

PART I.—CONSTITUTION* AND GOVERNMENT.

9. In Victoria the executive power is in the hands of a Governor appointed by the Crown, who acts under the advice of a responsible Ministry, consisting of 10 members.

10. The legislative authority is vested in two Houses of Parliament, viz., the Upper House or Legislative Council, consisting of 48 members returned in fourteen provinces, each member being elected for six years, and the Lower House or Legislative Assembly, which consists of 95 members, elected for three years (unless dissolved sooner by the Governor), returned in 84 districts or electorates. The qualification for the Upper House is as follows:—For members, the possession of freehold property of an annual value of £100; for electors, the possession of freehold property rated in some municipal district at not less than £10 per annum, or occupation of leasehold property of not less than £25 annual rating. Graduates of universities within the British dominions, barristers and solicitors, legally qualified medical practitioners, officiating ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, matriculated students of the Melbourne University, and officers in the army and navy—when not on active service—also have votes for the Legislative Council. There is no property qualification for members of the Lower House, and every male of 21 years of age or upwards, untainted by crime, is allowed a vote.

11. Judges, ministers of religion; persons holding any office or place of profit under the Crown, or employed in the Public Service for salary, wages, or emolument (except Responsible Ministers); persons who are interested in any bargain or contract entered into on behalf of Her Majesty; uncertificated bankrupts and insolvents; and persons attainted of treason, or convicted of any felony or infamous offence within any part of Her Majesty's dominions, are incapable of being elected or continuing to be members of either House of Parliament; neither can the same person be a member of the two Houses at the same time.

12. The *Constitution Act*, as amended by the *Constitution Act Amendment Act 1890*,† provides for the sum of £15,500 being set aside annually for the payment of ten Ministers, of whom not more than eight may be members of the Assembly, but at least four must be members of either the Council or Assembly.

* For an account of the Victorian Constitution, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, page 610 et seq.

† Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Vict., Schedule I.; and 54 Vict. No. 1,075.

Executive
Authority.

Parliament
of Victoria.

Persons in-
capable of
becoming
members.

Salaries of
Ministers.

13. No person who is a member of either House of Parliament or has not ceased to be one for a period of six months may accept any office or place of profit under the Crown, except the office of Responsible Minister, Judge of the Supreme Court, Agent-General, President or Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council, or Speaker or Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly. Should he do so, he is liable to forfeit the sum of £50 for every week he may hold such office or place, together with full costs of suit to any person who may sue for the same.

Members may not accept offices of profit.

14. Members of the Legislative Council receive no payment for their attendance in Parliament, but every member of the Legislative Assembly, who is not in receipt of any official salary or annual payment from the State, is entitled to receive reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties at the rate of £300* per annum out of the consolidated revenue.

Payment of members.

15. The names of ratepayers in municipal districts are placed on the rolls of the Legislative Assembly—also on those of the Legislative Council if qualified—without action on their own part, but non-ratepayers, or property holders residing in another electorate, and not enrolled as ratepayers, wishing to vote for either House of Parliament must take out “electors’ rights,” for which they are required to pay the sum of sixpence. These “rights” must be renewed every three years. In 1891 an Act† was passed with a view of more closely scrutinizing the electoral rolls, and of expunging therefrom the names of all persons not entitled to vote, including criminals, drunkards, etc.

Electors’ rights.

16. Persons paying rates in several provinces or electoral districts may vote in all such at the same election, but no one may vote more than once in the same province or electoral district, although he may have several properties rated independently therein.

Plural voting.

17. Foreigners who are not naturalized or denizen subjects of Her Majesty, and have not resided in Victoria for 12 months previous to the 1st January or the 1st July of any year, are not qualified to vote at elections of members of either House of Parliament.

Foreigners must be naturalized.

18. Males under 21 years of age and females of any age are not qualified to be returned as members of, or to vote at elections for, either House of Parliament. No one can be elected for the Upper House until he is of the full age of 30 years.

Males must be of age. Females not qualified.

* In pursuance of a general scheme of retrenchment brought in and given effect to by the Government, this was reduced by 5 per cent., or to £285, in the financial year 1892-3, and to be reduced by 10 per cent., or to £270, during the three years commencing with 1893-4.

† *Purification of Rolls Act* 1891 (55 Vict. No. 1,242).

19. Of the electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly, 11 are represented by 2 members each, and 73 by 1 member each. Six of the electoral provinces for the Council are represented by 4 members each, and 8 by 3 members each.

20. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature in 1891-2 and 1892-3 is shown in the following table:—

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1892 AND 1893.

Description of Roll.	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	1891-2.	1892-3.	1891-2.	1892-3.
Ratepayers' Roll	162,047	161,075	229,616	216,103
General Roll	1,239	1,188	51,664	44,735
Total	163,286	62,263	281,280	260,838

21. The following table shows the names of the electoral provinces, their populations according to the recent census, and the number of electors on the rolls of each province in 1892-3; also, at the date of the elections for the Legislative Council held during the year 1892, the number of electors on the rolls and the number and percentage of electors who recorded their votes:—

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—POPULATION, ELECTORS, AND VOTES POLLED.

Electoral Provinces.	Enumerated Population, 1891.	Number of Members.	Electors on the Rolls, 1892-3.	Electors in Contested Provinces at the Elections in 1892.		
				On the Rolls.	Who Voted.*	
					Number.	Percentage.
Melbourne ...	112,158	4	17,525	...	...	...
North Yarra ..	123,629	3	16,840	16,768	4,629	27·60
South Yarra ...	141,885	4	20,602	...	...	...
Southern ...	102,882	3	16,573	...	...	...
South-Western ...	60,021	3	7,517	...	...	...
Nelson ...	48,102	3	5,452	...	...	...
Western ...	50,385	3	6,894	...	...	...
North-Western ...	80,403	4	12,241	...	...	...
Northern ...	68,913	4	8,613	...	...	...
Wellington ...	76,542	4	8,883	8,532	5,907	69·23
North-Central ...	46,236	3	5,502	...	...	...
North-Eastern ...	74,653	3	9,699	9,682	3,786†	39·10
Gippsland ...	69,939	4	9,253	...	...	...
South-Eastern ..	81,009	3	16,669	...	...	...
Total ...	1,136,757	48	162,263	34,982	14,322	40·94

* Where blanks occur the election was uncontested.

