FIFTY-SECOND YEAR.

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## THE THE PARTY OF T COSTLY MAUSOLEUMS.

They Were Designed for Four Queenly Occupants.

only one whose glory did not require it. Some of the complimentary epitaphs which were composed at her death and

hung up in churches were unique, as

the closing couplet of one will show:

gos Queen Victoria built the monu-Progmore as a testimonial of nd esteem for the prince conand made up her mind to a downcod and remembrance, a om which she never swerved thought, and she included herhat final reunion, an arrangewhich has come to pass after

the mausoleum at Frogmore and consecrated by the queen and costing one million of her rsonal fortune, is magnificent n and in consonance with the the royal family cannot be land probably a recumbent statsmit of the addition. The magof the building Itself which is will not require enhancement, tuary with which it is liberally d suffices for both. Far dearer eart of England's queen was us dust of her beloved hus-

r Abbey or by itself in Iogaadeur, a monument which shall as been made, of sufficient ce to compare well with the of events during that time opufor the people, as a testimoa which they shall have part, The overeign of England to whom such names to distinguish the age. The

han and the Victorian ages us daughter of Henry VIII, and Boleyn I would speak here. James with almost unparalleled forgiveprojected and des gned it, and it redecessors on the intone of

Beneath the stately canopy on a slab his marble, supported by four recumbent sculptured form her head laid on the semblance of ing on a Don couchant. Dressed in s of state, bordered with roya and wearing the familiar far ent as to appear classically tead wears a simple cap of royal en from her hand. It has been Queen Elizabeth that she was ast sovereign of England to whom

endeavoring to bring about the

stall of this great republic and de-

America a kingdom, relates the

s treasonable persons are work-

ta systematic way to accomplish

empire in America.

1849, of Charles II.,

RINCE WILL BE PRESENT.

lart of England, "legitimate

red the men of 1776.

orical documents all prove colonies claimed to have been

ient of Great Britain, but at

and America

ago American.

On earth the first, in heaven the sec-

The finest mausoleum in the world was built to the memory of a woman. I allude to the famous and magnificent Taj Mahal in Agra, India, known as the Crown Lady's tomb, begun in 1040 by the emperor, Shah Jehan, as a tomb for his favorite queen. Allmand Banu, called the chosen of the palace, or the pride of the palace. The great gateway to this wonderful structure is composed of red warderens. of red sandstone inlaid with ornaments and inscriptions from the Koran on white marble. The oriental style of architecture prevails. Ane of the wings the wreaths, scrolls and frets form the

mose exquisite designs ever adopted in , any architecture, making of it a poem in marble and the grandest of sepul-chers. The contrast of the red sandstone with the white marble produces a rose-colored atmosphere that is as effective as moonlight. In the garden are twenty-three fountains. All angles and inner facings are lightened and softened by decorative spiendor of preclous stones inlaid in rare designs. Of its gardens, its avenues of cypress trees, its minarets, the song of birds, the odors of lemon trees, poets have sung and historians and travelers written, and the half has not been told of this fair monument building to the mem-ory of a much loved woman and queen. The Taj was repaired before the Prince of Wales visited India, that he

cost could never be approximated.

