

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

VOL. 19. — No. 492.
THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, 32 & 33, DEANE STREET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1896.

FIFTY CENTS A COPY,
\$6 A YEAR IN ADVANCE, THE MEMBER AND
CHRISTMAS NUMBERS \$1 A YEAR EXTRA.



Photo Levitsky, St. Petersburg.

THE CZAR AND CZARINA, WITH THEIR DAUGHTER, THE GRAND DUCHESS OLGA.
THE LATEST PORTRAITS.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

BY CLEMENT SCOTT.

On the earliest possible occasion I hope to describe at length the superb production of Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," prepared by Sir Henry Irving at the Lyceum under the sympathetic and watchful eye of Mr. Alma-Tadema, R.A. There will be much to say as to the scenic beauties, the archaeological accuracy, and the taste displayed in every department. It would not surprise me if the lovely scene of the sleeping Imogen, scarcely disturbed in her dreams by Iachimo, who has crept stealthily out of the trunk to gaze upon incomparable beauty and to deliver one of the most exquisite rhapsodies ever written by Shakespeare, suggested a subject to many a painter. And it is not too much to say that the scene where the outcast lads wait out their threnody over the body of Fidele, scattering it meanwhile with flowers, is one of the most imaginative and beautiful that has escaped from the fertile brain of the artistic manager of the Lyceum. It would astonish me very much if Ellen Terry's Imogen were not universally declared as the very best of her Shakespearean heroines as yet. I say "as yet" advisedly, for after this enchanting Fidele we must have Rosalind, and after that all the boy-women of Shakespeare. As Fidele the clock of time is put back by the delightful actress a good quarter of a century, and she is as young now as when she played Viola. Much also will have to be said of Sir Henry Irving's fine and original study of Iachimo, which is as startling as it is impressive, another superb figure for his well-filled Shaksperian gallery. The Queen of Miss Genevieve Ward; the Belarius of that fine old actor of the Phelps period at Sadler's Wells, Frederick Robinson; the Posthumus of Frank Cooper; the Lucius of Cooper Cliffe; the Cloten of Norman Forbes, and the brothers of Benjamin Webster and Gordon Craig, the son of Ellen Terry, will all be included in the catalogue of good things to be seen at the Lyceum, where "Richard III." will be revived when he is wanted, and that will not be for many months to come.

The new drama, "The Duchess of Coolgardie," introduced by Drury Lane by John Coleman for the edification of the matron patrons of the theatre, is certainly one that would have secured the attention of the late Sir Augustus Harris. It is a picturesque, showy, fairly interesting, and workmanlike kind of play, belonging rather to the past than the present. The distinct merits of the new Drury Lane play consist of what is called stagecraft—or a knowledge of theatrical grammar, as it were—first-class stage management (as was natural with a play presided over by such an experienced actor and stage-manager as John Coleman), charming stage pictures, and all-round good acting. It is the first time, so far as I can remember, that the scene of a long and complicated melodrama has been laid entirely in an English colony. Upon me personally this innovation had a strange effect. I was affected with a secret "nostalgia," and when Mr. John Shine got married and settled down in a new hotel at Perth, Western Australia, and when the charming Miss Hilda Spong made up her differences with Mr. Charles Glenney and countermanded her passage by the Union Line, I felt quite sorry.

Australia has sent us, amongst many good things, such as successful mining shares and cricketers, one who seems to be a very valuable actress. I allude to Miss Hilda Spong, who may be seen in the new drama at Drury Lane. Now she possesses the very quality that most of our beautiful actresses lack. She possesses the true emotional quality. She is tall, thin, fair, with impressive features and a beautiful voice, and she has been well taught. She will be better taught still if she remains in England, and will put herself under some experienced counsellor. There is another very fine, highly intelligent, and effective performance in the new play. I mean the Australian dandy by Miss Laura Johnson, attacked and executed in splendid style. Here was real character. The actress was effaced. It was the boldest thing done in the play. Mr. Charles Glenney, Mr. Vandervelt, and Mr. Lowne all distinguished themselves, and a warm welcome was given to that student-actor, Mr. Hermann Vezin, who gave distinction to the drama.

VISIT OF THE CZAR AND CZARINA.

