

ACCESSION OF KING

The Oath Administered to Edward the Seventh.

MEETING OF PRIVY COUNCIL

Members of the House of Lords and House of Commons Took the Oath of Allegiance to the New Sovereign.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—An extraordinary issue of the Gazette this morning, which appears with black borders, announces the death of Queen Victoria, adding:

"The event has caused one universal feeling of regret and sorrow to Her Majesty's faithful subjects, to whom she was endeared by the deep interest in their welfare which she invariably manifested, as well as by many signal virtues which marked and adorned her character."

Then follows the proclamation of Edward VII, the acknowledgment of allegiance by the Privy Council, and the King's speech at his accession. The speech was as follows:

"Your Royal Highnesses, Lords and Gentlemen: This is the most painful occasion on which I shall ever be called to address you. My first and melancholy duty is to announce to you the death of my beloved mother, the Queen, who I know how deeply you and the whole nation, and I think I may say, the whole world, sympathize with me in the irreparable loss we have all sustained. I need hardly say that my constant endeavor will be always to walk in her footsteps. In undertaking the heavy load which now devolves upon me, I am fully determined to be a constitutional sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and so long as there is breath in my body to work good and amelioration of my people, I have resolved to be known by the name of Edward, which has been borne by six of my ancestors. In doing so I do not undervalue the name of Albert, which I inherit from my ever to be lamented great and wise father, who, by universal consent, has been known by the name of Albert the Good and I desire that his name should stand alone. In conclusion, I trust to Parliament and to the nation to support me in the arduous duties which now devolve upon me by inheritance, and to which I am determined to devote my whole strength during the remainder of my life."

After giving a list of those who attended the council, the Gazette announces that the King subscribed the oath relating to the security of the Church of Scotland. It continues with the King's formal proclamation ordering all officers and persons in authority throughout his dominions to continue to exercise their offices during the royal pleasure, and exhorting his subjects to assist such officers in the performance and execution of their duties.

The sorrow felt throughout the empire is described in a succession of constant telegrams arriving from every important town in the colonies, all telling of the suspension of business, the closing of theaters, the displaying of mourning emblems and arrangements for memorial services. All the Governors have sent on behalf of their respective colonies telegrams of condolence to King Edward and Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Marquis of Lansdowne, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received from the German Ambassador a letter on behalf of the Diplomatic Corps, expressing its sympathy and condolence.

The King's Title. The morning paper record with the greatest satisfaction that the King has taken the title of Edward VII. They are filled from end to end with descriptions of yesterday's ceremonies and accounts of the reception of the news of the death and the accession throughout the United Kingdom and in all parts of the world. King Edward's first speech is also given. The Daily Telegraph says: "It was admirable, touching, and heartily deep sincerity. It does equal honor to the monarch and the man, and will carry a further sense of hope and confidence to the country in its transition from King Edward to King George."

Regarding the cause of death, the Lancet says: "The cause was cerebral failure. Transient but recurring symptoms of apathy and torpor, with apathetic conditions, gave great uneasiness to the physicians a few days before the finish. The symptoms grew steadily grave, and the heart's action was maintained throughout, and the temperature was normal."

Among the innumerable telegrams of sympathy that continue to come in from abroad, President McKinley's gives the greatest pleasure. The Daily Chronicle remarks: "It is believed that President McKinley's words will tend to reach the Prince of Wales under his title, and just as Frederick the Great was the first European sovereign to recognize the independence of the United States, so now the President of the United States has been first to recognize the Kingdom of the monarch against whose authority the American colonists successfully rebelled. This is very touching when one remembers the visit of the Prince of Wales to Washington in 1842. Probably it was some remembrance of that incident which made President McKinley hasten to be first to salute the Prince of Wales. King Edward's title, as we are told, was most keenly appreciated."

