

In counseling with his ministers in regard to the policy which would be most judicious to pursue, he was advised to allow the queen "to purchase friends and assistance in the kingdom of France, and that the king should appear ignorant of this enterprise, lest he incur the enmity of the king of England and bring a war upon his country, but that underhand he should assist her with gold and silver which are the metals wherewith the love of gentlemen and poor soldiers is acquired."

The English barons who had survived the machinations of Hugh Spencer, becoming aroused to a full sense of their own insecurity, determined to rid themselves of their dangerous rival and sent word to the queen that if she could raise a thousand men-at-arms, they would assist her with what forces they could muster. The plan was to depose Edward II, execute Hugh Spencer and place Edward III upon the throne. Isabella had already won knights and noblemen to her side and her brother, the French king, had thus far remained her friend. She had used secrecy and caution, but the story leaked out and reached the ears of Hugh Spencer, nevertheless. Sir Hugh was also in possession of "the metal wherewith the love of gentlemen and poor soldiers is acquired" as well as the skill to use them. Some of it found its way to the French Court, nay, to the throne itself when lo, love of justice, honor, chivalry, enthusiasm to defend the oppressed, even a brother's love for an injured sister, all vanished in the tide of the greater love of mammon, and Sir Hugh Spencer had judged rightly when he "thought that his most prudent plan would be to win over to his interest the King of France, and for this purpose beset over trusty and secret messengers laden with gold, silver and rich jewels. These were distributed among the King and his ministers with such effect that the King and his council were in a short time as cold toward the cause of Isabella as they had before been warm."

The "love" of the Pope and Roman cardinals was presently won in the same manner and Charles was commanded to send Isabella home to her husband under pain of excommunication.

Sir Roger Mortimer, a trusted friend who shared her danger and her exile, learned of the plan on foot, to send her a prisoner to England and warned her to flee. She reached the earldom of Hainault, situated north of France, and felt at liberty to breathe once more. Gallant offers of assistance were immediately laid before her by Sir John of Hainault, a brother of the earl, whose ardent young blood burned with the fire of chivalry and the desire to do and dare deeds worthy of a knight of the Crusades. Isabella accepted with gratitude the proffered services of the young knight and in about ten days they embarked for England with only three hundred men. Sir Hugh had received intimations of their coming and had stationed an army to repel or destroy them at the place where they were expected to land, but a heavy gale disconcerted and scattered them and they finally landed in quite a different place from that originally chosen. This proved their salvation. They were kindly received in England

by the friendly barons and welcomed with popular demonstrations of joy.

The King and Sir Hugh Spencer had retired to Bristol on learning of the popularity of the Queen and thither they were followed by the latter. They were determined to resist and the Queen's party decided to besiege, but the city council favored the Queen's cause and delivered the city into her hands. The King was now forced to retire to the castle and lock himself within its stronghold for safety. The Queen refused to listen to any capitulation with the city that did not include an unconditional surrender of the persons of the King and Sir Hugh.

We have neglected to mention in the earlier part of our story that there were two Spencers—the elder and the younger. The elder was bad but the younger was worse, and while both were influential, the latter was the greater favorite and therefore the cause of the mischief.

The elder Spencer was delivered up to judgment, and the judges passed sentence of death, which was carried into immediate effect.

The King and the younger Spencer now attempted to escape from the castle in a small boat. For eleven or twelve days the boatman endeavored to row across the Bristol Channel toward the Welsh coast, but were driven back by contrary winds to within a league of the castle. At length they were discovered and captured. A council of knights and barons condemned Spencer to death and the King to perpetual imprisonment, with due attention to be paid his rank. His eldest son was then crowned in his stead as Edward III. Queen Isabella's name afterward fell into disgrace in connection with that of Sir Roger Mortimer, a friend and favorite of many years' standing. The King, her son, ordered her confined in a castle, allowing her a retinue of lords and ladies to wait upon her, and with a handsome allowance wherewith to keep herself in her usual regal state, but with the injunction that she was not to leave the castle or show herself abroad.

Being so closely connected with the royal house of France she at one time became rightful inheritor of its throne, but the council of peers decided "that the kingdom of France was of such great nobleness that it ought not to fall by succession to a female."

Hallam, in speaking of this exclusion of female succession, mentioned that no law of those times can be found to that effect and that he has not found direct testimony of any ancient writer in regard to it. Perhaps he overlooked Froissart. He proves, however, that from this time females were not allowed the right of succession to the French throne, though Queens had previously occupied it with dignity and ability.

Thus have we traced the subsequent stormy career of some of the interesting characters first introduced to us by Miss Jane Porter. In closing may we be permitted to commend, to our reading friends, the perusal of Scottish Chiefs, that fascinating and interesting story of life in the middle ages.

RUBY LAMONT.

RICHFIELD, Feb. 18, 1892.

## THE YOUNG MEMORIAL.

There was a meeting of the Brigham Young Memorial Association at the office of President Woodruff on Saturday. The members present were: President Wilford Woodruff, Joseph F. Smith, James Sharp, George Q. Cannon, D. H. Cannon, James H. Moyle, Judge Smith, Captain Willard Young, Frank Y. Taylor, T. W. Jennings, Mrs. Susie Y. Yates, Mrs. Nettie Y. Snell, T. G. Webber, Heber M. Wells.

### COST OF THE MEMORIAL.

The committee on statue submitted the following report:

Hon. James Sharp, Chairman General Committee Brigham Young Memorial Association:

Your special committee on statue beg leave to report that they have adopted, as the general plan of the Brigham Young memorial statue the design submitted by Mr. C. E. Dallin, a rough sketch of which is given herewith. The general idea, taken from the Gambetta monument, recently erected in Paris, France, is to make not simply a statue of President Young, but rather a monument to the pioneers, with President Young as the central or crowning figure.

The base of the monument, 10 feet high, is to be of granite; the shaft, or column, 20 feet high, is to be of white oolitic sand stone, with a pioneer group cut in bas-relief on the face; the statue of President Young, 10 feet high, is to be of bronze; as are also the sitting figures, 8 feet high, at the base of the shaft. On the face there is to be a bronze tablet, giving briefly such data concerning President Young as may be decided upon. On the back there is to be a similar bronze tablet, giving the names of the pioneers, and the date of their entrance into the valley.

Mr. C. E. Dallin has offered to furnish and put in place all the bronze work, and to do the stone-cutting on the bas-relief pioneer group for the sum of \$25,000. We believe this to be a reasonable figure, and we therefore recommend that Mr. Dallin's offer be accepted, with the understanding, however, that the models of the figures and the details of the whole design shall be first approved by this committee.

The execution of the whole work should be under the general superintendency of Mr. Dallin; but it will be necessary for the committee to employ an architect to get out the drawings for the stonework, and then to contract for the execution of the stonework as designed. Your committee now respectfully ask for authority to do this.

The cost of the whole monument, including all items of expense, except the site, will, your committee estimate, be under \$50,000.

WILLARD YOUNG, Chairman.

J. H. MOYLE, Secretary.

On motion of Judge Smith, the report was approved, and the committee on statue authorized to execute a contract with Mr. Dallin as specified, and to attend to the carrying out of the recommendations of said report in detail.

### THE SITE SUGGESTED.

The committee on location submitted the following report which was unanimously adopted:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,  
February 12, 1892.

To the Chairman and General Committee on the Memorial Statue to the late President Brigham Young:

Gentlemen—Your committee on location has carefully considered the suitability of several sites for the proposed statue,