUSE

HERE we have the interior of one of the rooms in the Dutch House, with a group of women in their national costume, preparing to take a baby to church for the important ceremony of christening. The child is carefully covered over with a quaintly-coloured shawl, while its mother and her attendants are decked out in all their picturesque finery for the occasion. The room and its inhabitants represent life at Hindeloopen, Friesland, and the whole interior gives an admirable idea of a dwelling in that district. There is a dado running round the room of the characteristic blue tiles, representing scenes of canal and rural life; while on the right is a huge bed, let into the wall, like a monster berth in a steamer's cabin. There is a charming old clock in the corner; close by is the baby's cradle of painted wood on a stand. The fireplace is singularly picturesque; while in glass-panelled cupboards lie quaint old china which would make the mouth of the mildest of china-maniacs water with envy.

"AMONG ALIENS"

A NOVELETTE, by Frances Eleanor Trollope, is continued on page 217.

"HER LAST SACRAMENT"

SUCH a scene as this needs little description; but we may say that Mr. Stocks has treated a difficult subject with unquestionable success, as all who saw this picture in the recent exhibition of the Royal Academy will readily admit. The excellent painting of the rustic interior, the careful grouping of the attendant relatives, the reverential attitude of the clergyman, the expression on the face of the aged moribund, momentarily lit up by a ray of sunshine, are all worthy of high praise.

LIFE IN MANITOBA, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

IN these sketches our artist gives us some interesting glimpses of life in the Far West. One of the best kinds of sport to be had in those wild regions is shooting the sheep of the Rocky Mountains, a pastime calculated to test the physical strength and nervous courage of the hunter, who must be prepared to follow the trail patiently and perseveringly over difficult and dangerous bits of rugged and mountainous country before he gets a sight of his quarry. After hours and perhaps days of careful stalking, now climbing a precipitous rock, now struggling through a dense jungle, and anon creeping round the face of some high cliff, upon a narrow ledge, below which yawns a fearful chasm, he at last gets a "flying shot," and brings down his game. The next thing is, of course, to pitch one's tent, and seated on a mossy bank, enjoy one's pipe, while the faithful Indian guide cooks some "mutton chops for supper." "Art Critics" shows the delight and interest with which the Indians regard *The Graphic*, especially when the engravings depict scenes with which they are familiar. Finally we have an Atnah "Medicine Man" or doctor in the act of performing his incantations. These doctors are never consulted until the patients are at the point of death, when their friends carry them in blankets to the "Medicine Man." In our engraving a sick woman has been placed on the ground, her relations form a half circle at her feet, and a pan of water has been placed near her head. The medicine man begins to dance round her, first muttering, then singing, and as he gets more excited, he shouts and yells! The Indians believe the illness (or evil spirit) is thus driven out of the sick woman into the water in the pan, and they carry her home firmly convinced that she will recover.

CYPRUS—A NATIVE DANCE

"THE subject of my sketch," writes the artist, "is a dance on the recruiting ground in Nicosia. It was taken a few months ago. While the recruiting for the Sultan's army goes forward these dancers are employed, so that by their gymnastics and wild war-songs, they may attract probable recruits to the ground, and infuse into them a spirit of patriotic enthusiasm. The Turks in Cyprus responded well to the calls for troops to serve the Padishah up to quite a recent date; but, on the whole, the Cypriotes are a quiet, inoffensive, agricultural people, and possess no very strong ambition for martial glory. The ground shown is also used as a market-place, and is in the strictly Turkish quarter of the town. The sketch was taken at considerable risk, as at the time the Turks objected to see a stranger with a pencil and sketch-book in his hand."—We are indebted for the sketch and the above description to Mr. Charles Fullwood.

THE CAPE WAR: FINGOES VIEWING THE DEAD BODY OF SANDILLI

SANDILLI, the last of the Gaika chiefs, and the leader of the late rebellion by this tribe, was killed by a bullet which entered his right breast, but it is not known who fired the shot. His body was found some days afterwards, nearly all the flesh on the left side of the face having been eaten by wild animals. Sandilli lingered some days after he had been shot, and the news of this circumstance, and also of his death was given by Gadu (a Councillor of Sandilli's) who gave himself up and led Captain Langtry (of the Colonial Forces) to the spot where the body was found. The remains were subsequently brought to Isiding, where they were identified and buried. A large number of Fingoes were present, and Commandant Shermbrucker, by the aid of an interpreter, pointed out to them the consequences of rebellion. They passed the body, which was laid out in a shed, one by one; each man making a lunge at it with an assegai, as if he would like to have stuck it into the body. The Fingoes executed a war dance to commemorate the fall of their great enemy. By the death of Sandilli, and the subsequent capture of Edmund and Mautanzima (his two sons), the rebellion, as far as the Gaikas are concerned, may be considered at an end.—The sketch from which our engraving is taken, is by Lieut. G. E. Giles, R.A., to whom we are indebted for the above particulars.