† At the "special election;" the number who voted for the ordinary election was not returned.

22. At the last fourteen elections for the Legislative Council the proportion of electors who have recorded their votes in provinces where the election was contested has rarely been much greater than half, and on eight out of the fourteen occasions has been less than half. The following are the proportions at each election:—

Electors
who voted,
Legislative
Council.

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1870 TO 1892.

Year of Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Provinces who voted.	Year of Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Provinces who voted.
	Per cent.		Per cent.
1870	46·65	1884	56·70
1872	54·07	1886	48·04
1874	45·99	1888	51·76
1876	51·16	1889	47·07
1878	45·61	1890	47·29
1880	57·18	1891	48·49
1882	55·13	1892	40·94

23. The following table shows the number of members for each electoral district of the Legislative Assembly, also the number of electors for each according to the roll of 1892-3* :—

Members
and electors
for
Legislative
Assembly,
1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—MEMBERS AND ELECTORS.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on Rolls, 1892-3.	Electoral Districts.	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on Rolls, 1892-3.
Albert Park	1	2,369	Dandenong and Berwick	1	4,272
Anglesey	1	3,274	Daylesford	1	1,850
Ararat	1	1,618	Delatite	1	2,587
Ballarat East	1	3,358	Donald and Swan Hill	1	4,200
Ballarat West	2	6,068	Dundas	1	2,370
Barwon	1	2,234	Dunolly	1	2,200
Benalla and Yarrawonga	1	2,542	Eaglehawk	1	2,098
Benambra	1	1,940	Eastern Suburbs	1	5,748
Bogong	1	1,666	Emerald Hill	1	2,688
Borong	1	2,878	Essendon and Flemington	1	5,684
Bourke East	1	2,804	Evelyn	1	2,824
Bourke West	1	2,119	Fitzroy	2	4,336
East Bourke Boroughs	2	10,853	Footscray	1	4,408
Brighton	1	4,028	Geelong	2	5,562
Carlton	1	3,203	Gippsland Central	1	2,767
Carlton South	1	2,152	Gippsland East	1	2,673
Castlemaine	2	3,026	Gippsland North	1	2,061
Clunes and Allandale	1	2,198	Gippsland South	1	3,260
Collingwood	2	6,104			
Creswick	1	1,822			

* For the number and proportion of electors who recorded their votes in each electoral district at the last general election (20th April, 1892) see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 29.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—MEMBERS AND ELECTORS—*continued.*

Electoral Districts.	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on Rolls, 1892-3.	Electoral Districts.	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on Rolls, 1892-3.
Gippsland West ...	1	4,074	Polwarth ...	1	2,736
Grant ...	1	2,303	Port Fairy ...	1	1,867
Grenville ...	2	3,177	Port Melbourne ...	1	3,158
Gunbower ...	1	2,486	Portland ...	1	1,942
Hawthorn ...	1	4,480	Prahran ...	1	3,669
Horsham ...	1	2,211	Richmond ...	2	7,506
Jolimont and West Richmond	1	2,920	Ripon and Hampden	1	2,364
Kara Kara ...	1	2,048	Rodney ...	2	4,933
Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lancefield	1	2,079	Sandhurst ...	2	5,247
Korong ..	1	2,135	Sandhurst South ...	1	2,030
Kyneton ...	1	2,021	Shepparton and Euroa	1	2,134
Lowan ...	1	2,734	South Yarra ...	1	3,311
Maldon ...	1	1,509	St. Kilda ...	1	3,952
Mandurang ...	1	1,921	Stawell ...	1	2,213
Maryborough ...	1	2,370	Talbot and Avoca ...	1	1,872
Melbourne ...	1	4,158	Toorak ...	1	4,646
Melbourne East ...	2	5,270	Villiers and Heytesbury	1	2,261
Melbourne North ...	1	3,178	Wangaratta and Rutherglen	1	2,290
Melbourne South ...	1	2,404	Warrenheip ...	1	1,766
Melbourne West ...	1	2,472	Warrnambool ...	1	1,951
Mornington ...	1	3,786	Williamstown ...	1	3,821
Normanby ...	1	2,285	Windermere ...	1	1,578
Numurkah and Nathalia	1	2,095			
Ovens ...	1	1,631	Total ...	95	260,838

24. At elections for the Legislative Assembly, close upon two-thirds of the electors have generally recorded their votes in contested districts; whereas in elections for the Legislative Council, the proportion has been rarely much above half, as has been already shown. The following are the proportions who voted at the last eleven general elections of members of the Lower House in districts in which the election has been contested:—

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1892.

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.
1866 ...	55·10	1880 (July) ...	65·85
1868 ...	61·59	1883 ...	64·96
1871 ..	65·02	1886 ...	64·70
1874 ...	61·00	1889 ...	66·58
1877 ...	62·29	1892 ...	65·12
1880 (February) ...	66·56		

Electors who voted, Legislative Assembly.

25. The estimated population of Victoria on the 31st December, 1892, was 1,167,373, and there being 48 members and 162,263 electors for the Upper House, there is one member to every 24,320 and one elector to every 7·2 of the population. In like manner, there being 95 members of the Legislative Assembly, and 260,838 electors for that House, there is now 1 member to every 12,288, and 1 elector to every 4·5, of the population.