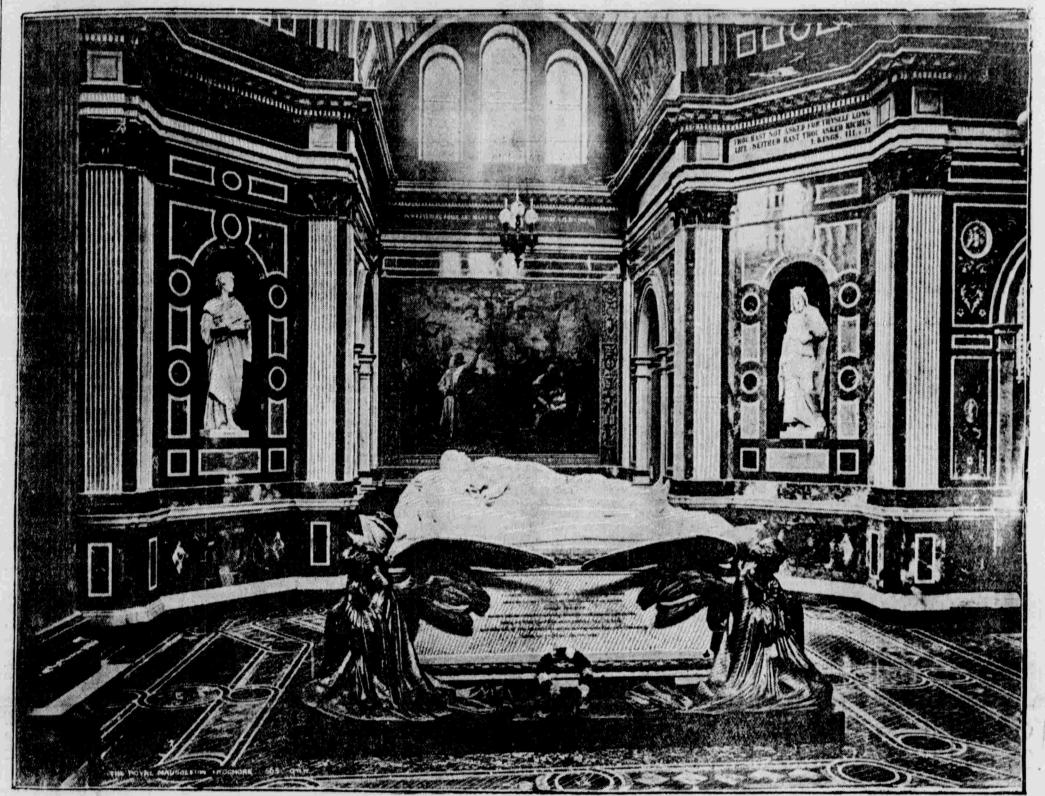
Another queen for whom a magnificent sepulcher was prepared was Zo-beide, the favorite wife of Harun al Raschid, Khalif of Bagdad, and which still exists in picturesque ruins, a diversion for the curious. This singular fact has a peculiar charm for those who delve into the mysteries of the past. The queen had a great fondness for the odor of musk, and the king commanded the favorite perfume should be used in the cement which joined the masonry of the tomb. eleven centuries have passed the subtle odor the queen loved still permeates the atmosphere in delicate waves of remembrance, although the brain that reasoned and the heart that loved have turned to impalpable dust beneath.

ENGLAND'S NEW RULER.

Englishmen Declare That He is a Popular Leader and

In spite of all the doubts and questionings af a gossiping public, in spite of the many assertions to the contrary, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, has admirably performed his offices as helr

GUARDING THE QUEEN'S BODY.



Devoted to her army during her long life, Queen Victoria was buried with all the pomp and ceremonial of military observance. Now that she rests in her tomb, her body is guarded night and day by armed soldiers who keep faithful watch at their dead sovereign's side.

## WANTS A KING TO RULE US.

Society in America Which Aims to Turn the Republic Into a Monarchy-Aryan Order of St. George Has an Heir to the Throne of America - Remarkable Organization and Its Emsational Purposes.

an announcement and an announcement and an announcement kredble as it may seem, there is a s of Americans who not only bein royal rule, but who are stead-

the same time entirely loyal to the common sovereign; that on these prin-ciples the people of England could not have had the right to depose the sov-

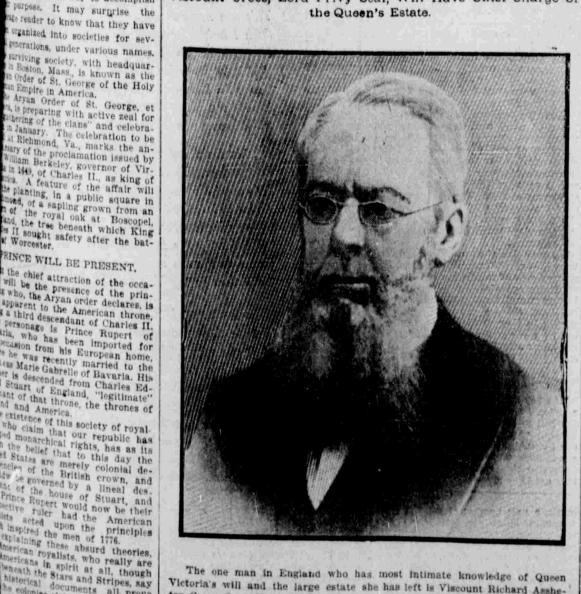
king of America. The royalists assert that it was doubtless only religious prejudices which led the colonies to ac-quiesce in this invasion of their liberties by the British parliament, and to fail at the time of the Declaration of Independence to summon the American royal family, to which we as a peo-ple, never to this day have disclamed allegiance, to preside over the destines of the united commonwealth then finally established by a federation of the colonies, of each of which Charles II was then legally the head.

CLAIM IT IS PATRIOTISM.