The Standard says: "It is not for mere show that the nation have received the news of the death of Queen Victoria as a bereavement of their own and commented upon it in terms such as they would employ in the case of an honored President dying in office. The King, who remains in London over night, was driven to Buckingham Palace, after taking the oath by the Privy Council, and died there with the Duchess of Albany. Subsequently he went to Marlborough House to sleep. It is understood that he will return to Osborne this morning to direct the funeral arrangements. These were discussed at a meeting of authorities at the royal household at Buckingham Palace last evening. At the College of Arms it was said that the date for the funeral could not be settled until the King's representatives would arrive, but that the function would be held at the earliest possible date for the convenience of Emperor William. The date for the funeral will be unavoidably limited. Buckingham Palace is being made ready for the royal persons who are arriving in London."

Scenes in London. LONDON, Jan. 23.—London has donned a garb of mourning from end to end, and an early hour found a thick fog enveloping the city like a pall. A fitting accompaniment of the funeral appeared of every one. Throughout the West End drawn blinds are the order of the day, while on all the embassies, government offices and public buildings the flags are half-masted. The law courts, the stock exchange and all the produce and metal exchanges throughout the country only assembled to close immediately after the preceding officers had addressed to the members a few words of tribute to the dead monarch.

There were exceptionally large congregations in churches in all parts of the country. At St. Paul's Cathedral the

prayers for the royal family were altered to read, "for our Sovereign Lord, the King, and the Queen consort." All the services were ended by the playing of the dead march. The various naval and military stations fired a salute of 21 guns at midday to signalize the death of the Queen, one gun for each completed year of the Queen's age. The public buildings are being draped with black, the stores are displaying signs of mourning and business is practically at a standstill.

The crowds, beginning at St. James street, lined the entire route to Victoria Station from an early hour, until the Mall and the front of Buckingham Palace were especially thronged. All along the former place to Marlborough House, carriages filled with ladies stood as if for a drawing room, except that the coachmen, footmen and occupants were all dressed in mourning. The police precautions were unusual. Men on foot and mounted guarded almost every yard of the way.

The crowds waited patiently for hours to greet the King. Finally, preceded by half a dozen mounted policemen, the new sovereign arrived in a plain brougham, which was driven very rapidly, with the coachman and footman in their usual gray liveries, with mourning bands on their arms. An equestrian was seated beside him. The King was, of course, dressed in the deepest and most simple mourning, and he tilted his hat in acknowledgment of the silent uncovering of heads, which was more impressive than the most enthusiastic cheers. The

THE LATE QUEEN'S PHYSICIANS.



Sir Richard Douglas Powell.

King looked tired and very sad, but very well. Following him came the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught and others. Both the King and the Duke of York looked pathetically up at Buckingham Palace as they passed, and acknowledged the salute of the guard of honor drawn up inside the palace grounds. The troops there and elsewhere showed no signs of mourning, except that the bands were not played, and all the officers had crepe on their sleeves.

"The King drove to St. James' Palace from Marlborough House to reside at the first Privy Council, by way of Marlborough House, the Mall and the garden entrance of the palace. He was attended by Lord Dufferin and was escorted by a Captain's escort of the Horse Guards. The procedure was exactly as on leave days."

King Takes the Oath.

By the time the King arrived a great gathering of Privy Counsellors, in levee dress, with crepe on their left arms, and up positions in the throne-room—Cabinet Ministers, peers, commoners, bishops, Judges, the Lord Mayor, etc. Lord Salisbury, Lord Roseberry, A. J. R. Balfour, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal and the Duke of the most prominent personages in the land were there to receive the King's formal oath binding him to govern the kingdom according to his laws and customs, and bear him as the title of King Edward VII of Great Britain and Ireland, and Emperor of India.

The ceremony was interesting. According to the King was in a separate apartment from the Privy Counsellors. To the latter the Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council, formally communicated the death of Queen Victoria and the accession of the throne of her son, the Prince of Wales. The royal dukes, with certain Lords of the Council, were then directed to repair to the King's presence to acquaint him with the terms of the Lord President's statement. Shortly afterward His Majesty entered the room in which the Counsellors were assembled and addressed them in a brief speech. The Lord President (Lord Salisbury) then administered the oath to the King. Afterward, the various members of the Council, commencing with Lords in Council, took the oath of allegiance, and then passed in turn before His Majesty, as at a levee, excepting that each passed and kissed the King's hand before passing out of the chamber. This brought the ceremony to a close.