AN ARTIST'S PILGRIMAGE TO THE HOLY LAND, IV.

BRITISH SYRIAN SCHOOLS

"THE numerous Christian schools" (writes our artist), "French, German, American, and British, form a most interesting feature in a Pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

"In the City of Damascus alone there are more than fifty schools, some Moslem, others Jewish, and others, again, established by the different branches of the Christian Church—Greek Church, Roman Catholic, and Protestants of various denominations—several of these latter are under the management of the British Syrian Committee."

"The head-quarters of British Syrian Schools are situated at Beyrout, and are presided over by Mrs. Mott. On my visit to the establishment I was much surprised to find such large and handsome buildings, so far superior to many of our charitable institutions at home. There are schools for infants, for blind girls, and a training-school for Bible teachers. In this section especially, I am told, a great deal of good work has been done. The pupils are mostly Mahomedan women, taught by English ladies; and the pupils eventually become teachers themselves and, visit the numerous harems in the town and about the Lebanon villages to read and lecture to the fair inmates. In many instances their husbands have in time taken a lively interest in their education, and have been much surprised in listening to many passages from the Bible, 'the best history of their country,' from the fair lips of their wives.

"It is surprising with what accuracy of pronunciation the little scholars speak English and sing Moody and Sankey's hymns. Though it was vacation time when I visited the schools, a choir was collected from those who still remained: that was, indeed, charming but strange in the land of the slow-going Turk.

"Another institution, which I must mention before leaving sunny Beyrout, is the Ottoman Bank, which is lodged in a large quadrangular building near the quay. It is not only that one replenishes his exhausted purse in this establishment, but we get a whole budget of news from Europe, and, if one is lucky enough, to take Turkish coffee with the genial manager, Mr. Christian, we may come away with a complete knowledge of the Lebanon, its beauty, resources and history, since the days of the Crimea, up to the occupation of Cyprus by British troops."

OLD ST. PAUL'S

See page 223.

THE WILBERFORCE MEMORIAL CHURCH

THE Church of St. Mary at Southampton, which is now in process of reconstruction as a memorial of the late Bishop of Winchester, of and which the Rev. Canon Wilberforce, a son of the deceased prelate, is rector, is situated in a very poor and densely crowded part of the town, where church accommodation is greatly needed. Canon Wilberforce was naturally anxious to connect the new building with the memory of his father, and was fortunate in securing the interest of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, by whom the dedication stone was laid on the 12th inst. The town was of course *en fête*. The Prince and Princess, with the two sailor Princes, came direct from Cowes, and were received on landing by the Corporation, and of course an address was presented. They then drove through the decorated streets to the church, where the Bishop of Winchester and Canon Wilberforce were awaiting them. These took part in the religious service which preceded the ceremony, and the proceedings were concluded by the presentation of subscription purses, which were brought up and laid upon the stone in front of the Prince by a number of ladies, some of whom were quite little girls. Their Royal Highnesses subsequently took tea with Canon and Mrs. Wilberforce, and on their way back to the pier, escorted as before by a troop of the Hampshire Yeomanry, they were again enthusiastically cheered. In the evening there were illuminations and fireworks, and Canon Wilberforce entertained the workmen employed on the building at dinner.

