

VICTORIA IS SICK

Strain of the Past Year Injured Her Health.

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM OSBORNE

The News Caused a Shock in London—No Change in the Arrangements for the Queen's Visit to the South of France.

OSBORNE, Isle of Wight, Jan. 18.—The following official announcement regarding the Queen's health has been made: "The Queen during the past year has had a great strain upon her powers, which has rather told upon her nervous system. It has, therefore, been thought advisable by Her Majesty's physicians that Her Majesty should be kept perfectly quiet in the house and should abstain from transacting business. The Queen has not lately been in her usual health, and is unable for the present to take her customary drives."

News Caused a Shock.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Alarming rumors were circulated today to the effect that Queen Victoria is seriously ill and that her family had been summoned to Osborne. The Prince of Wales is now at Marlborough House, where no news has been received indicating that Her Majesty is not enjoying her usual health. The Duke of York went to Sandringham this afternoon.

In spite of denials from Osborne and Marlborough, rumors about the Queen's illness have alarmed the public and adversely affected the Stock Exchange. According to early Coves telegrams, the Queen was not well yesterday, and had not improved today, but later news from Coves says the Queen had been suffering from insomnia, but was better this evening. Sir Francis Laking, surgeon to Her Majesty, has been called in to consult with Sir James Reid, Her Majesty's resident physician. The Associated Press communicated with Osborne House at 6 o'clock this evening, and the master of the Queen's household, Lord Edward William Pelham-Clinton, replied that he was unable to discuss the matter further, but that a statement on the subject would appear in the "Court Circular" tomorrow. The Associated Press has received assurances from the Foreign Office that there is no reason for apprehension regarding the Queen's health.

Although it is fully understood that there is no cause for alarm beyond what would naturally be felt at the indisposition of any one of the age of the Queen, the official announcement last evening has caused a shock to the country, the effect of which it would be difficult to explain. Her Majesty's absolute freedom from illness during the longest reign in English history has led people to regard her almost as more than mortal, and the mere possibility of having to face the possibility of a regency alone suffices to create unnecessary apprehension.

It is necessary to go back to a date prior to 1897 for a similar situation. Since that time there has never been an interruption in the smooth working of the constitutional machine. No one, not even the Prince of Wales, can act for the Queen without the authority of Parliament, and, as no steps have been taken to summon Parliament, it may be taken for granted that Her Majesty's physicians have only taken measures of precaution, and that she is still able to sign any absolutely imperative documents, though relieved of the worries of routine affairs.

The illness of the Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany, the sudden death of Her Majesty's old friend, Lady Churchill, together with the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg last summer and of Prince Christian Victor subsequently, and the incidents of the war in South Africa, have been great trials to the Queen, but within a week she has received Lord Roberts and sent a message of condolence to the widow of Dr. Creighton, late Lord Bishop of London. It is understood that the arrangements for the Queen's visit to the south of France are proceeding on the lines originally planned, and she is quite likely that rest and abstention from work will enable her to take the journey earlier than was intended.

Comment of the London Papers. LONDON, Jan. 18.—All the morning papers comment upon the unexpected possibilities of the situation, but they do not regard it as alarming. The Daily News says: "We fear it cannot be doubted that Her Majesty's health is precarious, but it seems impossible to believe that she should be ill. We must hope and trust that a short period of repose will restore her strength of body and mind. The fact that the Prince of Wales attended the banquet at Lord Roberts' given by the United Service Club may serve to dispel an alarming view of the case."

The Graphic, commenting upon the Queen's untiring self-sacrifice, says: "We hope it is only a passing ailment and that she will be able to spare herself in the future." The Times, which takes a similar view, remarks that it is only since Tuesday that the Queen has intermitted her drives, and points out that today she attains an age on day greater than that of George III, thus having not only reigned the longest, but also lived the longest, of British sovereigns. Proceeding to dilate upon the immense changes and progress during the Queen's reign, it says: "The unaccompanied manner in which she has won her way into the affections of her people," the Times says: "There cannot be any doubt whatever that the oldest British sovereign is also the best-loved."

Up to midnight no change had been made in any of the plans of the royal family. The chaplain of the Archbishop of Canterbury said the movements of the prisoners had not been affected by any rumors regarding the health of the Queen.

COLONIALS ATTACKED.

