WORLD'S SYMPATHY

All Europe Anxious for News From Cowes.

GLOOMY SCENES IN LONDON

Many Functions Abandoned Owing to the Queen's Condition—Emperor William at the Bedside—Sympathy From America.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The dispatches received here from nearly every capital in Europe, from India, Australia, Jamaica and all the British colonies show the press and people are sympathetic in their comment on the Queen's illness. The one exception seems to be Belgium. A majority of the Brussels papers' comment is in good taste; but one pro-Boer paper there takes the occasion to make a political attack on Great Britain's South African policy.

A dispatch from Pretoria says the Queen's illness has caused a profound sensation there. Special prayers were offered in all the churches of the garrison towns yesterday evening.

Many functions in Great Britain and on the Continent have been abandoned owing to the Queen's condition. Emperor Francis Joseph has countermanded the court ball at Vienna, fixed for this evening. The engagements of Cabinet Ministers and other notable persons to appear at public dinners, at charitable fairs or at the dedication of new public buildings, are being canceled, and it seems likely that all functions of this sort will be postponed throughout the United Kingdom. Many private dinners have been deferred.

The scenes about the Mansion House today exemplified the anxiety of the common interest which has made all here akin. Great crowds thronged the grounds all day, and nothing could be more impressive than the profound silence with which the alternating phases of the crisis were heard.

A painful mistake was made early in the afternoon. The flag over one of the embassies was lowered, and the people rushed off with the news that the Queen was dead. Without waiting for a certification, other flags were lowered, and some time elapsed before the error was rectified.

On his arrival at Portsmouth, Emperor William was met by a guard of honor. The party, however, dispensed with the usual formalities, and immediately went on board the royal yacht. As they started for Cowes, the band on the flagship, the Majestic, struck up the national anthem, and Emperor William and his royal relatives reverently bared their heads.

While expressions of sympathy and love are pouring in from every quarter of both hemispheres, none is so appreciated as those from the United States. The Globe voices the general sentiment, saying:

"From other lands hopes come of the recovery and eulogies passed on the character of Queen Victoria. In America, almost without exception. It is under the simple title of 'The Queen' that the illustrious patient is referred to and deep affection implied. The term can hardly be overestimated."

The inner circle of the Cabinet was in session this afternoon, in connection with official procedure in the event of Her Majesty's death.

A dispatch from Ostend says the arrangements for the departure of the King of the Belgians for England have been countermanded.

The Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Mr. Ritchie, who temporarily left Osborne, has been summoned to return there.

The Colonial Office has received dispatches from the governments of Australia and the South African colonies, expressing their anxiety and distress at the Queen's illness.

A special dispatch from Cowes this evening says that Emperor William was admitted to the Queen's presence at about 5 o'clock. She spoke a few words to him, and after two or three minutes he withdrew. The Queen took a little nourishment, and fell asleep in the arms of the Princess of Wales.

ANXIETY IN WASHINGTON.

The President Promptly Notified of Every Change.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The greatest interest and sympathy are manifested in official circles here in the condition of the Queen. Every bulletin is awaited with anxiety. Moreover, the character of the inquiries indicate clearly that the interest is not confined to official classes, nor is it perfunctory. While the President and members of his Cabinet and other high officials are by their own request promptly notified of every change in the sad scene at Osborne, all of the employes in the executive departments, even the humblest messenger, are equally diligent in seeking for the latest information.

There is little to be done officially here when the end comes, and that little is perfectly well defined by precedent. The President will communicate directly from the White House an expression of his regret to the Prince of Wales, or rather to King Edward VII, as he will be by the the message is indited. Secretary Hay will communicate to Ambassador Choate an official expression of the sentiments of this Government. This will be by cable also. Later on more formal exchanges will take place by mail. By this means the State Department will be officially informed of the accession of the new monarch to the throne. It will return its official acknowledgment, and that will be all that is prescribed by the rules of official etiquette.

The British Embassy has received the following cablegram from Lord Lansdowne, British Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"The Queen has slightly rallied since midnight."

THE LONDON PRESS.

Evidence of Universal Sympathy Is the Leading Theme.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 3:30 A. M.—Up to a late hour last evening crowds were gathered in the vicinity of Buckingham Palace and Marlborough House and there was a constant stream of persons anxious to enter their names on the visitors' book. On all sides it is a tale of public and private engagements and functions postponed, and a settled gloom rests over all classes of society.

