

## THE DEAD VICTORIA, QUEEN AND EMPRESS.

Sketch of a Beloved Sovereign  
by George Alfred Townsend.

THE WORLD'S PROGRESS BEING  
A REIGN OF MORE THAN  
FIFTY YEARS.

A Ruler Who Survived Every Con-  
temporary of Her Coronation.  
Her Gentle Domestic Nature.  
The Reign Essentially One  
of Peace—Summary  
of Its Events.

In the pleasant month of May, its 25th day 1919 Victoria was born and christened Alexandrina Victoria. After the fashion of princesses she was born almost in the presence of the Dukes of Wellington and Sussex, the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London, the Marquis of Cambridge, Mr. Cairnes, Earl Rivers and another.

Her father, the Duke of Kent, went for 30 years to the house of his father, George III. He had been a reigning duke for 15 months previously the only child of George IV. In childhood, her mother never living, other brothers of that prodigious royal offspring, having wasted their youth with mistresses. For the purpose of begetting an heir Kent selected a bride already a widow and easily a mother of children by her old first husband, the Prince of Leiningen, 28 years her senior.

She was 31 and in 9 months and 11 days after the second marriage ceremony—Kent exposed her also in Germany—this sister of Leopold, the widowed prince consort, bore a third child, Victoria.

Two other brothers of Kent married the same woman merely to have heirs and keep the crown. Clarence's wife had two children who took precedence of Victoria, but they soon died. There was said to be a stain in the Georgian family.

But the Coburgs, raised poor and plain, worked steadily for the thrones else vacated by the families of wild, rich princes. Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, thus losing his heir, gave his sister to Kent and married his child Victoria to his nephew Albert, and himself received the throne of the Belgians. Persons curious to know the private life of Leopold, the William the Norman of the present princely race of England, can read the life of his mistress-wife, Katharine Bauer.



QUEEN VICTORIA.

Victoria was thus the grandchild of George III, who was the son of the Prince of Wales, but not of any king. George III died Jan. 29, 1820, when Victoria was 8 months old, and before that date Victoria's father died, so that she had no memory of Kent. She had been previously christened in Kensington palace, London, where she was born, and her German mother's name was also Victoria.

Kent had married bonded for his debts, and the widow was dependent on her brother Leopold and her brothers-in-law George and Clarence, two unprincipled men. In 1830 George IV died after having endeavored to marry Victoria's respectable mother and force the royal child into the corrupt precincts of his court, where he had at the same time three wives.

About three months after the birth of Victoria her future husband was born. "Albert is teasing like his little cousin," wrote the keen old matchmaker, Widow Coburg, "the little fellow is the pendant to his pretty cousin."

At nine years old Victoria's half sister was married. Clarence had become king under the title of William IV and lived till Victoria was 18 years old. This man was a naval officer and had been in New York city during the Revolution and was the friend of both Benedict Arnold and Lord Nelson. He was neither better nor worse than the sudden offspring of George III and having had a large family by an actress, Mrs. Jordan, he turned her adrift to starve after he became king and married, hopeful of a legitimate heir, with a German princess. As he was 65 years old, however, legitimate children did not materialize, and his best friend made no free with his palace that Victoria's mother withheld her child from such society.

One day when the slender girl of 14 was taking a stated dinner with her mother and her future husband, Albert, at Windsor palace, the ugly, amiable Queen Adelaide toasted her drunken husband, who thereupon broke into a tirade on the Duke of Kent. "The Princess Victoria shall appear at my court," he cried. "It is her duty to do so." Victoria burst into tears, but not so her sister and her mother, who knew that if she watched the old man long enough his cherry brandy would set them free.

Prince Albert was not surprised. His own mother had separated from his father when he was 4 years old, and Albert had hardly ever seen her afterward till she died in his twelfth year. He

noted that Victoria was rather disappointed in him. The next year the king died, his surviving brother became king of Hanover, and Victoria was the virgin queen of England. This news was announced to her at 3 o'clock in the morning by a messenger from Windsor. She received it in loose hair and a shawl thrown over her nightdress and only slipped upon her feet.