Proportion of members and electors of both Houses to population.

26. The proportion of members to electors is one to every 3,380 for the Upper House, and 1 to every 2,746 for the Lower House.

Proportion of members to electors.

27. Municipal or local government is almost universal throughout Victoria, all but about one per cent. of its whole area being divided into urban or rural municipalities. The former are called *cities*, *towns*, and *boroughs*, and the latter *shires*. They are regulated under the *Local Government Act* (54 Vict. No. 1112), as amended by Act 55 Vict. No. 1243, each municipality being a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and capable of suing and being sued, and of purchasing, holding, and alienating land. The cities, towns, and boroughs now number 59, and the shires 139. They have power to levy rates, and are also subsidized by the State. Their peculiar functions are to make, maintain, and control all streets, roads, bridges, ferries, culverts, watercourses, and jetties within their respective boundaries; also to regulate under proper by-laws the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, places of recreation, charitable institutions, and the arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, prevention of fire, and carrying on of noxious trades.*

Municipal government.

28. An Act to constitute a Federal Council of Australasia† “for the purpose of dealing with such matters of common Australasian interest, in respect to which united action is desirable, as can be dealt with without unduly interfering with the management of the internal affairs of the several colonies by their respective legislatures,” passed the Imperial Parliament and became law on the 14th August, 1885. This Act provides for the institution of a Council composed of representatives of such of the Australasian colonies as should pass an Act or Ordinance declaring that the Imperial Act should have force therein; each such colony to be represented by two members except in the case of Crown colonies, which should be represented by only one member each, power being reserved to Her Majesty, at the request

Federal Council Act.

* A full account of the municipal system of government existing in Victoria, also of the Metropolitan Board of Works and the Fire Brigades Boards, was given in the last issue of this work, paragraphs 36 to 50.

† *Federal Council of Australasia Act* 1885 (48 & 49 Vict. cap. 60).

of the legislatures of the colonies, from time to time to increase the number of representatives for each colony.*

Dates and
place of
sessions of
Federal
Council.

29. The Federal Council has held five sessions since its inauguration. The first session was opened on the 25th January, 1886; the second on the 16th January, 1888; the third on the 29th January, 1889; the fourth on the 20th January, 1891; and the fifth on the 26th January, 1893. All the sessions were held in Hobart, and were opened by the Governor of that colony. At the last session, Victoria was represented by the Honorable John Gavan Duffy, M.P., and the Honorable Sir Frederick T. Sargood, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.; Queensland by the Premier and a member of the Legislative Assembly; Tasmania by the Premier and the Speaker of the House of Assembly; and Western Australia by the Premier and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. New South Wales and New Zealand have not up to the present joined the Council. The present representatives of Victoria are the Hon. James B. Patterson and the Hon. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart. The sittings in 1893 were not attended by any delegate from Fiji, the other colony represented on the Council.

Acts passed
by Federal
Council.

30. The Council, since its constitution, has passed the following Acts, viz. :—

An Act for shortening the language used in Acts of the Federal Council of Australasia. No. 1 of 1886.

An Act to facilitate the proof throughout the Federation of Acts of the Federal Council and of Acts of the Parliaments of the Australasian Colonies, and of Judicial and Official Documents, and of the signatures of certain public officers. No. 2 of 1886.

An Act to authorise the Service of Civil Process out of the Jurisdiction of the Colony in which it is issued. No. 3 of 1886.

An Act to make provision for the enforcement within the Federation of Judgments of the Supreme Courts of the Federation. No. 4 of 1886.

An Act to regulate the Pearl-Shell and Bêche-de-mer Fisheries in Australasian Waters adjacent to the Colony of Queensland. No. 1 of 1888.

An Act to regulate the Pearl-Shell and Bêche-de-mer Fisheries in Australasian Waters adjacent to the Colony of Western Australia. No. 1 of 1889.

An Act to facilitate the recognition in other Colonies of Orders and Declarations of the Supreme Court of any Colony in matters of Lunacy. No. 1 of 1891.

An Act to make provision for the discipline and government of the garrisons established at King George's Sound and Thursday Island, at the joint expense of the Australian Colonies, or some of them. No. 1 of 1893.

Austral-
asian
Federation
Conference,
1890.

31. Towards the end of 1889, at the instance of the Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., Premier of New South Wales, negotiations were opened between the various Australasian colonies, with the view of bringing about a Federal Union of the whole in "one powerful Australian nation," the result being that a conference of representatives of the various colonies interested was held in Melbourne in the early part of 1890, when resolutions were adopted affirming the

* A full account of the objects and powers of the Federal Council was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraphs 51 to 59.

desirability of Federation, and binding the members of the conference to induce the legislatures of their respective colonies to appoint delegates to a National Australasian Convention, empowered to consider and report upon an adequate scheme for a Federal Constitution.*

32. Subjoined is a list of the Governors and Acting-Governors of Victoria, with the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office :—

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ...	30th Sept., 1839 †	
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	15th July, 1851 ...	5th May, 1854
Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B. ...	8th May, 1854 ...	22nd June, 1854
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	22nd June, 1854 ...	31st December, 1855 ‡
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	1st January, 1856 ...	26th December, 1856
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th September, 1863
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B. §	7th May, 1866	15th August, 1866
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	15th August, 1866 ...	2nd March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G. ||	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ..	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd February, 1879
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3rd January, 1875 ...	10th January, 1875
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	27th February, 1879	18th April, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	15th July, 1884 ...	15th Nov., 1889 ¶
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting)	6th Nov., 1886**	12th March, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	{ 9th March, 1889 16th Nov., 1889	17th October, 1889 27th November, 1889
The Honorable John Madden (acting)	28th November, 1889	Still in office ††
	26th January, 1893	11th May, 1893

NOTE.—Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on the 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the assumption of office as Superintendent by Mr. C. J. La Trobe. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 25th January, 1847.