The newspaper editorials reflect this feeling and the suspense the country is enduring, together with the gratification and consolation derived from the sympathy testified on all sides from abroad. Bishop Potter's allusion to the Queen in his address Sunday evening in New York to students and college men is everywhere commented upon with very keen satisfaction. The Daily News says:

"Bishop Potter compared Her Majesty to Washington. No American could go farther than that."

The Daily Telegraph says: "It seems but a brief interval since England was the center of almost universal hostility. Today, all international hostilities are stilled as they never were by a single event in the annals of the world."

The Chronicle observes: "In the United States the nation and the government display once again the irrepressible sentiment of a cognate people. The strain of common blood which flows in British and American veins has been rarely more manifest or warmly recognized."

This evidence of universal sympathy to England in her hour of trouble is, in fact, the leading theme, and the Standard remarks: "There is no enemy of England too bitter and no professing contemner of crowns too fanatical not to admit the virtues and services to mankind of Victoria."

"In the United States, as we were entitled to expect," says the Times, "the sorrow which overshadows the mother country has silenced ungenerous criticism. The personality of the Queen is understood and honored by Americans and we can hardly desire any higher tribute to her admirable qualities, both as sovereign and woman, than those quoted by our New York correspondent."

THE GERMAN PRESS.

Most of the Newspapers Express Sincere Concern.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The palace in Berlin has been as silent as the grave. All the guests have departed.

Most of the German newspapers express sincere concern as to Queen Victoria and praise Emperor William for going to Osborne. The Agrarian and Pan-German journals, however, take a different tone. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung, the leading Agrarian organ, concludes an abusive article in this style:

"The rising of English power is now followed by a decline. That she has seen the beginning of such a decline has given Queen Victoria a death stroke. She saw the commencement of the decay of that splendid development she had witnessed during a long life. This is the tragic finale of her prolonged reign. The most important question for Great Britain is now whether the new King will be able to find his way out of South Africa again."

Some of the papers already discuss the Prince of Wales as the coming sovereign and the Berliner Tageblatt prints a dispatch asserting that he is Germanphobe in his feeling.

AWAITING THE NEWS.

Bells in Vancouver Will Toll When the Queen Dies.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 21.—Anxiety over the condition of the Queen has overshadowed private and public business considerations in Vancouver and throughout British Columbia today. Constant streams of anxious-faced citizens have been scanning the bulletin boards from an early hour. Telegraph and newspaper offices have been besieged. In official and semi-official circles preparations were made during the day for the worst. At the City Hall, Mayor Towle had laid aside all ordinary municipal business. Arrangements were made that all bells throughout the city should be tolled immediately upon receipt of official intimation of Her Majesty's demise at whatever hour of the day or night the tidings might come. All merchants in the city will close their places of business for 24 hours and citizens generally will be expected to assume royal mourning for a period of one month, during which time all flags will be displayed at half mast. The civic and official period of mourning will extend also for a month, and all social and festival arrangements will be postponed.

Comment in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 21.—In the comment of all circles not influential on Queen Victoria's illness, the personal note dominates the political. The Czar's subjects freely admit that Her Majesty has been one of the principal bulwarks of peace. The Russia and Novosti alone touch the political chord. The Russia says:

"England's prestige is largely due to the Queen. To spare Queen Victoria, much has been forgiven her Ministers. With her will depart Britannia's good genius."

The Novosti says:

"England is discontented with the situation, and the dissatisfaction will possibly be expressed more plainly if Queen Victoria dies. Her successor will probably entertain different views on many questions. He is credited with strong French sympathies. The power of an English sovereign is greater than commonly stated. Therefore the change may produce a revolution in international politics."

Sympathy of the Roman Senate.

ROME, Jan. 21.—In the Italian Senate today General Count Guiseppe du Sonnaz, commanding the army corps, recalled the "warm friendship and sympathy that have always united the Governments of Great Britain and Italy," and moved that the Senate should ask for information officially regarding the condition of the Queen, and should express heartfelt wishes for her recovery. Marquis Visconte Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, joined in the sentiments expressed by Count du Sonnaz, and supported the motion, which was carried unanimously.

No Message From Kruger.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 21.—The report that Mr. Kruger had sent a telegram of sympathy to Osborne House is without foundation. Up to a late hour this evening he had not done so.

Wales Thanks Loubet.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—President Loubet has received a message from the Prince of Wales, thanking him for his message of sympathy.

PORTLAND METHODIST MINISTERS.

Resolutions of Sympathy and a Tribute to Victoria's Worth.