Kept poor, she had preserved her mind, morals and habits to a date when profusion could not spoil her. She had been brought up wholly in the German style, and when the ecclesiastics, cabinet, etc., came to swear allegiance to her the same day she hardly knew their faces. Chiefly had she been taught system, economy and prudence, the very things our American parvenues think to be unnecessary in a queen. Her two remaining uncles knelt before her. They had hated her.

June 21, the day afterward, she was proclaimed queen from St. James palace, where she appeared dressed in black, in shock bands of brown hair. Lord Melbourne, the prime minister, proclaimed her to the crowd at the coronation. That noon she presided at a privy council, past 18 years old, at the age for love and domesticity. Albert wrote to her from the University of Bonn:

"My dearest cousin, you are queen of the mightiest land in Europe. May I pray you to think likewise sometimes of your cousins in Bonn?"

After King William's funeral Victoria opened parliament in the house of lords amid splendor unequalled of peers and parvenues. She wore a white satin robe, a tiara of diamonds on her head, a necklace and a stomach of brilliant and the ribbon of the Garter across her shoulder. A mantle of crimson velvet was placed upon her shoulders. No queen had been known of her independent conditions since Queen Anne. Her fine education was a revelation to the British aristocracy. Charles Sumner was there and said, "She performed beautifully."

Her predecessor, William, hated the Jews. She made one of them, Sir Moses Montefiore, a knight the first time she visited the city—the first Jew sheriff. A Jew in time made her "empress of India." Disraeli entered the house of commons at 32 the year the queen became sovereign. He was then an advanced Liberal.

A new throne in Buckingham palace was built for the young woman queen, who was said to resemble the youthful George III. "Cousin Victoria is said to have shown astonishing self possession," wrote Albert to his father. The newspapers, with a brutality peculiarly English, were attacking the poor mother as a "foreigner."

The astute King Leopold sent Albert off to the south of Europe and held an uncle's council with his niece at Windsor. Albert sent roses from the Alps, a bit of Voltaire's writing, etc., things the widowed queen—his treasures, and there was a "tact" understanding that she was to take Albert when she wanted to, but English fashions were numerous and savage, and Leopold knew them too well. The cynics called her "all but a baby."

Hard times afflicted England. The voice of O'Connell rolled through parliament saying, "If necessary, I can get 500,000 brave Irishmen to defend the life, the honor and the person of this beloved young lady who fills the throne."

She was small and delicate, of hair nearly flaxen and a rose bloom. She hastened to pay her father's debts and gave his creditors presents of plate. Thus her mother knew for the first time since her second marriage the blessings of independence and honor. Albert's stepmother—his father consoled himself again—did not go with her husband to the coronation June 28, 1838, when Victoria had a new crown containing all the old royal jewels. Her mother preceded her, and the queen was drawn to the abbey by eight cream colored horses. She sat in Edward the Confessor's chair upon the Scottish "Stone of Scone," where may have been crowned her ancestor, Bruce. She also was descended from William the Norman. Her descent backward is through her mother to the Elector of Saxony, who protects Martin Luther; through her father, to the Countess Palatine at Heidelberg, William the Silent, the sister of Henry VIII, the queen of Scots, Owen Tudor and Shakespeare's Princess Katharine of France.

Victoria's train was held by eight young princesses, and she wore a crimson velvet robe trimmed with ermine and gold lace. She was unveiled.

After five days of wooing at Windsor the queen told Lord Melbourne she should marry Albert. She had as queen to do the proposing, and she wrote to Leopold: "Heaven's perfection, and I think I have the prospect of great happiness before me. I love him more than I can say." They rode horseback much together. About a month after this the queen announced her engagement to her privy council. Her whole courtship had been only five weeks long. Her consort was to be allowed £30,000 a year. They were married the third day after he returned to England, Feb. 10, 1840, at St. James palace. They spent the honeymoon at Windsor castle. They were first cousins. Victoria the year before had made a rash political mistake in refusing to change two Whig noble ladies, as was the custom at a change of ministry. The rabble called her "the queen who would not let her beles be Peled," in allusion to Sir Robert Peel, who succeeded Lord Melbourne.