Grey's Force Routed Eight Hundred Boers.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—General Kitchener, telegraphing from Pretoria today, says Colonel Grey, with New Zealanders and bushmen, has vigorously attacked the enemy eight miles west of Ventersburg, completely routing 800 Boers. General Kitchener adds details of the insignificant casualties of both forces, and continues: "O'Neill's mobile column was attacked near the Bullfontein, January 17, by a concentration of the enemy, who were driven off with severe loss. Our casualties were 12 wounded and one killed."

The Gazette this evening announces that Major Sir Henry Edward Colville, who recently commanded the Ninth Division of the South African field forces, and later was in command of an infantry brigade at Gibraltair, has been placed on the retired list with pay.

Kruger Not Coming Now. BRUSSELS, Jan. 18.—Fricklehoff, Kruger's grandson, is here from The Hague. He says Kruger has no intention of going to America at present, although pressed

with invitations. He might possibly go later, if he considered the interests of the Transvaal demanded it.

AMERICAN CAPITAL ABROAD.

London Willing It Should Invest in Underground Lines. NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "The details of the purchase of the Baker Street and Waterloo Railway by a syndicate of Chicago and Cleveland capitalists headed by ex-Congressman Johnson are drawn mainly from outsiders who have refused to buy the projected line, and are not trustworthy. The property has evidently been hastily absorbed, and the transactions are not closed. The passage of a second metropolitan transit scheme under the control of American capitalists is regarded with indifference by investors here. The transit problem is so complex and the cost of construction of the various deep-level enterprises is so heavy that the assistance of American engineers and capitalists is welcomed."

While the metropolitan and district railways have been driven by competition to substitute electric traction for steam, it is not yet certain that the operation of electric railways at deep levels is profitable, and that radical changes in the system of hauling trains may be required. The traction systems, both the Central and London & Waterloo and City, may be considered tentative, since the strain upon rolling stock and permanent way is excessive, and the expense of repairs is unusually heavy. English investors are not yet convinced that electric railways are good-paying properties, and are willing to have American capitalists take as large a share of the risks as they like.

Although English public opinion is steadily veering around toward the view taken in America on the Nicaragua Canal question, there is no getting away from the fact that Senator Morgan's proposals are not reliable in this country. The Post admits the value of the interoceanic canal for the commerce of the United States, and thinks that the matter might have been arranged long ago, as foreign countries would readily concede to America a predominant voice in the settlement of the question. This paper, however, which caters especially for the aristocratic classes, finds fault with the American system of dealing with international questions.

Recruiting for the Yeomanry required for service in South Africa has started off actively, and 5000 men will be easily obtained at 5 shillings per diem for any period. This force of good riders and marksmen is precisely what is needed for the fox-hunting now going on in the Dutch territories, but complaint is made by military men that a call for volunteers might have been made a long time ago, and that it will be at least two months before the Yeomanry is recruited, properly bersed and ready to embark for the Cape. Foresight has not been a characteristic trait of the present government in ordering the details of the campaign. Military critics cannot understand why the 20,000 seasoned troops now in India have not been ordered to South Africa to take the places of war-worn and exhausted battalions. An exchange of this kind could easily be effected and would not be expensive. The air is full of criticism that the elections were ordered in good time.

CARLIST AGITATION.

Little Success in Recruiting on the French Frontier.

MADRID, Jan. 18.—The police continue to keep a strict watch over the Carlists, arrivals from the frontier said. Carlist agents are overrunning the contiguous French territory, recruiting among the refugees and Spanish deserters at 2 francs per day, arms and uniforms, with small success. The government claims the Carlist agitation in the northern provinces is unimportant, owing to the precautions taken. In consequence of the introduction into the schools of a Jesuit catechism, in which it is said that the Liberals will be damned, and other books written in the same spirit, the Minister of Education, Senor Garcia, has sent a circular to the rectors of the universities enjoining them to prevent the propaganda against the present regime and constitution. Several bishops have protested against the circular as being contrary to the concordat.

Masses in French Parliament.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—In the Chamber of Deputies M. De Jeune, Socialist and a workman, moved the prohibition of the celebration of masses on the occasion of the opening of Parliament. The Minister of Justice, M. Meunier, opposed the motion, pointing out that the ceremony announced by the Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Richard, for the next day, was not illegal. The chamber, by a vote of 317 to 15, shelved the motion.

The Row in Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 18.—The Crown Prince has just returned from Copenhagen County Prison without overcoming the latter's opposition in the King's tax reform bill. The Crown Prince wrote to Berlingwke Tidens, the government newspaper, that he was not satisfied with the result of his visit, and today's meeting was taken to have a social rather than political significance.