At the regular meeting of the Portland Methodist ministers yesterday, the following resolutions were passed:

News having been conveyed to us by the Associated Press dispatches of the serious sickness of Alexandrina Victoria, Queen of England and Empress of India, we, the Methodist Episcopal ministers of Portland, assembled, hereby record our profound sympathy in her extreme illness, and pray that her passing may be as sweet and as beautiful as has been her long and splendid life.

We also express to Almighty God our high gratitude in the gift of so great a Christian woman to the English commonwealth and to the world.

We pray that her departure may be the occasion of the "re-enforcement of the British life" in the gospel of the Son of God, which she so much revered, and of the Protestant faith, which she so nobly defended and honored.

United Mineworkers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 21.—The United Mineworkers of America met here in annual convention today, 1000 delegates being present. It was announced that the conferences with the representatives of the coal-hoisting engineers, the blacksmiths and the firemen resulted in no agreement. John Mitchell, president of the United Mineworkers, says the whole controversy will be taken into the open convention and decided by a vote of the delegates. The leading delegations are from Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana, in the order named. Illinois and other states will fight to reduce the wide differential.

Petition in Bankruptcy.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 21.—James R. Field, managing agent of the Field Coal & Implement Company, of Beatrice, Neb., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $51,194; assets, $1294.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. No Cure, No Pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Paxo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days, the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure no pay. Price 50c. If your druggist don't keep it in stock send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail. Manufactured by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., Manufacturers of Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

ILLNESS OF VICTORIA

FOR MONTHS HER CONDITION HAS BEEN KEPT SECRET.

Long Before Her Visit to Ireland She Had Become a Mental Wreck—Decline Due to Old Age.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—A dispatch to the World from London says:

Your correspondent has obtained from a source within court circles the first comprehensive and actual account of the Queen's illness that has been given out. The facts given place the illness of the Queen in a startling and pathetic light. They show that her mind has been failing for many months. Before her visit to Ireland she had been a mental wreck for months. Whenever it was officially announced that she made felicitous responses to speeches at public functions it is a matter of cold fact that the poor old Queen was in such a daze that all she could say to her companions was, "Where am I?" Several times when she appeared in public during the past six or eight months she has fallen asleep.

Had it been any one else but the Queen of England it would have been plain long ago that the malady was senile decay. And that truthfully is what afflicts Victoria. But for her physical breaking up of the past week, an attack of paralysis in the left side, it would have been possible for the court and the royal household to have kept from the British people knowledge of her mental decay for an indefinite period. For the Queen had lapses of intellectual vigor, but these were more distressing to her than her periods of mental density. When her brain was clear she immediately reverted to the horrors of the war in South Africa. Again and again she harped upon the war. This war, which she strove with all her power to avert, made the last hours of England's Queen, who has reigned happily longer than most men live, most wretched and miserable. In her lucid intervals it haunted her incessantly.

The Queen's strong constitution manifested the first symptoms of serious decay during the stay of the court at Windsor in November and December of 1899, when evil tidings of the South African War, which began the previous October, began to arrive in rapid succession. The Queen did not look for any serious disaster to her army. She expected nothing but a series of quick, easy victories. Instead, disaster followed disaster every few days. General Buller, before leaving England for the South African campaign, assured the Queen that the war would be "difficult but not dangerous." In consequence the news of the many reverses came to her with added severity. She felt that she had been deceived, and never forgave Buller. When his name was submitted to her for a visit to Windsor after his return from South Africa, she struck it through with her pen.

It was at this time that the Queen had the fits of crying in an aggravated form which immediately preceded her present critical illness. The assassination of the King of Italy last July shocked her deeply. The news of the illness of her eldest child, Empress Frederick, added greatly to her distress, and the fact that she was physically unable to visit the Empress and see her before either died made her nervous and excitable.

Later came the death of her second son, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha (Edinburgh), which in a few weeks was followed by the death of her grandson, Prince Christian Victor, son of her daughter Helena, wife of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

The prospect of an indefinite prolongation of the war was a trial under which her health began to sink in November last. Her spirit remained undaunted, and when it was reported that President Kruger had said the war would claim her as one of its victims, the Queen declared:

"I may die, but Mr. Kruger will not kill me."

In December her feebleness rapidly increased. Sleepless nights were passed in prayer and tears, causing the most profound anxiety to her entourage. The Queen lost her appetite and began to shrivel, presenting all the characteristics of senile decay. The excitement incidental to her visit to Ireland—which, despite everything stated to the contrary, was her own idea—seemed to revive her, but before the visit ended a reaction had set in.