Edward's Speech. Mingling with the royal dukes and great personages of the kingdom were a few men in plain clothes to represent the great Empire, the great public, and nominal right to be present. The King wore a Field Marshal's uniform and the ribbon of the Order of the Garter. When he began his speech his voice was painfully hoarse, and he then passed in recovered as he went on. His brief speech was delivered with great earnestness and was quite extemporaneous. At the last moment the King decided not to attend the House of Lords today.

By 3.30 P. M., when His Majesty returned to Marlborough House, the crowd in the neighborhood was of immense proportions. The King's prior journey was accomplished in almost complete silence, but on this occasion he was lustily cheered all along the line of route. Immediately opposite Marlborough House a tall gentleman in front of the crowd waved his hat and shouted "Long live the King," whereupon the crowd cheered with redoubled vigor.

At 4.15 P. M. the artillery began firing salutes in St. James' Park to signalize King Edward's accession to the throne. Among the incidents of the day was an imposing civic procession. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen, accompanied by the City Marshal, made-bearer and other members of the corporation, escorted by a strong body of police, proceeded from the Mansion House, by way of the Thames, Embankment and Trafalgar Square, to St. James' Palace, in gilded equipages, with liveried outriders, including 50 semi-state carriages, making a notable picture, which was witnessed by thousands of silent people, who lined the sidewalks along the entire route.

Allegiance of Parliament. The House of Lords and the House of Commons assembled at 4 o'clock, and took the oath of allegiance to the new sovereign. The attendance in the House of Commons was large. All the members, dressed in the deepest mourning, stood up as the speaker, Mr. Gully, entered and announced that, by reason of the deeply lamented decease of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, it had become their duty to take the oath of allegiance to her successor, His Majesty, King Edward VII. The speaker then administered the oath and the swearing in of the members proceeded. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House; and Sir William Vernon Harcourt were the first to subscribe their names on the roll.

In the House of Lords the oath was taken by the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, Earl Roberts, Lord Roseberry, Lord Lansdowne and a hundred others. The House of Lords then adjourned until tomorrow.

ALL EUROPE MOURNING

WIDESPREAD SORROW OVER THE DEATH OF THE QUEEN.

Tributes to the Dead from the Continental Parliaments—German Press Eulogizes Her Virtues.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bulow, addressing the Reichstag today, said that during the long reign of Queen Victoria she had always directed her efforts to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations between Germany and Great Britain. He added: "Not only the near kinship of our imperial house to the English royal family, but also the manifold economic and political interests which bind Germany and England induce us to share sincerely in the mourning of the British for their venerable ruler. I am certain that it is in consonance with the feelings of the House when I express this sympathy."

The members listened standing. The president of the House followed in a similar strain, and a resolution was adopted authorizing the president to convey

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Sir James Reid.

to the Emperor and Dowager Empress the sympathy of the Reichstag. The president of the Unterhaus at the opening of the sitting announced the death of Queen Victoria, and asked authority to express to the Emperor and Empress Frederick the sympathy of the House. The deputies listened standing, and granted the authority asked for. It is understood that the Crown Prince of Germany, Frederick William, will attend the Queen's funeral. The court has been ordered to go into mourning for four weeks. The Empress has arrived at Homberg, and will be near Dowager Empress Frederick.

All the morning papers are highly appreciative of the late Queen Victoria's reign, and of her personal character. The Tagblatt considers her death to be of serious political significance in a moment when Great Britain is involved with the South African war and the China question is not solved. The paper adds: "A large part of the world which condemns the war in South Africa as undertaken by Messrs. Chamberlain and Rhodes and other mining speculators for their self-enrichment and the destruction of a little, freedom-loving, heroic people, will see in her death at such a moment a large measure of Divine justice, for, according to the Tagblatt, the Queen cannot be doubted that the unfavorable turn of the war for the English army during the past few months bore heavily upon the Queen's heart and contributed to hastening her death."

"The manifold threads of relationship between Great Britain and Germany above all the grandmother of our Emperor and his proved the sympathy bond between the two countries."

The Boers counterpraises the Queen as a model of beautiful human qualities, and adds: "History knows but few examples of such a pure, noble and heroic figure upon a throne. Foreign peoples record her as a noble woman and as a honor to her sex."