Russian Students Banned.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—One hundred Russian students who were arrested at Kielce for engaging in political agitation, have been ordered expelled to the coast of the Baltic, where they will do military service. The same fate awaits scores of students throughout the country. Disturbances are anticipated.

International Polo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—An international polo tournament is soon to be held in the vicinity of this city. Four of the best players of England, composing the famous Hurlingham team, are here now. On their way across the continent they bought ten polo ponies at Austin, Texas, and the mounts have been entered at Burlingame where they will be trained for the proposed games. The team is composed of Walter McCroery, Lawrence J. Greary, Charles Menges and R. Mackie. In addition to these there will be a number of the crack players of the Eastern states. Foremost among them will be George Gould, who will bring a carload of ponies. Visiting polo men who are unable to bring their own mounts across the continent will be furnished with ponies by the local polo and hunt clubs.

Mid-Winter Carnival at El Paso.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 18.—The crowning of Miss Claire Kelly as Queen of the El Paso Mid-Winter Carnival was one of the most important incidents of the Southwestern border. Mrs. Governor McCall and presented with a jeweled badge as a souvenir. As a compliment to the Queen, who is a Colorado girl, the Governor entertained her and her court as his guests at the bull fight in Juarez, Mexico, in the afternoon.

Country Bank Help Up.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 18.—A dispatch reached here tonight giving meager particulars of the holding-up of the Bank of Bristow, I. T., by outlaws, and stating that the president of the bank was shot five times and mortally wounded. The robbers got away with the bank's cash, but a posse in hot pursuit. Bristow is a small town in Indian Territory, east of Guthrie.

For a Cold in the Head, Lavative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

AN EXPERT ON FIGHTING

INSOLENT WEST POINT CADET REBUKED BY GENERAL DICK.

The Congressional Committee Will Probably Finish Its Investigation at the Academy Today.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The Congressional committee will probably finish the investigation at the military academy tomorrow. Cadet A. J. Lynch, of New York, was thoroughly examined today by the committee, as he is looked upon as the authority on fighting at the academy. When General Dick began to question him he became argumentative and shook his finger at the chairman several times when parrying some of the General's most reproaches. At times he leaned across the table which separated him from the chairman's table, while he spoke in an insolent manner to the General. He upheld the West Point fighting code and declared he would fight any man of his size and weight, and said that anyone who would not do likewise was not fit to join the Army. General Dick exhibited a good deal of forbearance, but finally gave up his questioning in unconcealed disgust, after he had given the "fistic expert" a sound piece of advice.

For the first time during the investigation it was shown today that there are cadets in the first class, who, from the time they came here as "plebes," have been opposed to hazing and fighting. Cadet Francis W. Clarke, of Illinois, testified to this end, and said that these practices should be abolished. He was commended by Mr. Briggs, who said that Clarke was a credit to the academy. Cadet Douglas MacArthur, who yesterday strenuously denied that he had convictions or hysterics on the occasion of his being violently exercised during the Summer encampment of 1899 at the West Point Military Academy, was called again this morning. In reply to questions by Mr. Wagner, MacArthur said: "My health, appearance and nervous temperament are now about as they were in the Summer of 1899. The day on which the exercising occurred was exceedingly warm, and I was feeling more prostrated than usual."

"Dockery and Barry, you say, were the men who led in the hazing?" "It was about the first class, who went to the tent. The hazing lasted over an hour." MacArthur always said "muscular cramps" when describing his condition after the hazing, and when interrogated invariably denied the word "convulsion." "You found another cadet in a fainting condition some time afterward during that encampment?" "Yes, sir; I found Cadet Murphy in a bad way, unable to control himself, and I helped him to the sink."

"Did you report the fact of your being hazed?" "No, sir; the fact became known to the authorities of the academy and an investigation was made by Colonel Hein, the commandant."

"Did you testify?" "No, sir; I availed myself of my privilege under the regulations of not answering, as I did not care to go any further into the matter," was the reply.

"Were you ever hazed again?" asked General Dick. "No, sir."

"Was it because you obeyed the commands of the upper classmen?" "I was no more submissive than the other fourth classmen." "Then perhaps you gave no more offense?" "I don't remember having given any offense the first time."

"Is that so? Then you were hazed for nothing?" said the General. "Yes, sir."