The public, however, was hoodwinked by the accounts of Her Majesty's doings and utterances given to the newspapers by her household. Unusual care was taken to have her alleged replies to addresses and other evidences of mental activity set before the public. In reality the Queen lived as in a dream. For instance, she was reported to have made an animated reply to an address presented to her at the Mount Anville Convent, in Dublin, whereas all she said was the dazed inquiry, "Where am I?"

This happened not once, but several times. When she went to Balmoral, her Highland home, her spirits revived under the influence of General Roberts' brilliant achievements in the South African War, but the improvement was short.

It has always been a source of wonder to her physicians that, with her great appetite and physique, she had escaped an apoplectic stroke, but about this time there was a falling away of her side, accompanied by a loss of power in her left arm and left leg. These symptoms caused apprehension of approaching paralysis. So alarming was her condition that the royal family abandoned all idea of making a trip to the Continent which, it had been hoped, would revive the Queen mentally and physically.

Unfavorable war news and reports of the acute suffering of her dying daughter Empress Frederick affected the Queen severely. She had fits of depression and crying. She referred constantly to the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha and expressed a wish to see the Duchess.

The change to Osborne just before Christmas time did not work the benefit that was anticipated.

Accordingly, the Duchess was summoned to Osborne, but at the first interview she left the Queen prostrated with grief. In the midst of these troubles came the sudden and unexpected death of her oldest and dearest friend, the Dowager Lady Churchill, senior lady of the bedchamber and member of the royal household for 46 years.

While the Queen has been sleepless at night she has long had strange fits of drowsiness in the daytime. When her mind has been clear the Queen has tried valiantly to combat this failing. The court officials have also worked hard to keep her from sleeping at the wrong time. The last time she drove outside the grounds of Osborne, the villagers of East Cowes were astounded to hear the clear treble of the son of the Princess of Battenberg trilling out popular songs from the royal carriage. The boy was singing to keep his grandmother awake, in obedience to her wishes. Now and again she dozed, awakening to tell the boy to continue his chant which to the initiated onlooker contained a world of pathos.

The Queen drove about in her donkey chaise within the grounds of Osborne House for the last time Tuesday. The Duchess of Edinburg, or Saxe-Coburg Gotha, was her companion. On her return to the castle the Queen was asleep. In that condition she was carried to her bed never to rise again.

Dr. Pagenstechter, the German oculist, who was attending Somerset for an injury to his eyes, was summoned to Osborne. She suffered acutely from her eyes owing to her constant crying. Dr. Pagenstechter made a general examination Monday, and reported that the Queen had nothing organically wrong, but was suffering from nervous exhaustion.

In her periods of mental activity she harped so incessantly upon the war that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain was commanded to go to Osborne to console her with reassuring news. Mr. Chamberlain led the war party when the Queen favored peace in South Africa. It was not a wise thing, as it turned out, for her household to summon Chamberlain. His efforts to console the Queen were fruitless and she abruptly closed the conference.

Subsequently Lord Roberts was directed to appear at Osborne. He reached there last Tuesday. He did not attempt to deceive the Queen, but frankly explained the difficulties which had to be overcome before the war in South Africa could be terminated. The interview lasted some time and it was the last time that the Queen displayed the wide knowledge and shrewd common sense which played such an important part in her long reign.

It was after the Roberts interview that the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh, went for the drive already mentioned. Two weeks before the public knew of it, Sir Francis had been assisting Sir James Reid at Osborne. Thursday last, Sir Douglass Powell, the famous heart and lung specialist, was summoned to Osborne because of two attacks of heart failure from which the Queen suffered Wednesday night. At that time the Queen's condition had assumed the gravest complexion, but the Prince of Wales, in order to prevent public alarm or suspicion, attended a dinner given to Lord Roberts and subsequently appeared at the theater Thursday night.

Thursday the Queen had a stroke of paralysis. Since then she has been in a comatose condition.

TRIBUTES TO VICTORIA.

Feeling of Sincere Respect for the Dying Queen.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The World this morning publishes tributes to Queen Victoria from a number of prominent men in the United States, as follows:

James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth."—The Queen's reign, now closing, is grand, glorious and impressive because it is associated with the greatest advance on record in the world's progress. This Victoria has been fortunate enough to represent in her own person and has undoubtedly contributed by her presence to the higher civilization we now enjoy. But while she rules an empire on which the sun never sets, she is a woman in the highest sense and will leave a permanent impression on the pages of time.

John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy—There is a general feeling of sincere respect for Queen Victoria, not only in view of her unprecedentedly long reign, but also for her high character and good influence as a Queen and as a woman. Her death will come as a personal loss to her people and to others.