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten praises the Queen's good will toward Germany and says: "She saw Germany's rise without envy." Continuing, the paper remarks that the change in the throne will not affect British influence or the grouping of the powers.

The North German Gazette says: "The British emotion is similar to that which stirred our hearts at the death of our great Emperor, the great public, and nominal right to be present. The King wore a Field Marshal's uniform and the ribbon of the Order of the Garter. When he began his speech his voice was painfully hoarse, and he then passed in recovered as he went on. His brief speech was delivered with great earnestness and was quite extemporaneous. At the last moment the King decided not to attend the House of Lords today."

King Charles Will Attend. LISBON, Jan. 23.—King Charles intends to attend the funeral of Queen Victoria personally. Court mourning for a month has been ordered. The papers are filled with eulogistic articles on Victoria and her reign.

Sorrow in Montenegro. CETINJE, Montenegro, Jan. 23.—The news of Queen Victoria's death has produced profound sorrow among all classes here. The flag on the palace is at half-mast.

IN THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS. Eighty-one Guns Fired at Equinault—Officials Swear Allegiance.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 23.—Salutes of 51 guns, one for each complete year of the dead Queen's life, were fired today by the warships at Esquimaux, and by the forts surrounding this city and the naval village. Tomorrow, at 8 A. M., by order of Admiral Bickford, colors will at half-mast over the Government buildings.

The colors will remain at half-mast until sunset. They will again be half-masted the morning of the 25th, and remain so until sunset of the day of the late Queen's funeral. A letter of condolence has been sent by the Mayor through the Governor-General to King Edward and the royal family. Governor Jolly and the members of his Cabinet today took the oath of allegiance to the new King.

Quebec Sports Postponed. QUEBEC, Jan. 23.—Expressions of sympathy on the death of the Queen have been telegraphed to the Governor-General by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Mayor and Archbishop Bégin. Last night at a meeting of the executive committee for the Winter week of sports, it was unanimously decided to cancel the sports for the week of February 4, and to postpone them until next year. All social functions have also been canceled. The royal standard on the citadel is to be floated at half-mast until further orders.

Canadian Officials Took the Oath. OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 23.—At the Cabinet meeting today the Governor-General and the Ministers took the oath of allegiance. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court administered the oath to the Governor-General, who, in turn, administered it to his Ministers. The usual proclamation announcing Edward VII King and confirming the appointment of those in office, were issued.

At the Cape. CAPE TOWN, Jan. 23.—The presiding Judge of the Supreme Court today said: "In no part of the empire will the death of Queen Victoria be more deeply felt than in Cape Colony by the British and Dutch, white and colored, all classes and creeds."

Sorrow of Natives at Bombay. BOMBAY, Jan. 23.—All public functions here have been canceled, the public offices have been closed and business has been suspended. The genuine sorrow of the natives is extraordinarily marked, even

der of Emperor William, the first division of marines and band.

The Official Gazette contains the following imperial receipt: "Osborne, Jan. 23.—The death of my beloved, highly honored and long-remembered grandmother, Victoria, has plunged me and my house into deepest mourning. I know my army sincerely shared in the grievous loss I have sustained, and I have put the soldiers of my army shall wear mourning for 14 days. The First Dragoon Guard of the regular army shall go into mourning for three weeks. Flags at all military and public buildings shall be half-masted. "WILHELM."

THE FRENCH DELEGATION

To Represent the Republic at Queen Victoria's Funeral.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The delegation which will represent France at Queen Victoria's funeral will be composed of Vice-Admiral de Lajaille, General Duboué, Secretary-General of the Presidency; Major Chabaud, an officer of President Loubet's military household and a representative of the Foreign Office.

The tricolor over the Elysee was furled and bound with crepe this morning. General Duboué and Major Chabaud called at the British Embassy today and conveyed to President Loubet's condolences. The Premier, M. Waldeck Rousseau, and all the Cabinet Ministers—M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Fallières, President of the Senate, personally called on the British ambassador, The British Ambassador, Sir Edmond Monson, telegraphing the news to President Loubet, said Great Britain was sure of the sympathy of the President and the whole of France on the occasion of the painful event.