The total cost of the church will be 18,000*l.*; the portion now in course of erection, which will include chancel, chancel aisles, transept, and one bay of the nave, will cost 10,000*l.*, of which 1,000*l.* is still wanting. The new structure is to be attached to the body of the old building until sufficient funds are collected for the completion of the whole work.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—With reference to the announcement in our issue of last week respecting the Order of the Indian Empire, we take this opportunity of giving a correct list of the ordinary Companions of the Order, which, it should be stated, consists at present of only one class; the "Councillors of the Empress" (comprising the members of the Governor-General's Council, certain leading Indian Chiefs, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors), being extraordinary members thereof:—Mir Mahmud, Khan of Khelat, L. S. Jackson, Esq.; Colonel Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.S.I.; Rao of Bedla; J. Muir, Esq.; D. Brandis, Esq.; Zemindar of Mandasa; C. A. Turner, Esq.; Mir Ali Khan, of Lus Beyla; G. C. Paul, Esq.; Chief of the Sarawan Brahuis; Lieutenant-Colonel O. T. Burne, C.S.I.; Chief of the Jhalawan Brahuis; R. K. Puckle, Esq.; Surgeon-Major W. Jameson; Syud Wilayat Ali Khan; Colonel W. G. Mainwaring; Rai Bahadur Rajendra Lala Mitra; Surgeon-General J. F. Beatson, M.D.; Deputy Surgeon-General J. T. C. Ross; N. R. Pogson, Esq.; W. W. Hunter, Esq.; Colonel C. S. Hearn; Lieut.-Colonel E. C. S. Williams, R.E.; Rai Bahadur Kristodas Pal; Major-General A. Cunningham, R.E., C.S.I.; Rear Admiral J. Bythesea, C.B., V.C.; Morarji Gokuldass; Colonel B. Walton; Lieut.-Colonel H. Moore; Tiruvurur Muttuswami Aiyar; Colonel W. Gordon; Khan Bahadur Saleh Hindi; D. Graham, Esq.; Surgeon-Major T. G. Hewlett; Cettapaliem Ranga Charloo; Colonel C. M. Macgregor, C.S.I.; R. Berkeley Shaw, Esq.; J. G. Buhler, Esq.; Babu Diva Shastri; P. Carnegie, Esq.; T. M. Gibbon, Esq.; E. R. Lethbridge, Esq.; Babu Bhudev Mukerji; G. Smith, Esq.; J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq.; Captain the Hon. G. C. Napier; R. Bocquet, Esq.; J. B. Knight, Esq.; Pundit Nain Singh. Officers of the Order: Secretary, A. C. Lyall, Esq.; Registrar, Sir A. W. Woods.



POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—On Monday, Mr. Mundella, M.P., delivered, or rather attempted to deliver, his annual address to his constituents at Sheffield. The meeting was held in the open-air in Paradise Square under the presidency of the Mayor. Some 12,000 persons were present, and though Mr. Mundella's supporters were in the majority, the minority was sufficiently strong to render it impossible for any speaker to be heard. Howls, groans, and cheers, and all sorts of indescribable noises rent the air, and the confusion was at one time so great that the Mayor resorted to the extreme measure of naming the most prominent disturbers, who were youthful members of respectable families in the town. Mr. Mundella, after vainly endeavouring to obtain a fair hearing, addressed himself to the reporters, but his speech was brought to an abrupt conclusion by the increasing intensity of the clamour, but Mr. Mundella declared that he would attend every ward meeting, and insist upon a hearing. They had silenced his voice in a discreditable manner, but they should have it five times as much. A vote of confidence was declared by the Mayor to be carried, but this decision was loudly disputed by his opponents, who intend holding a meeting on their own account on Monday next.—On Tuesday Mr. Mundella received a deputation from the Sheffield Butchers' Association, who presented him with a vote of thanks for his successful action with regard to the Government Cattle Bill. In replying, he referred to the improvement which had been effected in the measure during its passage through Parliament, and said that the result would be a large supply of foreign cattle at a reasonable price. Had the Bill passed as introduced, meat would have reached famine prices.—Speaking at an agricultural dinner at Whitehaven on Tuesday, the Right Hon. G. A. F. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., said that the fact of the Government having done so little of late was not entirely due to the Irish Obstructionists. It was the young members who were to blame. New men should listen, and try to learn the business of Parliament as far as possible, but it appeared to be the aim of every one to see how soon he could talk; how soon his speeches could be taken down by shorthand writers, and how soon he could get them transmitted to his constituents. When remonstrated with for so doing, these young members replied, "My constituents will think nothing of me if I cannot make a speech." He advised them to give it up, and do as their forefathers had done—wait, and only address the House upon what they knew something about. Then they would be listened to with respect, and it would be for the public good.—Lord Dartmouth has written a letter to the *Daily News* in response to the challenge thrown out by Mr. Joseph Arch, to which we referred last week. His lordship says that although he cannot fix the exact date, he has a distinct recollection of letters appearing in *The Times*, in which Mr. Arch either wrote, or was reported to have publicly spoken, to the effect that if the farmers employed more agricultural machinery the result would be a revolution, and wrote or