"When a cadet is called out after a refusal to comply with the requirements of an upper classman, and another trades in the class of 1897, when he was a fourth classman. Cadet Caples said he knew of about 1/2 of these being practiced when he was in the barracks. "Did you ever take part in a fight?" asked Judge Smith. "Yes, sir; when I was a third classman I fought Cadet Clark, a fourth classman, because he put me in the barracks. I was whipped."

"That's strange; an upper classman whipped by a plebe!" interjected Mr. Smith. "He was a good boxer."

"You say Clark swore at you?" said Mr. Briggs. "Yes, sir."

"Then, in my opinion, you were perfectly justified," said the Brooklyn Congressman.

"That is not necessarily the opinion of the rest of the committee, I hope," said Judge Smith.

"If there are any excuses, Mr. Caples, is there anything else you would wish to say to the committee?" said Mr. Dick.

"I should like to say, sir, that no class ought to be put on record until it reaches the first class stage. It should be remembered that up to its first class year its acts are always under the tutelage of the first class. I think our last camp was remarkably free from hazing and exercising of every kind."

"The committee recognizes the fact that last Summer's camp showed a marked improvement in that respect," said General Dick.

Cadets Ell Samuelson, of Texas, and Samuel Frankenberg, of West Virginia, testified that they were Jews and that they had been beaten with fists by cadets on account of their religion. Rev. Herbert Shipman, Protestant Episcopal chaplain to the cadets, said the moral tone of the cadet corps compared favorably with that of any other institution of which he knew. The witness said there was absolutely no religious intolerance among the cadets. Cadet Truman Carruthers, of Illinois, said he was called out within the first month for disobeying orders given him by upper classmen. He fought with Cadet Shannon and had his jaw broken in the second round. He was called before the Superintendent and asked several questions in regard to the manner in which he had his jaw broken. He had declined to answer questions, on the ground they were incriminating in character. He said he had been hazed several fourth classmen last year. He exercised about 15 cadets.

Cadet A. J. Lynch, of New York, said the "scrapping" committee had refused to go through this academy without being hazed. "I heard of one; I cannot remember his name, but I think he was a 'plebe' in 1897." "Why did he escape all hazing?" "He whipped every man who was pitched against him, sir. He fought five men in one day, and in all he licked about 30." "Is there a monument erected at the post in his memory?" asked Mr. Wagner. "No, sir."

When the greatest of modern physicians, after years of practice and close, scientific study, gave to the science of medicine the most wonderful remedy of the present day, a host of imitators sprang up. No sooner was it announced that a positive cure for nervous ailments, an unfaultering blood purifier, had been discovered by Professor Phelps, of Dartmouth, and physicians everywhere welcomed Paine's colery compound as the most-to-be-desired discovery of a time when modern ways of working and living had begun to multiply diseases that arise from impaired nervous and impure blood.

When a great public demand arose for this remedy from one end of the country to another, at once, as in every such case, a lot of cheap fellows began to try to impose upon people one and another trade medicine, sometimes harmful, always worthless, claiming for them the unexampled properties of Paine's colery compound.

Naturally, none of them ever succeeded. None of them ever will. Paine's colery compound made people well!

The aged and infirm found it in new and lasting strength. Thousands of women, tired out, run down, despondent, sick, suffering with insomnia, rheumatism, diseases of the kidneys, regained their health and strength, and buoyancy by the well-adjusted use of Paine's colery compound. As a great leader and writer in Boston publicly declared one day, Paine's colery compound had proven itself to be as much better than all the ordinary nervines, sarsaparillas and trade preparations as the diamond is brighter than ordinary glass.

From thousands of grateful persons solicited testimonials began to pour in from those whom Paine's colery compound had benefited. The wealthy and the poor, the famous and the comparatively unknown, sent to the proprietors of the remedy, to the newspapers, to their physicians, to their friends, the glad news that here at last they had found a remedy that made them themselves again!

And the foolish fellows with their silly nostrums, starting up here and there every year, discovered as often as they tried it that, when a person's health is at stake, he or she will not be imposed upon. Paine's colery compound was in greater demand last year than the year before; the demand this Spring is greater than for all the so-called Spring remedies combined. People insist upon having the one remedy that does them good, makes them strong, restores their shattered strength. They call for Paine's colery compound!