There was an especial fitness in the arrival of the Emperor and Empress of Russia within our gates, and the consequent assemblage of a brilliant gathering of royal and distinguished personages at Balmoral on the eve of the Queen's attainment of the longest reign in English history. Although the visit is a private one, of the nature of a family reunion rather than a State function, its concurrence with a most critical moment in European politics has inevitably surrounded it with a peculiar, even an international importance. Shortly before ten o'clock on the morning of Sept. 22 the Russian imperial yacht *Standart* arrived in

Leith roadstead, bearing from Copenhagen the Czar of All the Russias and his imperial consort, the latter a most welcome guest to English hearts, not only as Empress of Russia, but as the daughter of our lamented Princess Alice. The Channel Squadron lay off Leith to receive the imperial yacht, whose arrival was greeted by a salute of twenty-one guns. A few moments earlier the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, Lord Rosebery, and the Russian Ambassador, embarked on the *Tantallon Castle* to meet the Queen's guests, and went on board the *Standart*, where the royal and imperial party subsequently sat down to luncheon. After the meal the English Princes conducted the Czar and Czarina on board the *Tantallon Castle*, which then carried their Majesties into Leith Harbour. Unfortunately, a heavy rain deprived the scene of much of its possible brilliance, but bad weather failed to damp the enthusiasm of the municipal reception given to their Imperial Majesties when they had landed. A great shed close to the landing jetty had been transformed into a gaily decorated pavilion in which the Czar and Czarina were received by the civic authorities of Edinburgh and Leith, and a number of distinguished persons, including the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and Lord Walter Kerr, Vice-Admiral of the Fleet. After addresses of welcome had been presented, their Majesties drove to the Junction Road Station in a State carriage, drawn by four horses, ridden by postillions



MEETING OF THE QUEEN AND THE CZAR OF RUSSIA AT BALMORAL.
From a Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. A. Forester.

and preceded by outriders. All along the route taken by the procession was assembled a dense throng of spectators, who greeted the Czar and Czarina with the heartiest expressions of goodwill, and the royal train subsequently steamed out of the station amid the loudest cheering, which was continued by enthusiastic crowds as the train made its slow progress from the seaport into the capital. As the train passed out of the Waverley station a salute boomed forth from the Castle to speed their Majesties on their way. At Dundee a brief halt was made for tea, and the journey was then resumed to Ballater, which was reached at seven o'clock. A Guard of Honour, consisting of one hundred men of the Black Watch, presented arms as the train drew up, and on the platform their Majesties were met by the Duke and Duchess of York and the Duke of Cambridge. A very picturesque procession was then formed to Balmoral under the escort of Scots Greys, the whole scene being brilliantly illuminated by bonfires along the route and by innumerable torches borne by the Grathie and Ballater Volunteers and the Balmoral Highlanders. The Queen's pipers played the *cortege* up to the Castle, where their Imperial Majesties were received in the entrance-hall by her Majesty the Queen.

THE ADVANCE TO DONGOLA.

The expedition commanded by General Sir Herbert Kitchener, the Sirdar, or Commander-in-Chief of the Khedive's army, consisting mainly of Egyptian and Sudanese troops, which have been trained and are led by British officers, but aided by a battalion of the Staffordshire