Prince Albert took charge of his wife's political temperance from the outset. In April, after the marriage, her mother was moved to a private house. In June the queen's life was attempted in Hyde park by a waiter named Oxford, who was afterward confined in an asylum. Two shots were fired, and her life was attempted several other times. By July Albert was made contingent regent of the realm. Her uncle, Sussex, voted against it from jealousy.

Nov. 21, 1840, 9 months 11 days after the marriage, the princess royal was born at Windsor, long since the second Empress Victoria of Germany.

"I should certainly have liked it if this girl had been a son," wrote Alice. But this girl shut the posterity of a

king of Hanover from the throne—Hanover—that was to be absorbed in Prussia by Victoria's son-in-law.

"Dearest Vicki safe in bed with a little one," wrote the queen's mother, who lived till 1861, the time of the American civil war, or after her daughter had been 21 years a wife.

A boy named Jones was found behind a sofa who had been watching the queen for weeks at a time with that passion for royal secrets the plainer order of English reveal. The little cad had even lain beneath the sofa where the queen and her spouse talked politics and spoooned. Prince Albert petitioned in vain to the Prime Minister Peel to beg him to change the system of the royal flunkies and let him enjoy some privacy in his family.

Nov. 9, 1841, the Prince of Wales was born, the first prince of Wales in 79 years. One John Francis soon after attempted to shoot the queen on two successive days. He was a theater carpen-



VICTORIA WHEN A GIRL.

ter, was sentenced to death, but was transported for life. The day after his sentence was commuted a drug clerk named Bean tried to shoot her with pieces of clay pipe in a pistol. He was whipped and put in jail. In 1849 she was again shot at by an Irish laborer named Hamilton on Constitution hill, but the pistol contained only powder. The next year Lieutenant Pate struck her in the face.

Victoria, visiting Scotland, Holyrood and the castle, told Alison that she was glad she was descended from Mary and had nothing to do with Elizabeth.

April, 1848, was born the Princess Maud or Alice.

In 1849 Victoria went on her yacht to see the king of the French, whose daughter was her step aunt, and staid five days at Chateau d'Eu. She had never been out of England before. Thence they came to Belgium. Nicholas, the czar, paid her a visit. Louis Philippe followed.

In August, 1844, Prince Alfred was born. In 1851 she opened the Crystal palace. In 1855 she purchased Osborne, Isle of Wight, and 2,300 acres.

In 1848 she visited Germany. Helena was born May 25, 1846, and in 1848 the Princess Louise.

Louis Philippe, an exile, died at Claremont, England, in 1849.

In 1853 was born Prince Leopold, just before the Crimean war. Louis Napoleon and Eugenie visited her.

Beatrice was born 1857. Prince Albert died Saturday night, Dec. 14, 1861, at the age of only 42. No wonder the widow felt the loss of her spouse at that young, manly age and was long inconsolable. He died of fever from cold and said to his daughter Alice, "Your mother cannot bear to hear me speak of it yet." Only a year previously her mother's death made her say, "I—I, wretched child, have lost the mother I so tenderly loved, from whom for these 41 years I had never been parted except for a few weeks."

"Tis your own little wife," she said to the dying Albert. He said he heard the birds singing outside the windows at Windsor, and with his fevered breath he kissed her, thinking of Germany. He had his daughter play him German airs in his last days. Victoria's stepbrother, the Duke of Leiningen, was with Albert when he died.

The queen mourned long, and some thought her mind would be affected. The insensate London tradesmen shrieked, "Be done with your hiding away and come and get us." Albert, like Handel, the musician before him, knew the difference between German love of art and knowledge for their own sake and English mining for knowledge as a means of wealth. He had written before his marriage of England:

"These people cannot understand the profound genius of our German literature, and hence their undervaluing of it." He taught the queen to love scenery and said that the heavy London atmosphere always weighed him down.