A. E. Stevenson, ex-Vice-President of the United States—The tidings of the death of Queen Victoria will be received with deep regret throughout the British realm and the world. In the highest sense hers was an exemplary life. It will stand in history in marked contrast to that of many who have preceded her in the great office. Her reign marks an epoch in English history. For two-thirds of a century she has been in name the sovereign of the British realm. Governmental authority has gradually passed from palace and throne to the hall where sit in deliberation the chosen representatives of the people.

Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador—The many expressions of sympathy the past trying days are fully appreciated. This feeling is natural when it is considered that Queen Victoria has been the guiding spirit of the almost numberless efforts for the advancement of her people at home and the betterment of conditions for multitudes under her sway beyond the limits of her home islands. To those who had the wonderful distinction of knowing the venerated Queen her loss is something inexpressible. Those who have served her have priceless treasures in remembering her kindliness, her encouragement and benignant disposition to reward with more than generosity the smallest personal or national service.

General Nelson A. Miles—Her reign, considering the history of the past 60 years, the important political events that have occurred, the progress made by the whole world, the part that Great Britain has played in the progress, and the influence its sovereign has constantly exercised upon the affairs of the world, is the most remarkable in the history of any country. As to the Queen and her soldiers, there has ever been a close relationship between the Queen and her military forces, both army and navy. One need not be told of the deep affection of the British soldiers and sailors for the Queen after having noted the loyalty and devotion they displayed wherever an English soldier or sailor is to be seen. This affection is reciprocated by the Queen. Thus her influence is felt all through the army and navy. Since she ascended the throne there has been a wonderful development in the military branch of the English Government, and much is due the Queen for its present standard.

Robert T. Lincoln, ex-United States Minister at London—Queen Victoria is one of the wisest women—probably the wisest woman—that ever lived. I do not mean to say that she is a genius, but her great gift of common sense, reinforced by her vast store of knowledge, has enabled her to counsel men and women of all classes and conditions with wisdom that could not be excelled.

Bishop Potter—This morning, when on episcopal business, I observed a bulletin in front of a newspaper office saying the Queen was dying, and I asked myself, what was the meaning of the world-wide sorrow manifested in that deathbed scene. She was not a woman of great intellect or of great gifts. Yet no human being who has lived in the last 82 years has exercised so enduring or remarkable an influence on the world as she. Like Washington, it was her personality, the influence of character, that achieved this result. You read of Napoleon, the most brilliant figure in history, but you read with increasing loathing of a man so cruel, so base as he. It is, therefore, not great gifts that makes the great character." It is what one does, what one is, that counts, with such a character as Washington or Victoria. To paraphrase the famous words of Nelson, the Queen did her duty, without faltering or failure. She was always womanly, pure, patient and devoted to duty.

Tunis G. Bergen, leading member of the Boer relief committee—That the longest reign in England should be the greatest is because the scepter was in the hands of a pure and loving woman. The Victorian reign will be best known by its victories in the arts of peace. The sovereign who ruled and guaranteed the home has brightened the fame of England as the land of homes. The mailed hand of British power, which too often has struck down the right in other lands, was not the hand of the Queen. As she lies dying in her fruitful years it is the majesty of a noble woman which surrounds her, rather than the majesty of the monarch.

Robert B. Roosevelt, ex-Minister to The Hague—Queen Victoria never took part for good or bad in English politics. This was eminently wise, but leaves nothing to say, except that she has always been admitted to be a model wife and mother.

Chinatown King Bankrupt.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Sam Moy, generally known as the "King of Chinatown," has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $13,060, and exempt assets of $105. The principal cause of his financial embarrassment is said to have been his connection with a Chinese restaurant during the world's fair.

A Champagne Eclipse.

Nothing equals the imports in 1900 of Mumm's Extra Dry, 119,441 cases, or 79,231 more than any other brand. Special attention is called to the remarkable quality now imported.

FRANCE AND THE CHURCH

SPIRITED DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The Premier's Stand Against the Clerical Party Sustained by a Close Vote.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Chamber of Deputies today resumed the debate on the law of associations. There was a brilliant assembly, in view of Count Albert de Mun, Conservative, and M. Waldeck Rousseau, the Premier, two of the finest orators of the Chamber, being announced to speak.