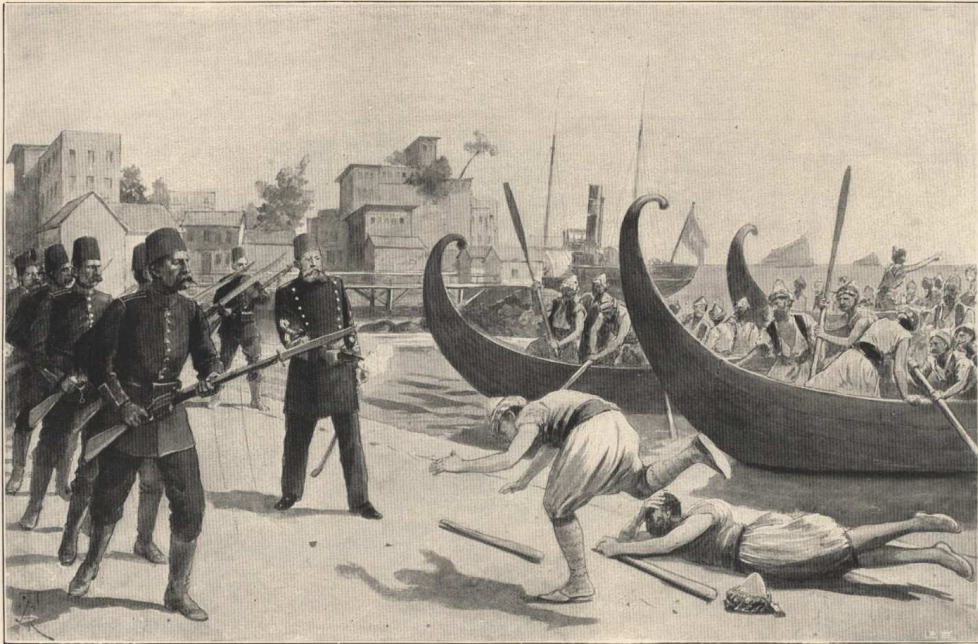
Regiment and other detachments of British soldiers, has reached the immediate goal of its movements for the present season. On Saturday last, Sept. 19, marching from Kubudeh, on the Hannek or Third Cataract of the Nile, with four-brigades of infantry, horse and field artillery, and cavalry, supported by three gun-boats on the river, Sir Herbert Kitchener found that the enemy's mud-walled fort at Kerma had been abandoned, but that a large force of Dervishes was still assembled at Hafir, on the opposite west bank, with one steamer and six sailing-boats lying near their camp. Their intention seemed to be a retreat towards the north-west; but the British commander immediately resolved to attack them with the fire of his gun-boats and of his land artillery, where the river narrowed enough for effective fire across it, while the greater part of his troops on the east bank of the Nile were merely looking on at the conflict. The Emir Wad el Bishara, who commanded the Dervish force there, had posted two guns, the one at the Sakkeh (which is a machine erected for raising water), the other in a dense grove of palms, on the river-bank, and had dug a double line of rifle-pits connecting the positions of these guns; besides which he had constructed a battery, with five guns, and a big entrenchment on the south side of his camp. There was a small island, just opposite to the enemy's line of defences, reducing the width of the channel there to about six hundred yards; advantage was taken of this by placing on the island four batteries of Egyptian field artillery, with Maxim guns manned by some men of the Connaught Rangers; while the gun-boats *Metromeh*, *Abu Kisa*, and *Tamari*, under Commander Colville, R.N., moved up the river, supported by the horse artillery. A sharp engagement took place under these conditions, the enemy's batteries discharging quantities of both shot and shell, besides the showers of bullets from the rifle-pits which assailed the boats; yet only thirteen men on the Anglo-Egyptian side were wounded, Commander Colville being one of them, slightly in the wrist; only Armourer-Sergeant Richardson was killed. The Dervishes, fighting under cover, did not lose many, though Wad el Bishara was wounded, and two of his servants killed, by a shell bursting in his tent. This happened about noon, he was then carried out, deciding to evacuate the position. The enemy withdrew, taking their guns with them, but their steam-boat, an old one that had belonged to General Gordon at Khartoum, was sunk by the fire of the Egyptian gun-boat *Tamari*. Next morning the hostile force having retired, all the troops of Sir Herbert Kitchener's army crossed the Nile; his steamers went on a reconnaissance towards Dongola. Large stores of grain and of military ammunition, and all the enemy's boats, have fallen into the possession of the Egyptian army. The town of Dongola was found to be deserted; and on Monday, Lieutenant Beatty, with the gun-boat *Abu Kisa*, destroyed its forts and batteries. On Tuesday morning Sir H. Kitchener's army reached a place called Sheikh el Hassan, or Zowarat, five miles below Dongola. The enemy, commanded either by Wad el Bishara or by Osman Azrak, then held an entrenched position within two hours' march, and a battle was to be expected.

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

The Turkish outlook is still as dark as ever, and seems likely to remain so until the Powers can unite upon some definite cause of coercion, for, natural and well meant as is the cry of horror which has been going up throughout this country at the continued perpetration of atrocities in the Sultan's domain, it must, nevertheless, be recognised that any action on the part of the British Government without the consent of the other Powers would not only give rise to a disastrous conflict of European interests, but must inevitably afford the Sultan and his fanatical followers the very pretext which they would most welcome for the wholesale massacre of the Armenian population of their country. Fear of the combined Powers alone can re-establish peace and prosperity in Turkey. The reply of the Porte to the Collective Note of the Ambassadors concerning the recent massacres cannot be said to convey much promise of improvement, and, indeed, a further massacre of Armenians took place within a few days of its publication. This was the work of Kurds, it is true, but it emphasises, all the same, the terrible insecurity of Armenian life in Turkish territory. The document deplors the recent scenes of disorder, but urges the provocation given by the Armenian revolutionaries, and denies that the recent outrages have been instigated or even countenanced by the Government. The Porte expresses a hope that the Ambassadors will recognise the sincerity of its desire to restore order. Any such desire, however, has at present fallen very far short of fulfilment, as the Kharpout massacre of Sept. 15-16 alone may show. The scene of this latest atrocity was Equin, in the Vilayet of Kharpout, one of the places which last year escaped by heavy payments to the Kurds. The Armenian quarter has now been pillaged and fired, and some six hundred of its inhabitants brutally massacred. On another page we give some illustrations of the terrible massacres which took place at the end of last month in the Kassim Pasha and Haskoi quarters of Constantinople.

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

From Sketches by Paolo Cialari, Constantinople.



FUAD PASHA REPULSING A BAND OF KURDS WHO MADE AN ATTEMPT TO LAND AT KADI-KIOL, OPPOSITE CONSTANTINOPLE, TO MASSACRE ARMENIANS.



THE TURKISH RED CROSS SOCIETY CARTING AWAY THE DEAD AFTER A MASSACRE.

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

From a Sketch by Paolo Coliari, Constantinople.



THE MASSACRE IN THE KASSIM PASHA QUARTER, CONSTANTINOPLE.

During this massacre an Armenian woman was robbed and then compelled to witness the beheading of her two children.