Victoria built a mausoleum at Frogmore for Albert's remains, and a grand monument—the most elaborate in Europe—is erected to that prince consort in Hyde park gardens. "I have had God's teaching," said the widow, "and learned to bear all he lays upon me."

She gave renewed attention to the public business from a desire to carry out the training her husband had given her.

The queen indulged a species of spiritualism very long, believing that her husband's spirit was with her. She could only look down upon the marriage of the Prince of Wales and Alexandra two years afterward in St. George's chapel. This occurred March 10, 1863. The author of this paper saw the Princess of Wales enter London by her affianced spouse, and 28 years afterward enjoyed the possession of a box at the Wild West show next to the prince, princess, the now deceased son and three of the girls, of whom Maude was married within two months.

It was five years after Prince Albert's death before the queen resumed the throne in public.

German conscientiousness, German system, German household art and family devotion had made of the daughter of the Duke of Kent a being as unlike him as Cordelia was unlike the raging



## A RECORD-BREAKING HAT SALE

A Sale Which Practically Involves Our Entire Famous Hat Stock

BY WAY OF EXPLANATION—We have, in arranging for this sale, taken all broken lines and all short lots as well as all odds and ends in men's and boys Hats, and have sorted them in five great lots at prices showing a true reduction of one-half in nearly every case.

THE END JUSTIFIES THE MEANS.—In making this wonderful sacrifice on truly worthy merchandise we feel justified, for the reason that it is a part of our business policy to dispose of every particle of one season's goods before entering upon another season, thus enabling us at all times to show none but fresh goods. This is why people, when buying goods from us, know and feel satisfied that they are getting correct and up-to-date merchandise.

NOT A SMALL SELECTION.—Over 2,500 hats will be disposed of in this sale. They are of all styles and shapes which were the recognized correct things for fall and winter 1900 and vary in true value from 75c to \$3.50, the sale price on which shows in nearly every instance a clean saving of fully one-half.

IN CONCLUSION we can only urge upon you the necessity of prompt action on your part in securing your share of these most liberal hat bargains. Come yourself and tell your friends. ORDERING BY MAIL IS A SUCCESS. TRY IT.

### LOT 1

Men's \$3.00 and \$3.50 Hats at 1.49

In this important lot there are over 500 new and up-to-date Men's Soft Hats in Fedora, Pasha, Railroad, and full shape styles. They represent absolutely the pure cream of our fine last fall's stock of Men's Soft Hats. We submit to this terrible loss for no other reason than that we will not allow ourselves to carry goods from one season to another. Remember you get in this line regular \$3.00 and \$3.50 HATS at...

\$1.49

### Lot 3

Men's \$1.50 & \$1.75 Hats at 75c

This line is important, for the showing of goods under this head are fine. Elegant, new shaped Fedoras, Crushers and the like. All colors, all sizes; worth as we sell them, \$1.50 and \$1.75. Worth as other people sell them, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

SALE PRICE 65c

Special Assortment of  
MEN'S STIFF HATS  
at 98c

### Lot 4

Men's \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 Hats at 59c

In this lot there is a trifle over 600 Hats. They are last fall's new crisp styles, and may be had in all the various shapes that soft hats are usually made in, also in any shape that is recognized as good. Some of these hats sold as high as \$1.50, while the greater part are our \$1.00 and \$1.25 grade.

SALE PRICE 59c

### LOT 2

MEN'S \$2.00 AND \$2.50 HATS AT --- 98c

This lot represents the short lots and broken sizes of our regular line of Men's \$2.00 and \$2.50 Soft Hats. You may from this lot select a hat to your liking and have the full knowledge that you are owning it for less money than the raw material cost the manufacturer. They come in full shape, Fedora, Railroad and Pasha styles, and may be had in colors Black, Brown and Pearl. These hats will go fast and we advise prompt action on your part if you desire to participate in the glorious saving we make possible for you. Sale price...