Count de Mun reproached M. Waldeck Rousseau with denouncing the militard of francs belonging to the religious congregations as an economic peril, in order to revive the ancient dread of monastic wealth and serfdom, which had long since disappeared. Moreover, he said, this sum was grossly exaggerated in order to create a greater impression. He warned the government that their policy was imprudent and ill-advised. M. Waldeck Rousseau, the Count added, may not intend to carry out his designs to the end of his anti-clerical passion. Possibly he only intended to appease his Collectivist friends, but the latter might eventually set him aside and carry out the work themselves. Count de Mun concluded with declaring the object of the government was to take teaching out of the hands of the congregations. "You have begun a religious war," he said, turning to the government benches, "and this will weigh heavily on you. As to us, we shall continue to combat you, and hope to find in this Chamber a sufficient number of friends and lovers of liberty to aid us." The Rightists and Centrists gave Count de Mun a great ovation on the conclusion of his remarks.

M. Waldeck Rousseau replied that the bill would be a test point as to whether civil power or religious authority was to have supremacy. The government, he added, asked the Chamber to continue the confidence accorded it during the past 18 months by voting this portion of its programme. If they (the Ministers) had not thought the house would do so, they would no longer assume responsibility for the task they had accepted. The Premier denied that the church in any way was threatened, declaring that the government simply desired by the bill to assure peace and the regular development of the institutions of the country.

"If it is true, as the opponents of the bill assert," said M. Waldeck Rousseau, "that the congregations are indispensable to the development of the church, why did not the concordat re-establish them? On the contrary, it does not speak of them, but only of the secular clergy. Not a single congregation exists to aid the priests of poor parishes, whereas a number of the latter are under the tyranny of the irregular priesthood. The congregations have not only drained the money of the country, but they have drained its conscience, and the parish priests now only receive the confessions of common people. The Catholic clergy have nothing to fear from this bill. The only persons it will hurt are the irregular clergy."

M. Waldeck Rousseau showed that congregations in all times and countries had been obliged to submit to rigorous authority. He said that it was necessary for the civil power to take back from the congregations the privilege of teaching the children, because the congregations had ever been seeking from the commencement of the century to bring about a counter-revolution.

"Never have they been more dangerous than they are now," he exclaimed. "They are trying to gain control of universal suffrage, and to that end they are creating a new electoral congregation, but we are tired of this slavery, and demand emancipation. We have to choose between the congregations and fidelity to the republic. We hear much talk about an 'open republic.' I ask nothing better, but it must be open for the people to enter and to leave."

The Chamber, by a vote of 298 to 226, directed that the Premier's speech be posted throughout the country.

THE VATICAN ROBBERY.

Count Pecci's Trip Revives the Story of the Affair.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Rome says:

Count Camillo Pecci, the nephew of the pope, and whose brother has recently been serving with the Boers against the English in South Africa, is on his way to the United States, accompanied by his wife. His visit is for the purpose of invoking the assistance of President McKinley and of the United States Government in obtaining compensation for the destruction by Cuban insurgents of his wife's large sugar plantations and factories in Cuba during the war with the United States. His unexpected departure from here served to revive rumors in anti-clerical circles, which associate his name with the recent mysterious robbery at the Vatican. Only a public trial could set these rumors at rest, but there seems no indication of this being done, as the papal authorities cannot prosecute without acknowledging the jurisdiction of the Italian courts within the precincts of the Vatican, where the robbery was committed.

Most of the stolen bonds have been recovered. They were found in the possession of eminently respectable bankers in Northern Italy, who had no notion that the bonds had been stolen. The only reason for connecting the name of the Count with the matter is that his extravagance is known to have been a source of much concern to his uncle, the pontiff.

A Prussian Minister Attacked.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Several Liberal, Radical and Socialist papers severely blame the Prussian Minister of Commerce, Herr Brefeld, for utterances to Herr Bueck, Secretary of the Central Committee of German Industries, in 1898, some of which the Vorwaerts prints from a private letter. The Berliner Tageblatt talks of a "secret camerilla," and the Vossiche Zeitung says these denouncements are "worse than the charges brought against Count von Posadowski-Wehner in connection with the contribution of 12,000 marks by the association toward the expenses of the agitation in behalf of the hard-labor bill."

Murderer of the Boy Winter.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—A special dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung from Konitz says:

A public school teacher named W—— (only the initial of the name being given) has been arrested, as the long-sought murderer of the boy Winter, said to have been a victim of ritual murder.

In the lobby of the Reichstag this statement was corroborated, and the further statement was made that the murderer had confessed, but this, if a fact, is still kept an official secret.

State Lotteries Condemned.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—In the Prussian Diet today, when the lottery question was under consideration, there was some criticism of the project favored by Emperor William for the erection of a German pantheon, near Schloss, in Berlin, by lottery. A number of the members sweepingly condemned state lotteries for whatever purpose instituted.