The story of the life-work of this great physician has been often told, and is familiar to many readers. Paine's colery compound, and graduated from the military school at Norwich, Vt. He studied medicine with Prof. Nathan Smith of New Haven, Conn., and graduated in medicine at Yale College. His unusual talent soon brought him reputation and prominence. First he was elected to the professorship of anatomy and surgery in the Vermont University. Next he was appointed lecturer on materia medica and medical botany in Dartmouth College. The next year he was chosen professor of the chair then vacated by Prof. Robby, and occupied the chair, the most important one in the country, at the time when he first formulated his most remarkable prescription.

Today Paine's colery compound stands without an equal for feeding exhausted nerves and building up the strength of the body. It cures radically and permanently. The nervous prostration and general debility from which thousands of women suffer so long, it finally gets to be a second nature with them—all this suffering and despondency can be very soon removed by properly feeding the nerves and replacing the unhealthy blood by a more highly vitalized fluid. A healthy increase in appetite and a corresponding gain in weight and good spirits follow the use of Paine's colery compound.

Only a truly great and effective remedy could produce as Paine's colery compound has done. To hold its unrivaled place in the estimation of the ablest physicians and of the thousands of busy men and women whose only means of judging is from the actual results in their own homes or among their friends. No remedy was ever so highly recommended, because none ever accomplished so much.

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"No, but he wrote it in his memorials, and may I ask you is there any one in your class who is a better adviser than he?" "No, sir; there is not."

A Chosen Friends' Suit. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—On behalf of Cyrus A. Clark, who was appointed in Indiana as the receiver of the supreme court of the Order of Chosen Friends, attorneys have brought suit to have the claims on the relief fund of the order in this state settled in one action. The fund consists of \$5000 in the Anglo-California Bank and \$2000 which was taken by the sheriff under an attachment. Twenty-two persons have brought suits here for sums due from the order, and were made defendants in Clark's action. Charles A. Lee was appointed by Presiding Judge Dunne as the auxiliary receiver of the fund.

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Disinfected Creeks Are on a Haid—Authorities Applied to.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—A special to the Republic from Eufaula, I. T., says: Deputy Marshal Grant Johnson has brought the news that the disinfected Creek Indians, known as the "Snake band," are up in arms and are raiding the country, Winchesters in hand, whipping and maltreating peaceable of women Johnson ran across a band of 50, headed by John Creek, yesterday, near Proctor. They were armed to the teeth and were arresting some Creeks of this part of the country, whom they took to Hekary Creek, their headquarters, and whipped them. These people, it is said on good authority, have killed one man who resisted arrest. The Marshal says the country west of here is in an uproar, that several bands of disinfected Indians, numbering about 50 each, are out and are claiming to be the legally constituted authority in the nation. They have elected an independent chief council and other officers, and the peaceable people have applied to the United States authorities for protection. These Indians are all full-blooded, ignorant and stubborn. They are the anti-treaty party, and say they will make no treaty and will not allow any Creek council to ratify one. Soldiers may be necessary to put them down, and there is widespread alarm here as to what they will do next.

Claims for Back Pay. BARRE, Vt., Jan. 18.—Many granite-cutters and tool-sharpeners are taking action toward pushing their claims for back pay for work done in the service of the United States Government nearly 35 years ago. The claims arise out of building the Boston and New York Postoffices, and Government work on Dix, Fortresses and

French code gave a man a chance of defending his honor. General Dick quietly reminded the young man that the United States authorities had not sent him to France for his military education, and gave him some friendly advice to obey the laws and regulations of the Army. Cadet Henry M. Myer, Jr., of Arkansas, told of hazing plebes. In the case of Cadet Vernon, Myers said that the cadet fell out of a box on which he was sitting holding out Indian clubs, after doing about 100 eagles and other exercise.

"Do you think it was fair of you to have a smaller man into such a condition and not give him medical aid?" he was asked. "I do not know, sir."

"Suppose a man like Jim Jeffries hazed you into that condition, with the threat that if you refused to do as directed, you would have to fight him, do you think that fair?" Myers did not answer this question; it was evidently too much for him.

Cadet Louis Brinton, Jr., of Pennsylvania, was asked: "Did you ever know a man to go through this academy without being hazed?" "I heard of one; I cannot remember his name, but I think he was a 'plebe' in 1897."

"Why did he escape all hazing?" "He whipped every man who was pitched against him, sir. He fought five men in one day, and in all he licked about 30."

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It is as harmless as it is good, and it is the universal advice of the medical profession that the compound be placed where the general public could secure it, and thousands of people have year after year proven the wisdom of this good advice.

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