* Particulars respecting the holding of this Convention, together with resolutions adopted, and the subsequent steps taken, will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraphs 77 to 82.

† At the first of these dates Mr. La Trobe assumed the office of Superintendent of Port Phillip; at the second he became Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria. ‡ Sir Charles Hotham died at this date.

§ Succeeded to the title of Viscount Canterbury, December, 1869.

|| Sir G. F. Bowen was absent on leave from the 31st December, 1874, to the 14th January, 1876.

¶ Sir H. B. Loch was absent on leave from the 9th March to the 17th October, 1889.

** Date of appointment. Sir W. F. Stawell never acted after his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor. He died on the date given in the next column. No Lieutenant-Governor has been appointed since.

†† Lord Hopetoun was absent on leave from the 25th January to the 12th May, 1893.

Duration of
Governor-
ship.

33. Since Victoria has been an independent colony, the average time during which the Governors of Victoria, prior to Lord Hopetoun, not including the Acting Governors, have held office has been about four years and seven months.

Interregna
in Victoria.

34. During the twelve days between the 19th and the 31st March, 1873, the former being the day on which Sir W. F. Stawell left the colony, and the latter that on which Sir G. F. Bowen arrived; also during the five days between the 22nd and 27th February, 1879, the former being the day on which Sir G. F. Bowen left, and the latter that on which Lord Normanby arrived, there was neither Governor nor Acting-Governor in Victoria.

Ministries.

35. Since the inauguration of responsible government, twenty-six Ministries have held office in Victoria. The following are the names of the respective Premiers, the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office, and the number of days they continued to hold office:—

MINISTRIES.

Name of Premier.*	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
			Days.
1. William Clark Haines...	28th November, 1855	11th March, 1857 ...	469
2. John O'Shanassy ...	11th March, 1857 ...	29th April, 1857 ...	49
3. William Clark Haines...	29th April, 1857 ...	10th March, 1858 ...	315
4. John O'Shanassy ...	10th March, 1858 ...	27th October, 1859...	596
5. William Nicholson ...	27th October, 1859...	26th November, 1860	396
6. Richard Heales ...	26th November, 1860	14th November, 1861	353
7. John O'Shanassy ...	14th November, 1861	27th June, 1863 ...	590
8. James McCulloch ...	27th June, 1863 ...	6th May, 1868 ...	1,775
9. Charles Sladen...	6th May, 1868 ...	11th July, 1868 ...	66
10. James McCulloch ...	11th July, 1868	20th September, 1869	436
11. John Alexander Mac- Pherson	20th September, 1869	9th April, 1870 ...	201
12. James McCulloch ...	9th April, 1870 ...	19th June, 1871 ...	436
13. Charles Gavan Duffy ...	19th June, 1871 ...	10th June, 1872 ...	357
14. James Goodall Francis...	10th June, 1872 ...	31st July, 1874 ...	781
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	31st July, 1874 ...	7th August, 1875 ...	372
16. Graham Berry ...	7th August, 1875 ...	20th October, 1875...	74
17. Sir James McCulloch, K.C.M.G.	20th October, 1875...	21st May, 1877 ...	579
18. Graham Berry ...	21st May, 1877 ...	5th March, 1880 ...	1,019
19. James Service ...	5th March, 1880 ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	151
20. Graham Berry ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	9th July, 1881 ...	340
21. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart.	9th July, 1881 ...	8th March, 1883 ...	607
22. James Service ...	8th March, 1883 ...	18th February, 1886	1,078

* The term "Premier" is used to show that the Ministers named were respectively at the head of the Governments enumerated; there is, however, no such office as that of Premier recognised under the Victorian Constitution. Nevertheless, the Hon. Graham Berry was appointed Premier on the 7th August, 1875, but vacated the office three days later. No other Minister has ever been appointed under that title.

MINISTRIES—continued.

Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
			Days.
23. Duncan Gillies... ..	18th February, 1886	5th November, 1890	1,722
24. James Munro	5th November, 1890	16th February, 1892	469
25. William Shiels	16th February, 1892	23rd January, 1893	343
26. James Brown Patterson	23rd January, 1893...	Still in office	...

NOTE.—The names of the individual members of each Ministry are published yearly in Part I. of the *Statistical Register of Victoria* : Brain, Melbourne.

36. By means of the figures in the last column it is ascertained that the average duration of Victorian Ministries, prior to the Ministry now in office, has been 543 days, or 1 year and 6 months. Average duration of Ministries.

37. The present is the fifteenth Parliament since the inauguration of responsible government in Victoria. The following table shows the number of sessions in each Parliament, the dates of opening and of closing or dissolution, also the duration of each session and of each Parliament:— Parliaments.

PARLIAMENTS.

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parliament.
				Days.	Days.
1	1	21st November, 1856...	24th November, 1857...	368	991
	2	3rd December, 1857 ...	4th June, 1858 ...	183	
	3	7th October, 1858 ...	24th February, 1859 ...	140	
2	1	13th October, 1859 ..	9th August, 1859	637
	2	20th November, 1860...	18th September, 1860...	341	
3	1	30th August, 1861 ...	3rd July, 1861 ...	225	1,091
	2	7th November, 1862 ...	11th July, 1861 ...	...
	3	26th January, 1864 ...	18th June, 1862 ...	292	
4	1	28th November, 1864	11th September, 1863...	308	686
	2		2nd June, 1864 ...	128	
	3		25th August, 1864 ...	...
	4		28th November, 1865...	366	
	5		11th December, 1865...	...	
5	1	12th February, 1866 ...	5th April, 1866 ...	52	1,048
	2	11th April, 1866 ...	1st June, 1866 ...	51	
	3	17th January, 1867 ...	10th September, 1867	236	
	4	18th September, 1867	8th November, 1867 ...	51	
	5	25th November, 1867...	25th November, 1867	1	
6	1	13th March, 1868 ...	30th December, 1867	...	686
	2	11th February, 1869 ...	29th September, 1868	200	
	3	15th February, 1870 ...	29th December, 1869...	321	
	4	27th October, 1870 ...	15th July, 1870 ...	150	
7	1	25th April, 1871 ...	29th December, 1870...	63	1,048
	2	30th April, 1872 ...	25th January, 1871 ...	...
			23rd November, 1871...	212	
			17th December, 1872 ..	231	

PARLIAMENTS—*continued.*

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parliament.
				Days.	Days.
7	3	13th May, 1873 ...	25th November, 1873...	196	1,049
			9th March, 1874 ...	...
8	1	19th May, 1874 ...	24th December, 1874...	219	1,072
	2	25th May, 1875 ...	7th April, 1876 ...	317	
	3	11th July, 1876 ...	22nd December, 1876... 25th April, 1877 ...	164 ...	
9	1	22nd May, 1877 ...	9th April, 1878 ...	322	993
	2	9th July, 1878 ...	6th December, 1878 ...	150	
	3	8th July, 1879 ...	5th February, 1880 ... 9th February, 1880 ...	212 ...	
10	1	11th May, 1880 ...	26th June, 1880 ...	46	49
			29th June, 1880 ...	...
11	1	22nd July, 1880 ...	2nd August, 1881 ...	376	926
	2	4th August, 1881 ...	24th December, 1881...	142	
	3	25th April, 1882 ...	3rd February, 1883 ...	284	
12	1	27th February, 1883 ...	19th April, 1883 ...	51	1,088
	2	3rd July, 1883 ...	3rd November, 1883 ...	123	
	3	10th June, 1884 ...	12th December, 1884...	185	
	4	17th June, 1885 ...	18th December, 1885... 19th February, 1886 ...	184 ...	
13	1	16th March, 1886 ...	16th December, 1886...	275	1,091
	2	7th June, 1887 ...	17th December, 1887 ..	193	
	3	19th June, 1888 ...	21st December, 1888... 11th March, 1889 ...	185 ...	
14	1	9th April, 1889 ...	29th November, 1889...	234	1,093
	2	21st May, 1890 ...	20th December, 1890...	213	
	3	23rd June, 1891 ...	29th December, 1891... 5th April, 1892 ...	189 ...	
15	1	12th May, 1892 ...	3rd March, 1893 ...	295	...
	2	28th June, 1893 ...	...	...

Duration of Parliaments.

38. Parliaments in Victoria have existed, on the average, for 870 days, or about 2 years and $4\frac{2}{3}$ months. Sessions have lasted, on the average, for 202 days, or rather more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ months.

Upper House in Australasian colonies—Members and electors

39. All the Australasian colonies now possess responsible Government, and an Upper and a Lower House of Parliament.* In three of these colonies the members of the Upper House are elected, and in the other four they are nominated by the Governor. In Western Australia, however, this House is to become elective on the expiration of six years after the first summoning of Parliament, or when the population of the colony attains 60,000. The following is a statement of the number of members of that House, and the manner and term of their appointment in each colony, also the number of electors in the three colonies in which the appointment is by election:—

* For a full account of the constitution of each colony, except Western Australia, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, Appendix C, and same work, 1884-5, Appendix E.

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—MEMBERS AND ELECTORS.

Colony.	Number of Members.	Manner of Appointment.	Term of Appointment.	Number of Electors.
Victoria	48	Elected	Six Years*	162,263
New South Wales	71	Nominated	Life†	...
Queensland	37	Nominated‡	Life	...
South Australia	24	Elected	Nine years*	34,450
Western Australia	15	Nominated	Six years	...
Tasmania	18	Elected	Six years	7,111
New Zealand	47§	Nominated	{ Life || { Seven years	...

NOTE.—A complete account of the system of Upper House representation in the different Australasian Colonies will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 77 *et seq.*

40. In all the Australasian colonies the members of the Lower House are elected. The following table shows the number of members, the term for which they are elected (unless sooner dissolved by the Governor), and the number of electors for this House in each colony:—

Lower House—Members and electors.

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—MEMBERS AND ELECTORS.

Colony.	Number of Members.	Term for which elected.	Number of Electors.
Victoria	95	Three years	260,838
New South Wales	141	Three years	314,156
Queensland	72	Three years¶	84,632
South Australia	54	Three years	74,711
Western Australia	30	Three years	5,900
Tasmania	36	Three years¶	29,261
New Zealand	74**	Three years	183,171††

NOTE.—A complete account of the system of Lower House representation in the different Australasian Colonies will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 83 *et seq.*

* One-third of the members retire by rotation every two years in Victoria (with a few exceptions), and every three years in South Australia.

† A member may resign, and he vacates his office by being absent for two successive sessions without leave; by becoming a citizen of a foreign state; by becoming bankrupt or insolvent; by becoming a public contractor or defaulter; or by being attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or any infamous crime.

‡ Four-fifths of the persons nominated must not be holders of any office of emolument under the Crown, except officers of Her Majesty's Sea and Land Forces on full or half pay, or retired officers on pension.

§ Including two Maori members. The number of Legislative Councillors must not be less than 10, but is otherwise unlimited.

|| Term reduced, for future appointments, from life to seven years, by an Act passed in 1891. If a member of this House is absent without leave for two successive sessions, or makes an acknowledgment of obedience or allegiance to any foreign state, or becomes bankrupt or insolvent, or is convicted of certain crimes, his seat thereby becomes vacant.

¶ On dissolution of present Parliament. The term was formerly five years.

** Four of these are Maoris.

†† As at general election in 1890.

Members,
electors,
etc., in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

41. In the following table a summary is given for each Australasian colony, of the estimated population on the 31st December, 1892; the number of members and electors for the Lower House of Parliament about the same date; the proportion of inhabitants to a member, of inhabitants to an elector, and of electors to a member; also the percentage of electors who voted at the last general election held in each colony:—

LOWER HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—
MEMBERS, ELECTORS, AND VOTES POLLED.

Colony.	Estimated Population, 31st December, 1892.	Lower House, 1892-3.					Last General Election.	
		Number of		Inhabitants to each		Electors to a Member.	Year.	Percentage of Electors who voted.
		Members.	Electors.	Member.	Elector.			
Victoria	1,167,373	95	260,838	12,288	4·48	2,746	1892	65·12
New South Wales	1,197,050	141	314,156	8,490	3·81	2,228	1891	64·39
Queensland	421,297	72	84,632	5,851	4·98	1,175	1888	73·92
South Australia ...	331,721	54	74,711	6,143	4·44	1,383	1890	55·09
Western Australia	58,674	30	5,900	1,955	9·94	196	1890	80·80
Tasmania	153,144	36	29,261	4,254	5·23	813	1890	65·06
New Zealand * ...	650,433	70	183,171†	9,292	3·55	2,617	1890	80·44

Governors
of British
Dominions.

42. The following are the names of the present Governors of the various British Possessions, and the dates of their assumption of office:—

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
AUSTRALASIA.		
Victoria	The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28 Nov., 1889
New South Wales and Norfolk Island	Sir Robert William Duff, G.C.M.G. ...	29 May, 1893
„ „ „	Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, Kt., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor)	Nov., 1891‡
Queensland	General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	1 May, 1889
South Australia ...	The Right Honorable Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G., P.C.	11 April, 1889
„ „ ...	Samuel James Way (Lieut.-Governor)	9 Jan., 1891‡

* Exclusive of Maori inhabitants and Maori members, the former of whom number 42,000, and the latter 4.

† As at general election in 1890.

‡ Where double daggers occur the date is that of appointment instead of that of assumption of office.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
AUSTRALASIA—<i>contd.</i>		
Western Australia ...	Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G.	2 Oct., 1890
Tasmania ...	The Right Honorable Jenico William Joseph Preston, Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.	8th Aug., 1893
New Zealand ...	The Right Honorable David Boyle, Earl of Glasgow and Kelbourne	7 June, 1892
Fiji ...	Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G. ...	27 Feb., 1888
New Guinea (British) ...	Sir William MacGregor, K.C.M.G. (Administrator)	4 Sept., 1888
EUROPE.		
Gibraltar ...	General Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B., R.E.	30 Mar., 1891
Malta ...	General Sir Henry Augustus Smyth, R.A., K.C.M.G.	1 Mar., 1890
Cyprus ...	Sir Walter Joseph Sendall, K.C.M.G. (High Commissioner)	12 Feb., 1892*
ASIA.		
British India ...	The Most Honorable Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G. (Governor-General)	11 Dec., 1888
Ceylon ...	Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, K.C.M.G.	28 May, 1890
Hong Kong ...	Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G. ...	1891
Mauritius ...	Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G. ...	Dec., 1889
Straits Settlements ...	Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G. ...	20 Oct., 1887
Seychelles Islands ...	Thomas Risely Griffith, C.M.G. (Administrator)	Feb., 1889
Labuan ...	Charles Vandeleur Creagh, C.M.G. ...	1 Jan., 1890
British North Borneo }		
AFRICA.		
Cape of Good Hope, and British Bechuanaland	Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; also High Commissioner for South Africa	13 Dec., 1889
British Bechuanaland ...	Sir Sidney Godolphin Alexander Shippard, K.C.M.G. (Administrator)	1 Oct., 1885
Basutoland ...	Col. Sir Marshall James Clarke, late R.A., K.C.M.G. (Resident Commissioner)	8 April, 1884
Natal and Zululand ...	Lieut.-Col. Sir Chas. Bullen Hugh Mitchell, K.C.M.G.	1 Dec., 1889
Zululand ...	Melmoth Osborn, C.M.G. (Resident Commissioner)	21 June, 1887
St. Helena ...	William Grey-Wilson, C.M.G. ...	18 July, 1890
Sierra Leone ...	Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G. ...	12 Feb., 1892*
Gambia ...	Robert Baxter Llewelyn, C.M.G. (Administrator)	20 April, 1891
Gold Coast ...	Sir William Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.	27 April, 1888
Lagos ...	Gilbert Thomas Carter, C.M.G. ...	Sept., 1891

* Where asterisks occur the date is that of appointment instead of that of assumption of office.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
AMERICA.		
Canada	The Right Honorable Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, P.C., G.C.B. (Governor-General)	11 June, 1888
Ontario	G. A. Kirkpatrick (Lieutenant-Governor)	— 1892*
Quebec	J. A. Chaplean, Q.C. (Lieutenant-Governor)	Nov., 1892*
Nova Scotia... ..	Malachi Bowes Daly (Lieut.-Governor)	11 July, 1890*
New Brunswick	Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor)	31 Oct., 1885*
Manitoba	John C. Schultz (Lieutenant-Governor)	1 July, 1888*
N. W. Territories	C. H. Macintosh (Lieutenant-Governor)	March, 1893*
British Columbia	Edward Dewdney (Lieut.-Governor)...	1 Nov., 1892*
Prince Edward Island	J. S. Carvell (Lieutenant-Governor) ...	2 Sept., 1889*
Newfoundland	Sir John Terence Nicolls O'Brien, K.C.M.G.	18 Jan., 1889
Jamaica	Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G. ...	9 March, 1889
British Honduras	Sir Cornelius Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G.	Sept., 1891
Turks and Caicos Islands	Henry Higgins (Chief Commissioner) ...	March, 1891
British Guiana	Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G. (Lieut.-Governor)	2 Nov., 1885*
Bahamas	Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G. ...	1 Nov., 1887
Trinidad	Sir Frederick Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.	19 Aug., 1891
Barbados	Sir James Shaw Hay, K.C.M.G. ...	24 Nov., 1891
St. Vincent	Irwin Charles Maling, C.M.G. (Administrator)	11 July, 1889
Windward Islands and Grenada	The Honorable Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.	28 Nov., 1889
Tobago	Loraine G. Hay (Commissioner) ...	20 Dec., 1888
St. Lucia	Valesius Skipton Gouldsbury, C.M.G. (Administrator)	26 May, 1891
Leeward Islands } Antigua }	Sir William Frederick Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.	13 Jan., 1888
Montserrat	Edward Baynes (Commissioner) ...	Feb., 1889*
St. Christopher and Nevis	Captain John M. Spencer Churchill (Commissioner)	1888
Virgin Islands	Edward J. Cameron (Commissioner) ...	Feb., 1887
Dominica	George Ruthven Le Hunte (Commissioner)	...
Bermuda	Lieutenant-General Thomas Casey Lyons, C.B.	18 July, 1892
Falkland Islands	Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.	13 April, 1891

Salaries of
Colonial
Governors.

43. Both Victoria and Canada pay their Governors £10,000 per annum, which is the highest amount paid by any British colony. The Cape of Good Hope comes next with £9,000, then Straits Settlements and New South Wales with about £7,000. The lowest salaries paid to Governors are in Virgin Islands (£300) and St. Helena,

* Where asterisks occur the date is that of appointment instead of that of assumption of office.

Montserrat, and Turks Island (£500 each). In the following statement the salaries of Governors or other rulers are arranged in order, the highest being placed first and the rest in succession:—

SALARIES OF GOVERNORS OF BRITISH COLONIES.

Colony.	Salary of Governor.	Colony.	Salary of Governor.
	£		£
Victoria	10,000	Manitoba	2,000
Canada (Governor-General) ...	10,000	Bahamas	2,000
Cape of Good Hope	9,000*	Basutoland	2,000†
Straits Settlements	7,040†	British Honduras... ..	1,800
New South Wales	7,000	Nova Scotia	1,800
Ceylon	6,666	New Brunswick	1,800
Hong Kong	6,666†	British Columbia	1,800
Jamaica	6,000	British Bechuanaland	1,800
British Guiana	6,000†	Labuan and British North Borneo	1,800
Queensland	5,000	British New Guinea	1,700†
South Australia	5,000	Prince Edward Island	1,400
New Zealand	5,000	N. W. Territories of Canada (Lieutenant-Governor)	1,400
Mauritius	5,000	British Guiana (Lieutenant-Governor)	1,350
Gibraltar	5,000	Gambia	1,300†
Malta	5,000	Zululand (Resident Commissioner)	1,200†
Trinidad	5,000	Falkland Islands	1,200
Natal	4,000‡	St. Lucia	1,000†
Western Australia	4,000	Seychelles	960†
Barbados	3,600†	St. Vincent	800†
Tasmania... ..	3,500	Dominica	600
Gold Coast	3,000	St. Christopher and Nevis	600
Cyprus	3,000	Tobago	600
Leeward Islands	3,000	Turks and Caicos Islands	500
Bermudas	2,946	Montserrat	500
Newfoundland	2,500	St. Helena	500
Windward Islands	2,500	Virgin Islands	300
Fiji	2,300§		
Sierra Leone	2,000		
Lagos	2,000		
Quebec	2,000		
Ontario	2,000		

NOTE.—The salaries of the Governors of Newfoundland, British Honduras, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Labuan are paid in dollars; those of Ceylon, Mauritius, and Seychelles are paid in rupees; and the salary of the Governor of Gibraltar is paid in pesetas. These values have been reduced to pounds sterling upon the assumption that a dollar is worth 4s. 2d., a rupee 1s. 8d., and a peseta 9s. 6d.

44. The names of the reigning sovereigns or other rulers of the principal countries in the world, together with the years of birth and of succession to or assumption of office, are as follow:— Reigning sovereigns.

* Including £3,000 as High Commissioner of South Africa, and £1,000 personal allowance from Imperial funds.

† Including allowances.

‡ Including £1,000 as Governor of Zululand.

§ Including £300 as High Commissioner of Western Pacific.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria ...	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland	1837
"	" ...	"	Empress of India ...	1877
Abyssinia ...	Menelek II. ...	...	Negus of Abyssinia ...	1889
Afghanistan ...	Abdur Rahman Khan	1845	Amir of Afghanistan ...	1880
Argentine Republic ...	L. S. Pena ...	...	President of the Republic	1892
Austria-Hungary ...	Franz Josef ...	1830	Emperor of Austria ...	1848
"	" ...	"	King of Hungary ...	1867
Belgium ...	Leopold II. ...	1835	King of the Belgians ...	1865
Bokhara ...	Abdul Ahad ...	1860	Amir of Bokhara ...	1885
Bolivia ...	A. Arce ...	...	President of the Republic	1888
Brazil ...	Floriano Peixoto ...	...	President of the Republic	1891
Bulgaria ...	Ferdinand ...	1861	Prince of Bulgaria ...	1887
Chile ...	Jorge Montt ...	...	President of the Republic	1891
China ...	Kuang Hsü ...	1871	Hwangti of China ...	1875
Colombia ...	R. Nuñez ...	...	President of the Republic	1887
Congo Free State ...	C. Janssen ...	...	Governor-General ...	...
Corea ...	Li-Hi ...	1851	King of Corea ...	1864
Costa Rica ...	J. J. Rodriguez ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
Denmark ...	Christian IX. ...	1818	King of Denmark ...	1863
Ecuador ...	L. Cordero ...	...	President of the Republic	1892
Egypt ...	Abbas, G. C. B. ...	1874	Khedive of Egypt ...	1892
France ...	M.F.Sadi-Carnot ...	1837	President of the Republic	1887
Germany ...	Wilhelm II. ...	1859	Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia	1888
Alsace-Lorraine ...	Prince Schillingsfürst	1819	Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine	1885
Anhalt ...	Friedrich ...	1831	Duke of Anhalt ...	1871
Baden ...	Friedrich ...	1826	Grand Duke of Baden ...	1856
Bavaria ...	Otto ...	1848	King of Bavaria ...	1886
Brunswick ...	Albrecht ...	1837	Regent of Brunswick ...	1885
Hesse ...	Ludwig IV. ...	1837	Grand Duke of Hesse ...	1877
Lippe ...	Waldemar ...	1824	Prince of Lippe ...	1875
Mechlenburg-Schwerin	Friedrich Franz III.	1851	Grand Duke of Mechlenburg-Schwerin	1883
Mechlenburg-Strelitz	Friedrich Wilhelm	1819	Grand Duke of Mechlenburg-Strelitz	1860
Oldenburg ...	Peter ...	1827	Grand Duke of Oldenburg	1853
Reuss (Elder Branch)	Heinrich XXII.	1846	Prince of Reuss (Elder Branch)	1859
Reuss (Younger Branch) ...	Heinrich XIV. ...	1832	Prince of Reuss (Younger Branch)	1867
Saxe-Altenburg ...	Ernst ...	1826	Duke of Saxe-Altenburg	1853
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Alfred ...	1844	Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1893
Saxe-Meiningen ...	Georg II. ...	1826	Duke of Saxe-Meiningen	1866
Saxe-Weimar ...	Karl Alexander	1818	Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar	1853
Saxony ...	Albert ...	1828	King of Saxony ...	1873
Schaumburg-Lippe	Adolf ...	1817	Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe	1860

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS—continued.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Germany—				
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Günther ...	1852	Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1890
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	Karl II. ...	1830	Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1880
Waldeck ...	Georg Victor ...	1831	Prince of Waldeck ...	1845
Württemberg ...	William II. ...	1848	King of Württemberg...	1891
Greece ...	Georgios ...	1845	King of the Hellenes ...	1863
Guatemala ...	J. M. R. Barrios ...	...	President of the Republic	1892
Haiti ...	L. M. F. Hyppolite ...	...	President of the Republic	1889
Hawaii ...	Liliuokalani ...	1838	Queen of Hawaii ...	1891
Holland ...	Wilhelmina ...	1880	Queen of the Netherlands	1890
Honduras ...	Dr. Bonilla ...	...	President of the Republic	1892
Italy ...	Umberto ...	1844	King of Italy... ..	1878
" ...	Leone XIII. (Giacchino Pecci)	1810	Supreme Pontiff ...	1878
Japan ...	Mutshito ...	1852	Mikado of Japan ...	1867
Liberia ...	J. J. Cheeseman ...	...	President of Liberia ...	1890
Madagascar...	Ranavalona III.	1862	Queen of Madagascar ...	1883
Mexico ...	P. Diaz ...	...	President of the Republic	1884
Montenegro ...	Nicholas ...	1841	Gospodar of Montenegro	1860
Morocco ...	Muley-Hassan ...	1831	Sultan of Morocco ...	1873
Nepal ...	S. B. Shamsher Jang ...	...	Maharajah of Nepal ...	1884
Nicaragua ...	R. Sacaza ...	...	President of the Republic	1891
Oman ...	Feysal bin Turki ...	...	Sultan of Oman ...	1888
Orange Free State	F. W. Reitz ...	...	President of the Republic	1889
Paraguay ...	J. Gonzales ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
Persia ...	Nâsred-Dîn ...	1831	Shah of Persia ...	1848
Peru ...	R. M. Bermudez ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
Portugal ...	Carlos ...	1863	King of Portugal ...	1889
Roumania ...	Carol ...	1839	Domnul of Roumania ...	1866
" ...	" ...	"	King " ...	1881
Russia ...	Alexander III... ..	1845	Czar of Russia ...	1881
Salvador ...	C. Ezeta ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
Samoa ...	Malietoa Laupapa ...	...	King of Samoa ...	1889
San Domingo ...	U. Heureaux ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Servia ...	Alexander ...	1876	King of Servia ...	1889
Siam ...	Chulalongkorn ...	1853	King of Siam... ..	1868
South African Republic	S. J. P. Krüger ...	...	President of the Republic	1883*
Spain ...	Alfonso XIII. ...	1886	King of Spain † ...	1886
Sweden and Norway ...	Oscar II. ...	1829	King of Sweden and Norway	1872
Switzerland...	Walter Hauser ...	...	President of the Republic	1892
Tripoli ...	Ahmed Rassim ...	...	Governor-General ...	1881
Tunis ...	Sidi Ali ...	1817	Bey of Tunis ...	1882

* Re-elected 1888.

† The King's mother, Maria Christina, born in 1858, who succeeded in 1885 on the death of her husband, Alphonso XII., acts as Regent during her son's minority.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS—*continued.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Turkey ...	Abdul-Hamid II.	1842	Sultan of Turkey ...	1876
United States ...	S. G. Cleveland	1835	President of the United States	1893
Uruguay ...	J. Hereira y Obes	...	President of the Republic	1890
Venezuela ...	General Crespo	...	President of the Republic	1892
Zanzibar ...	Ali Bin Said ...	1855	Seyyid of Zanzibar ...	1890

45. It will be observed that, omitting the Supreme Pontiff, the only European Sovereigns older than the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland are Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, born in 1817; Christian IX. of Denmark, and Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar, all born in 1818; also that Her Majesty has reigned longer than any other living monarch.

Oldest and longest reigning sovereigns.