Measles in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—In consequence of attending the obsequies of the late Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, a number of persons of rank contracted the measles in the infected schloss.

King Oscar Recovers.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 21.—At today's council of state, King Oscar of Swenden and Norway resumed the reins of government, after his recent illness, the Crown Prince, Gustave, retiring from the regency, which he had held while his father was incapacitated from attending to business. His Majesty's health is now satisfactory. The King's birthday was widely celebrated today. No state ball was given, however.

Verdi's Condition Is Serious.

MILAN, Jan. 22.—A bulletin issued at 9 o'clock last evening, says the condition of Signor Guiseppi Verdi is very serious. Acute trouble in the lobes of the brain has deadened all sensibility.

Various accounts are given of the illness from which Verdi is suffering. The Secolo says the malady is congestion of the brain. It asserts that at 9 o'clock yesterday (Monday) morning he had been unconscious for six hours, and that his doctors are still in consultation.

ATTACKS SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Protest Against Sale of New Issue of Bonds—Fraud Alleged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 21.—Walter Morehead, of London, a shareholder in the Central Pacific Company, has filed a protest addressed to Messrs Speyer & Co., of New York; The Nevada Bank, of this city and I. W. Hellman, protesting against the sale of the recent issue of bonds of the Southern Pacific amounting to $10,000,000. In his threats, which have been made public through the newspapers, Morehead states that the proposed bonds are unsecured for the reason that the properties of the Central Pacific Company are bonded far beyond their value; that the transaction is an illegal one and that other deals involving the Central Pacific Company and the Southern Pacific Company and having a bearing on the bond issue in question are fraudulent, and that suits are now pending in the Circuit Court of California impeaching the attempted absorption of the Central Pacific by the Southern Pacific Company, and the protest is filed in order to prevent the sale of bonds before these questions are judicially passed upon.

BOOKS WERE EXAMINED.

Third Party Looked Into the Columbia Southern Records.

The mandamus proceeding of Drake C. O'Reilly against the Columbia Southern Railway Company, to compel the company to allow him to examine its books, was dismissed in Judge Frazer's court yesterday, the parties having reached an agreement whereby a third party was permitted to make the examination which has been completed. The three other suits are still pending, being in the hands of the court for decisions on several matters. In the cases of D. C. O'Reilly against the corporation and E. E. Lytle, a motion has been submitted for a stay of proceedings until the costs are paid in the action for a receiver brought and dismissed in Sherman County. The suit of Moore vs. D. C. O'Reilly was submitted on a demurrer to the answer of the defendant, and the case of the Columbia Southern et al. against Lytle et al. on a demurrer to the complaint.

Will Meet Lumber Rate.

SEATTLE, Jan. 21.—As a result of the new tariff on lumber products announced by the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific has canceled its rate from Seattle and other Sound points to Colorado, Wyoming and Utah points over the Union Pacific and connecting systems. The Northern Pacific will, it is said, in the near future attempt to meet the Great Northern's rate.

Railroad Notes.

William S. Coburn, rate clerk of the passenger department of the O. R. & N., returned yesterday from a meeting of rate clerks in St. Paul at which rates affected by the recent reduction of fares in Montana and Idaho were lined up.

W. H. Davenport of San Francisco, general agent of the Colorado Midland, is in the city. His company recently decided to enter the field for transcontinental traffic and a livelier hustle for coast business is to be made hereafter.

The Burlington has sent out a neat card announcing a very fast run made by one of its trains. It was a special from Omaha to Billings, a distance of 893 miles, which was covered in 1061 minutes including stops, or 980 minutes of running time, an average of 54½ miles an hour.

PROF. ELISHA GRAY DEAD.

One of the Best-Known Electric Inventors of the Day.

NEWTON, Mass., Jan. 21. — Professor Elisha Gray, of Chicago, who was associated with Arthur J. Mundy in the perfection of a system for submarine signaling, died suddenly at Newtonville last night. He was one of the best-known electric inventors of the day. He was born in Ohio, in 1835, and learned blacksmithing, carpentering and boatbuilding. He then pursued special studies in physical science at Oberlin College. In 1870 he began his series of inventions, with a self-adjusting telegraph relay, and two years later he established a manufactory of electrical apparatus at Cleveland. He perfected the typewriting telegraph, the telegraph repeater, the telegraphic switch and annunciator, and other devices. In 1882 he organized the Western Electric Manufacturing Company. He invented his speaking telephone in 1876, and the telautograph in 1893. His name came very prominently before the public in connection with the great suit over telephone patents. He organized the congress of electricians in connection with the World's Columbian exposition of 1893, and was its chairman. He was the author of several works on the subject of telegraphy and telephony.