98c

### Lot 5

Men's 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 Hats at 43c

In this line we call your special attention to the \$1.00 and \$1.50 hats, and we wish to explain why they are in this line. We have selected all such as show hard usage in stock and all that have been used for window display and bunch them with our regular line of 75c goods, which we predict will make this line particularly attractive.

SALE PRICE ONLY 43c

### SPECIAL LINE

Of odds and ends of Men's Soft Hats that sold at 50c and 75c, go at 25c

### SPECIAL LINE

Of boys' Soft Hats that sold at 50c and 75c, go at 25c

All of our \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 STIFF HATS go at \$2.40

## ARMSTRONG CLOTHING CO.

The Big Mail Order House

Lincoln, Nebraska.

Learn. The spirits of Goethe, Schiller and Mendelssohn have for 55 years been ruling England.

Ten years after her father's death the Princess Louise married the Marquis of Lorne. Two Scotchmen and several Germans are the queen's sons-in-law. Helena married Prince Christian of Sleswick-Holstein in the mourning period.

Prince Albert resisted the insidious persuasions of Napoleon III to take part in the dismemberment of the United States. The wise investment the German people made in American war bonds assisted them to maintain the armies which beat Austria and France. Englishmen of as much hypocrisy and as little decency as Carlyle said of the United States, "It is a dirty chimney; let it burn itself out." The queen sent a message in 1866 to the president upon the completion of the Atlantic cable, consoled Mrs. Lincoln upon her husband's death and entertained the son of Lincoln, General Grant and the son of Harrison. Six times had this good woman been shot at and once struck in that brutal country—struck by an officer of hussars. Not an insult was ever offered her in Ireland or in any other country.

Her learned and letters loving husband, in his effort to improve the civilization of England, was frequently hounded by public speakers, press and people. They laid upon him the Crimean war, which was due to that jockey, Palmerston, the man whom Mr. Buchanan congratulated upon the strong likeness of his stepchildren to him.

After the queen had received the sultan and the shah in England the king of Abyssinia desired to marry her. He was killed in 1868 or took his own life, and Stanley, one of our American war correspondents, sent the queen the first news of the death of her dusky lover.

In beating the Zulus the son of Eugene and Napoleon was ignominiously speared to death by a Zulu, suggesting the similar fate Maximilian was fared to in Mexico by that dynasty of filibusters. Victoria's daughters-in-law were respectively a Dane, a Russian and two Germans.

(Continued Next Week.)

USE DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP at once, if your child has croup or bronchitis. Waste no time; delay may be dangerous. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures at once. It is a safe and infallible remedy. All druggists sell it for 25 cents.

### WAR TAX WILL STAND

When the question of water storage was mooted in the house of representatives last week it was suddenly developed by certain republican leaders that the Philadelphia platform was

made up of major and minor issues, the latter simply acting as grace notes. The harmony of the document, say these gentlemen, is complete without the grace notes.

Late advices from Washington discover the presence of another minor plank in the Philadelphia pronouncement which proved a "good enough Morgan" for 1890. The plank referred to reads as follows:

"The Dingley act, amended to provide sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war, has so well performed its work that it has been possible to reduce the war debt in the sum of \$40,000,000."

This naturally implies a corresponding cut in taxation, for the taxes are cut, the saving referred to is simply no saving at all. President McKinley seconded the plank quoted by recommending to congress, in his message of December last, a material reduction of the war schedule.

But all this, it now appears, was mere "promise to the ear." We have the authority of such conservative journals as the New York Times and the Philadelphia Ledger for stating that there will be no reduction of war taxes so far as this congress is concerned, because the republican leaders of the senate are unable to agree as to where the reduction shall be placed, and rather than disappoint many in their own party ranks they propose to disappoint the people at large, regardless of party.