The vicomte de Frousac, a rabid royalist, asks: "Is it unpatriotic in an American to be a royalist?" And ar-"It is answered here to the satisfaction of the royalists, and these royalists who have thought about and ereign of America; so when James II studied the matter are imbued with the

ACCOMPANION CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR

THE EXECUTOR OF VICTORIA'S WILL. Viscount Cross, Lord Privy Seal, Will Have Chief Charge of



The one man in England who has most intimate knowledge of Queen Victoria's will and the large estate she has left is Viscount Richard Assheton Cross, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., P. C., D. C. H., LL. D., F. R. S., D. L., J. P., the distinguished lawyer. The will was prepared by him and he will have chief charge of the work of carrying its provisions into effect.

and could not advocate the claims of McKinley or Bryan or any of that ilk so long as there is a legitimate royal dynasty of which the country may be proud, and which, relying on the entire people, is superior to the claims of confctions and their vulgar demagogues."

As facts in support of their pretensions the American royalists urge that in 1778, according to Washington Irv-ing, Sir Walter Scott declared that a letter had been received by Prince Charles Edward Stuart from members of the continental congress of America, offering that if the prince would come to America a majority of the congress, the colonial families of distinction, and the leading people would support his right to the crown in America against the claims of the usurping dynasty represented by George III, allegiance to whom the united colonies were prepar-

Prince Charles Edward could not avail himself of the opportunity, but the offer and the sentiment laid the foundation of the royalist party America and, with the claims of the house of Stuart represented now in the Stuart-Modena dynasty by Queen Mary of Bavaria, gives a candidate for a throne at which Americans may pros-

ing to throw off.

trate themselves. These royalists further contend that without royalty for a motive the kings of France and Spain would not have nosisted in establishing the indepen-dence of the United States. It was their expectation that Stuart would sit on a throne as emperor of the con-deferation of North America. The order of Cincinnatus, established at the court of France with the king as grand master, was extended to America and George Washington appointed president general of this country for the purpose of setting up a military aris-toeracy among the officers of the American army and their allies of France, Spain and other friendly na-

The king of France went further and actually created the title of marquis York, and bestowed it upon Michel de Lothinlere for diplomatic services.

UN-AMERICANISM IS SHOWN. The un-Americanism of the royalists on this side of the Atlantic is shown by this recent assertion by one of their

'It is sad to observe, however, that lack of faith which snimated the principal leader of that time. Washington, at the demand of the republican demarogues who now had a majority in Congress, was ordered at Annapolis to Surrender his command of the army. In vain General Millen, in the name of the officers, implored him no to abandon them and leave them to the malicious vengeance of the republicans in Congress. But Washington had his eye on the presidency offered him in exchange, forsook his comrades in arms, and broke his faith with the kings of France and Spain and the old colonial families who had supported the cause

for a royal issue. The continental congress took radio cal measures to stamp out the royalist tendencies and succeeded in part, but Colonel John Connelly, then living at Detroit, in 1785 organized the remain-ing sympathizers with the house of Stuart into the Order of the Yellow Rose of the Empire of America, with the purpose of founding in Louisiana

would extend over all America. The Aryan order publishes an official magazine in Boston. This magazine ranks George Washington as a traitor and our present national allegiance as mere sentiment based on fraudulent principles. Its subscribers are found principally along the Atlantic coast,

but a nourishing clientage exists in URGE ROYAL UNION.

At the approaching celebration the royalists will issue the following call: "To all the colonial societies, the ancient American organizations and the British, German, Italian and Austrian societies in the United States. Let us unite on a program of a royalist party under candidacy of the Bavarian Prince Rupert, so that the country may be free from party turmoils and the people be protected by an establish-ed, independent and all-representing menarchy, so that they may enjoy their individual rights and the fruit of their labors in peace and tranquility; so that they may have an honest government, with a princely family of whom they may not be ashamed at the head of this mighty confederation of

How many new centuries will be ushered in before the dreams of these roy-

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.



At the funeral of Queen Victoria, Prince Henry, of Prussia, and Admiral Seckendorff, with the battleship Baden and the coast defense ship Hagen, of-ficially represented Germany. The emperor and his son, the Crown Prince, attended the funeral as relations of the

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Created Prince of Wales and Earl of

Chester Dec. 4, 1841, when he was just a month old, he assumed not long after the duties as well as the dignities of his rank. Before he was out of kilts he was opening orphan asylums and hospitals, and he has been at it ever since, It may not seem at first glance to be an important service for a prince to render his people, but it was not a chosen service and there is no reason to believe. that the Prince of Wales has found fifty years of corner-stone laying a continual round of pleasure. That he always performed happily any such service which was asked of him, that nothing was too much trouble nor too great an annoyance if the people asked it, and above all that he made friends with the people wherever he went, is sufficient proof of the manner in which he fulfilled these offices. Wherever he goes on such an errand he delights the people with the air of perfect equality and good fellowship with which he greets them. He has the manner of being friends with everyone and is never too hurried to pay a graceful compliment when the opportunity offers, even to the humblest of his subjects.

forgets a face which he has once seen, and never the name of a person who faculties have given him the reputation | turning he visited Wales, where he was of being the most popular prince in the world, and it is stated as fact that he

been known as "the delectable duchy."

