

Within a month another Chinese convention was signed, leasing to Great Britain for ninety-nine years some two hundred square miles of the mainland opposite Hong Kong and the waters of Mirs Bay and of Deep Bay. As a scapegoat for these foreign concessions, Viceroy Li Hung Chang was dismissed in disgrace, although not in poverty, from the imperial councils.

On May 19 England lost the most eminent of her statesmen by the death of Gladstone. The life of William Ewart Gladstone is so integral a part of his country's history from the time that he entered Parliament in 1835 until his last public appearance in his eighty-eighth year, that its best expression is the Victorian Era.

On June 17 came the death of another great Englishman, Sir Edward Burne-Jones. In 1856 he and Rossetti became leaders of pre-Raphaelite art. His paintings, by their strangeness of conception and treatment, marked a departure in English art.

To the House of Hapsburg another tragic affliction was brought by the assassination of Empress Elizabeth of Austria. While traveling in Switzerland she was murdered, on September 10, by an anarchist named Lucheni. A Swiss court sentenced Lucheni to penal servitude for life. Within a few days of this, on September 20, occurred the death of Thomas F. Bayard, the former Secretary of State at Washington and subsequently American Minister to England. Shortly after this Germany lost her greatest statesman by the death of Prince Bismarck. On October 20 the old chancellor died at Friedrichsruhe in his eighty-third year.

Almost simultaneously with the war between America and Spain, England was fighting a war of her own in Africa. A powerful Anglo-Egyptian force was collected on the Nile. On April 8 Kitchener stormed Mahmoud's intrenched camp on the Atbara. An army of 15,000 Dervishes was routed