The war reduction bill passed the house of representatives prior to the holidays, in rather promising shape, with some popular features. It was referred in the senate to the finance committee, and that august body has kept it in cold storage ever since. A member of the committee recently stated that it was his impression, from hints offered for his use, "that when required to choose between a bill that took off \$30,000,000 or nothing, the finance committee decided that it should be nothing. Then the pressure of beer men and other interests to be taken care of by the senate has made it difficult to report the bill as passed by the house."

That the bill should be passed at this session is no longer regarded as necessary by administration leaders. The word "optional" ornaments the covering of the pigeon-hole in which it reposes.

The war taxes of 1898 will exist on the statute books in 1902, four years after the treaty of Paris put an end to the 100-day excursion against the Spanish Dons. Necessity urged the special schedule and led the public to accept it without complaint. It remains in full force for another reason—because the party leaders in the senate are unable to decide between the claims of the brewers and those of the patent medicine interests, seeing that each chipped in liberally last summer

for four years more of prosperity—and high taxes. One by one the planks of the Philadelphia platform are passing from the major to the minor key.

It is now a safe guess that the life of the present war taxes—vexatious and burdensome as they are—will be equal in length to the reign of the republican party. The appetite for subsidies will grow with the subsidies themselves, and while these continue the treasury at Washington will need all the money it can grab from the millions who toil and the thousands who must plan to make both ends meet. Letting go of taxation was never a republican weakness.—Denver News.

### To Cure Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

### Puissant Teddy

Nimrod was a mighty hunter before the Lord, and Omar Khayyam sings the prowess of Bahram, that great hunter; but seldom in modern or ancient times has there been so puissant a follower of the chase as "Teddy." Grover Cleveland shoots ducks. Ben Harrison goes after quail and rabbits with a shotgun. But the Colonel would as soon buckle on his accoutrements and seek the wily tom-tit as to meddle with such small deer.

The lion, the king of beasts, with roar like distant thunder, and the ponderous and panting grizzly are his prey. "Bismillah! It is well.—See accounts of his mighty works in the press."

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

The Venezuela government seems to be having trouble with the American asphalt company. It appears the company demands more than they bar-

gained for or paid for and the natives are standing up for their rights. Anything for an excuse and McKinley will send our navy and army down there and take them in. It appears there is natural asphalt, in large quantities, down there and some Yankee has bought it, for a little or nothing, and both sides give their interpretation of the bargain. More expansion will rule.

### California Orchard to Trade

Two 20-acre orchards in Sacramento Valley where no irrigation is needed, clear and just beginning to bear, to trade for farm land in Nebraska. Real bargain. Address Fruit Farm, Nebraska Independent, Lincoln, Neb. Give full description, title and price of property offered.

**TURKISH LOST MANHOOD CAPSULES**—A POSITIVE guarantee always given with every \$5 order, that they will do just what we claim in curing sexual weakness, nervousness, and any and all weaknesses arising from early abuse. Our medicine will make you happy. 6 boxes for \$5 will cure any case, no matter how long standing. Single boxes \$1. Sent free of charge in plain wrappers. If not thoroughly convinced as to your condition send for symptom blank before ordering. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address: HAHN'S PHARMACY, 1505 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb. Sold by B. O. Kostka, Lincoln, Neb.

### LINCOLN BROADCAST SEEDER SPECIAL PRICE, \$8.75.

Can be attached to any wheeled vehicle. Sows a wide cast equal on both sides of the wagon. Either side can be shut off when desired. Sows one acre for every 4 mile traveled. The "cast" is under perfect control of the operator; can be made any width desired, or diagonally to the right or left of directly behind the wagon. It will sow perfectly any quantity to the acre of all kinds of grain, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, etc., or grass seeds, clover, millet, timothy, Hungarian, etc. It will also sow flax seed, hemp seed, peas, corn and fertilizers in fact anything which requires broadcasting, in a most satisfactory manner. Write for full particulars. FARMERS SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, 128-130-132 N. 13th St., Lincoln, Neb. Mention The Independent