A reason for this title is apparent when From time immemorial Cornwall has we learn that the Prince of Wales receives \$300,000 a year, the revenues of the duchy of Cornwall.

Among the prince's other titles are Duke of Rothesay, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince of Saxony, Earl of

grannamannamannamannamannamannamannaman ag Albert Edward, fewer than is usual in the case of royal persons.

In infancy the prince was secluded as much as possible from the public in order not to excite his vanity. He owed his first training to Lady Lytteiton, Mrs. Gladstone's sister, who was his governess until he was 6 years of age. Then the question of educating the future king became a very serious one, Numerous hishops were consulted and they all said that it should be truly English and truly moral, which things they regarded as equivalent. Finally Henry Birch, who had been captain of Eton, was chosen as tutor.

On Nov. 9, 1855, the prince attained his 18th year and became legally heir to the crown. The queen wrote him a from parental control, and he was so touched by its perusal that he brought it to Gen. Wellesley with tears in his says the famous diarist, "one of the most admirable letters that was ever penned," On the same day he became a colonel in the army and received the Order of the Garter, while Col. Bruce became his governor. Exactly a month after his birthday the prince started on a continental tour, traveling more or less incognito as Baron Renfrew. He was accompanied by Mr. Tarver, who had just been appointed his chaplain and director of studies,

In 1860 the prince started upon a tour of America, during which he visited anada and the United States. Of his travels through this country one of his biographers writes:

"After staying a few days in Philadelphia he started for New York. where he received a splendid welcome from Father Knickerbocker, being met through Broadway to the Fifth Avenue hotel. Half a million spectators saw him arrive, and so great was the anxiety to see Queen Victoria's eldest son structure in New York large enough to contain those who thought that they had-and who no doubt had-a right to neet the Prince of Wales at a so function.

"At last a building was found capable of containing 6,000 people, but, looking to the question of 'crinolines and comfort,' it was reluctantly decided that not more than 3,000 cards of invitation admitting to the ball and to the supper to follow should be sent out. Fortunately, most of the 3,000 guests were important people, and, therefore, too old to dance. They represented in both senses of the word the solid element in New York society, for as they crowded round the prince the floor gave way, and it is a wonder that no serious accident took place. This splendid entertainment, which took place in the old Academy of Music, is still remembered by many elderly Americans. The prince showed his tact and good taste by frequently changing his partner. For the supper a special service of china and glass had been manufactured, the prince's motto, 'Ich Dien,' being em-

blazoned on every piece," He also visited Chicago and although the city was but a few years his senior was bravely entertained. He traveled under the title of Baron Renfrew, one of his many titles, and there was an effort at disguise, indeed, that would have been impossible, since every man, woman and child on this side of the water was waiting at boat landing or railway station to greet the distin-

guished party. In 1861 the prince became an undergraduate at Trinity college, Cambridge, and the next few years of his life were spent in study and travel. His father, the prince consort, who was his de-voted friend and companion, had companion. planned for him a rigid course of study and had he lived the career of the Prince of Wales might have had a dif-

ferent writing. On Feb. 5, 1863, the prince was married to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, who has since become the most popular woman of England. There was great rejoicing over the marriage, both among the English and the Danes, Lord Tennyson, then poet laureate, presented the feeling which prevailed throughout England in the graceful verses which close:

Saxon and Norman and Dane are we, Danes are we all in our fealty to thee, Alexandra.

Upon this occasion parliament voted \$200,000 a year for the prince and \$50,000 a year for the princess. Enough had been saved from the prince's early income to purchase the fine country es-tate of Sandringham, in Norfolk, which has always been the most private resi-

dence of the prince and princess. In 1865 the prince made his first offi-To a charming manner is added a re-markable gis of memory. He seldom Dublin, in which he had taken the greatest interest. In 1868, when he vis-ited Ireland for the second time, he excited the wonder of the people by travmet by a small army of aged Welsh women, who lined up, two deep, on either side of the road, all wearing the has more friends than any living person.

From the moment the Prince of Wales was born in Buckingham palace Nov. 9, 1841, he was Duke of Cornwall.

From time improved a Cornwall. their journey through India and Turspent \$200,000 in presents for those

whom he met en route, During the following years of the life of the Prince of Wales there was very ttle time spent in travel and a considerable time spent in the pursuance of various public duties, such, for instance, as the laying of seventy-three Chester, Earl of Carrick, Earl of Dublin, Baron Renfrew and Lord of the Isles, His only Christian names are