Dr. Charles W. Purdy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Dr. Charles Wesley Purdy is dead of a complication of diseases, caused by overwork. He was born in Kingston, Ontario, in 1846, and was graduated from the Queen's University with high honors. Dr. Purdy made a life study of diseases of the kidneys, and wrote several books on the subject. He received several degrees from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

Rev. Charles E. Conrad.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 21.—Rev. Charles E. Conrad, M. D., a noted missionary, died, aged 81. He was in Calcutta during the Sepoy outbreak.

Ex-Congressman Cowles.

CLYDE, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Ex-Congressman George W. Cowles, aged 78, is dead at his home here.

John H. Russell.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 21.—John H. Russell, a theatrical manager, is dead at the state hospital here.

New York's Chinese Puzzle.

MALONE, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The Chinese puzzle, in which some of the Government and local officials in Malone are taking a hand, is still unsolved. Saturday 16 Chinamen arrived on the border, and George Wilson, a Constable, arrested them. Chinese Inspector Katchum demanded the custody of the prisoners, which was refused. They were brought to Malone and lodged in jail. Monday, Mr. Wilson took the Chinamen before Commissioner Paddock, who remanded them to jail for examination. It is understood this will be made a test case.

Pimples

Are more than a disfigurement of the skin; they are a handicap to a young man, alike in love and business. The pimply face looks dissipated and both merchant and maiden look askance at the unfortunate fellow whose face is his misfortune. An almost certain cure for pimples and similar disfiguring eruptions is found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It purifies the blood of the corrupting cause of ordinary eruptive diseases, cleanses the skin and builds up the body with sound wholesome flesh. "Discovery" contains neither alcohol nor narcotics.

"I am well pleased with your medicines," writes John A. Calloway, Esq., of No. 218 26th St., Columbus, Ga. "In 1894 I was working at night and I broke out in lumps all over, and when these left the skin peeled off. I took six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and two of Doctor Pierce's Pellets, and I do believe that I am sound and well. I have a good appetite, but before I commenced treatment I had no appetite at all. My eyes were sunken and my face was pale. I had pimples and brown spots on my face. Now these are all gone. I have used many kinds of medicines but received no benefit. Last year I weighed one hundred and thirty-four pounds, and now I weigh one hundred and forty-five. Please accept my thanks. I am so glad I found the right kind of medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

PHILIPPINE SCHOOL BILL.

Permits Religious Teaching Three Times a Week.

MANILA, Jan. 21.—The act establishing the Department of Public Instruction was unanimously passed by the Philippine Commission today, after a debate between Commissioner Moses and Judge Taft, over the section permitting religious instruction in schoolhouses.

The Commissioners were in favor of the section originally, but Commissioner Moses became convinced it was not wise, and today he offered an amendment prohibiting the teaching of religious doctrines in school buildings. He declared the commission would disregard its instructions concerning the separation of church and state if the "questionable provision" were enacted. The Commissioner characterized as groundless the fears that Catholic children would not attend the public schools unless religious instruction were permitted. He claimed the experience with the Philippine schools had already demonstrated this. Referring to the arguments of the central Catholics in favor of Catholic instruction exclusively, Commissioner Moses insisted that a compromise was inadvisable when one of the parties was predisposed against a compromise.

Judge Taft offered a substitute permitting teaching thrice weekly by priests and ministers to pupils whose parents desired that their children receive such instruction, and prescribing the dismissal of teachers who attempt to influence pupils religiously and the suspension of the privilege of priests and ministers whose teachings create disloyalty or disorder. Concerning the alleged disobedience of the Administration's instructions, Judge Taft said the question would be whether such use of school buildings would involve a tax on the people. He cited the facts that the school buildings in use were being used for political and religious purposes, notwithstanding the opposing attitude of the Federal party leaders. The Judge said he did not believe a majority of the party or of the people were opposed to it. He believed the opposition was caused chiefly by fear of ecclesiastical control. The Judge did not believe the hierarchy of the church would approve of the radical propositions of the central Catholics. If experience proved the wisdom of repealing the section, it would at least be after the Government had shown that it is neither pro-Protestant nor pro-Catholic.

Commissioner Ide voted with Commissioner Moses against Judge Taft on the substitute, explaining that he questioned whether the substitute would accomplish the purpose sought. After the adoption of the substitute, the bill was unanimously passed.

President of Chicago Federation.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—James H. Bowman, president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, was unanimously elected president of the Chicago Federation of Labor last evening.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsi