THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1886.

LIST OF ADMINISTRATIONS IN THE PRESENT CENTURY.

Date.	Prime Minister.	Dura	ation.	Chancellor.		Exchequer.		Home Secretary.	Foreign Secretary.
Dec. 23, 1783	William Pitt	Yrs. 17	Days. 81	Thurlow Loughborough	}	William Pitt	200	Portland	Grenville.
March 17, 1801	Henry Addington	3	56	Eldon	***	Henry Addington	;	Portland, Felham, C.	Hawkesbury.
May 15, 1804	William Pitt	1	211	Eldon		William Pitt		Hawkesbury	Harrowby. Mulgrave.
Feb. 11, 1806	Lord Grenville	1	64	Erskine	***	Lord H. Petty	***	Spencer	Charles James Fox. Viscount Howick.
March 31, 1807	Duke of Portland	3	102	Eldon	399	Spencer Perceval		Hawkesbury	G. Canning.
Dec. 2, 1809	Spencer Perceval	1	350	Eldon		Spencer Perceval	353	R. Ryder	Bathurst. Welleslev.
June 9, 1812	Earl of Liverpool	14	307	Eldon	1		***	Sidmouth Robert Peel	Castlereagh, G. Canning.
April 24, 1827	George Canning	0	121	Lyndhurst	2500	George Canning	1	Sturges Bourne Lansdowne	Dudley.
Sept. 5, 1827	Viscount Goderich	0	168	Lyndhurst		J. C. Herries		Lansdowne	Dudley.
Jan. 25, 1828	Duke of Wellington	2	301	Lyndhurst	300	H. Goulburn	***	Robert Peel {	Dudley. Aberdeen.
Nov. 22, 1830 July 18, 1834 Dec. 26, 1834	Earl Grey Viscount Melbourne Sir Robert Peel	3 0 0	231 128 131	Brougham Brougham Lyndhurst		Althorp		Melbourne Duncannon H. Goulburn	Palmerston. Palmerston. Wellington.
April 18, 1835	Viscount Melbourne	6	138	In Commons Cottenham				Lord John Russell	Palmerston.
Sept. 6, 1841	Sir Robert Peel	4	295	Lyndhurst	***	TT 01 11	***	Sir James Graham	Aberdeen.
July 6, 1846	Lord John Russell	5	173	Cottenham	1	Sir Charles Wood		Sir George Grey	Palmerston. Granville.
Feb. 27, 1852	Earl of Derby	0	293	Truro St Leonards	1	Benjamin Disraeli		S. H. Walpole	Malmesbury.
Dec. 28, 1852	Earl of Aberdeen	2	37	Cranworth		W. E. Gladstone	***	Palmerston	Lord John Russell.
Feb. 10, 1855	Lord Palmerston	3	24	Cranworth	{	W. E. Gladstone Sir G. C. Lewis	2.0	Sir George Grey	Clarendon.
Feb. 25, 1858	Earl of Derby	1	104	Chelmsford	***	Benjamin Disraeli	1	S. H. Walpole	Malmesbury.
June 18, 1859	Lord Palmerston	6	122	Campbell Westbury	1	W. E. Gladstone	1	Sir G. C. Lewis	Russell.
Nov. 6, 1865	Earl Russell	0	241	Cranworth		W. E. Gladstone		Sir George Grey	Clarendon.
July 6, 1866	Earl of Derby	1	235	Chelmsford		Benjamin Disraeli	1	S. H. Walpole Gathorne Hardy	Stanley.
Feb. 27, 1868	Benjamin Disraeli	0	285	Cairns	200	G. Ward Hunt		Gathorne Hardy	Stanley.
Dec. 9, 1868	W. E. Gladstone	5	73	Hatherley	***			H. A. Bruce Robert Lowe	Clarendon. Granville.
Feb. 21, 1874	Benjamin Disraeli) Earl Beaconsfield	6	67	Cairns				R. A. Cross	Derby. Salisbury.
April 28, 1880	W. E. Gladstone	5	63	Selborne	1	W. E. Gladstone	}	Sir W. Harcourt	Granville.
April 30, 1885	Marquis of Salisbury	-	-	Halsbury	1	H. C. E. Childers Sir M. Hicks-Beach	5	Sir R. A. Cross	Salisbury.

DECISIVE DIVISIONS.

The following is a list of some of the more decisive divisions which have determined the fate of Ministries:

five months). Motion—Address at opening of Session. 380; majority, 91. 1841-Aug. 28.-Viscount Melbourne's Administration (duration six years, For, 269; against,

1846-June 25.—Sir Robert Peel's Administration (duration, four years, ten months). Motion—Second reading of Irish Coercion Bill. For, 219; against, 292; majority, 73.

1852—Feb. 20.—Lord John Russell's Administration (duration, five yea seven months). Motion—Militia Bill; substitution of "regular" i "local." For, 126; against, 135; majority, 9.

1852—Dec. 16.—Earl of Derby's Administration (duration, ten months). Motion—Budget resolutions. For, 286; against, 205; majority, 19. 1855—Jan. 29.—Earl of Aberdeen's Administration (duration, two years, nine months). Motion—Sebastopol Committee of Inquiry. For, 148; against, 305; majority, 157.

1858—Feb. 19.—Viscount Palmerston's Administration (duration, three ears). Motion—Second reading of Conspiracy to Murder Bill. For, 215; against, 234; majority 19.

1859—June 10.—Earl of Derby's Administration (duration, one year, four months). Motion—No confidence. For, 325; against, 312; majority, 13. 1868—June 18.—Earl Russell's Administration (duration, six years, five months, including five years, ten months of Lord Palmerston's first Administration, Lord Palmerston dying in October, 1865). Motion—Borough Franchise, "rating" instead of "rental." For, 304; against, 315; majority, 11.

1873—March 12.—Mr. Gladstone's Administration. Irish University Bill. For, 284; against, 287; majority, 3. (In this case Mr. Gladstone resumed office on Mr. Disraeli's refusal to form a Cabinet.)

1885—June 8.—Mr. Gladstone's second Administration.—Sir Michael Hick's-Beach's Amendment to the Budget. For, 252; against, 264; majority, 12.

STATE OFFICERS WITH CABINET RANK.

The offices with which a seat in the Cabinet is now by usage associated are those of First Lord of the Treasury, as Prime Minister; the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the five Secretaries of State-for the Home, Foreign, Colonial, War, and Indian Departments; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the First Lord of the Admiralty. Offices which usually, or occasionally, but not invariably, are filled by Cabinet Ministers, are those of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Postmaster-General, the President of the Board of Trade, the First Commissioner of Works, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the bequeathed by the Conservatives.

President of the Local Government Board, and the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education. In the case of Lord Spencer, as in that of Lord Sunderland, in the time of Queen Anne, the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland is associated with a seat in the Cabinet. The office of Paymaster-General, formerly, through its perquisites, the most lucrative post under the Government, is now without salary and without duties. It was held by Mr. Macaulay, with a seat in the Cabinet, in Lord John Russell's first Administration; but since that illustrious tenure it has not been filled as a separate office by a politician of Cabinet rank. In recent times the Cabinet has seldom consisted of fewer than thirteen members, though in the earlier part of Lord Beaconsfield's second Administration it had only twelve. Under Lord John Russell, and more lately under Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury, it has had the large and inconvenient number of sixteen.

A COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURE UNDER CONSERVATIVE AND LIBERAL GOVERNMENTS.

For the five years from 1875-6 to 1879-80, with the Conservatives in power:-

Years ending March 31.	Income.	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Surplus.
1875-76	£77,131,693	£76,621,773		£509,920
1876-77	78,565,026	78,125,227		439,809
1877-78	79,763,298	82,403,495	2,640,197	
1878-79	83,115,972	85,407,789	2,291,817	-
1879-80	81,265,055	84,105,754	2,840,699	
TOTAL FIVE	£399,841,054	£406,664,038	£7,772,713	£949,729

Compared with the previous five years, when the Liberals were in power, we find an increase of expenditure of £49,579,769.

For the past five years, from 1880-1 to 1884-5, with the Liberal Government in power :-

Years ending March 31	Income.	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Surplus.
1880-81	£84.041,288	£83,107,924		£933,364
1881-82	85,822,252	85,472,556	-	349,726
1882-83	89,004,456	88,906,278		98,178
1883-84	87,205,184	86,999,564	177	205,620
1881-85	88,043,110	89,092,883	1,049,773	
TOTAL FIVE }	£31,116,320	£33,579,205	£1,049,773	£1,586,888

This increase in the Expenditure for the five years ending March 31, 1885, of £26,915,167 was mainly in consequence of the heavy liabilities, the legacies of war debts, and the legacies of policy in Afghanistan and Egypt