Sympathy of Italians.

ROME, Jan. 23.—Queen Glorietta, on behalf of the Queen, the Margherita and the Duke of Salaparuta, and Viscount Isonzo, on behalf of the government, called at the British Embassy today to convey their condolence. All the press organs have telegraphed their sympathy to the British ambassador.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to the World from Rome says:

The pope received the news of the Queen's death through Cardinal Rampolla. His eminence said not a word, but dropped on his knees to pray, remaining in this attitude for a considerable time. After he gave orders that in the churches prayers for the Queen be offered up tomorrow. The pope will be represented at the funeral by Cardinal Vaughan.

In Sweden and Norway.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 23.—In the First Chamber of the Riksdag today the president, in notifying the members of the death of Queen Victoria, expressed the sympathy of the Swedish people with Great Britain.

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 23.—The president of Parliament, referring to Queen Victoria's death today, said he felt assured that the sympathy of the Norwegian people would be expressed with Great Britain's grief at the loss of her popular Queen. The members listened standing.

Hungarians Respectful.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 23.—The Hungarian Deputies today while Vice-President Daniel paid a tribute to the dead Queen. The chamber voted unanimously to send an expression of its feeling to the British Parliament. The president announced in expressing sympathy with the British people, dwelling on the virtues of the Queen as a woman and as a ruler.

Spanish Court in Mourning.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—The court will go into mourning for 21 days, and the government officers have decided to attend the funeral services at the Protestant chapel of the British Embassy. The Queen Regent and the Ministers have expressed their condolences and the functions of the King's natal day have been countermanded.

Francis Joseph Expressed Sympathy.

VIENNA, Jan. 23.—Emperor Francis Joseph went to the British Embassy this morning and personally expressed his sympathy to Lord and Lady Plunkett. He remained there about half an hour, and of Cumberland called at the Embassy, and many of the nobility and court dignitaries inscribed their names.

Precedence in Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 23.—The newspapers here are full of respectful sympathy with Great Britain, but the views of the political aspect of the death of the Queen are largely influenced by the prevailing sentiment concerning the South African war.

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RELY ON PE-RU-NA TO FIGHT

CRIP, COUGHS, COLDS, CATARRH

Peruna for coughs and colds in children.



SISTERS GOOD SHEPHERD

Use Pe-ru-na for La Grippe and Winter Catarrh.

I N EVERY county of the civilized world the Sisters of the Good Shepherd are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs.

Whenever coughs or colds, la grippe or pneumonia make their appearance among children, these Sisters are not disconcerted, but know exactly the remedies to apply.

With so many children to take care of and to protect from climate and disease, these wise and prudent Sisters have found Peruna a never-failing safeguard.

Columbus, O., July 10, 1900.

Gentlemen:—A number of years ago your attention was called to Dr. Hartman's Peruna, and since then we have used it with wonderful results for grip, coughs, colds, and catarrhal diseases of the head and stomach.

"For grip and winter catarrh especially it has been of great service to the inmates of this Institution."—Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

There is no other disease so many-sided in its ill effects, so insidious in its approach, so tenacious in its hold upon the system as la grippe. Once there, it stays until it is cured. La grippe is one of the ills that time will not cure.

The after-effects of la grippe do not locate in any particular organ. It amounts to a general irritability of the mucous membranes of the whole body—of the flabbiness and paleness of the mucous membrane. Sometimes there is an over-amount of thin, watery mucous secreted, and at other times there is a dryness of the mucous surface.

There is no remedy in the world that meets the conditions produced by la grippe better than the remedy Peruna. Peruna strengthens as it renovates, soothes while it stimulates, heals as it expels.

Peruna is not a purgative, or cathartic, or a stimulant, nor a vegetable or mineral poison. It reaches the source of all diseases of the mucous membranes by its action on the vaso-motor system of nerves.

The following are samples of the letters received by Dr. Hartman concerning the cures Peruna is making:

Hon. F. Simmons, United States Marshal, Mobile, Alabama, speaks in high praise of the merits of Peruna. He says: "After having used Peruna for a short time, I find that it is the most excellent remedy for the grip and colds, and I can heartily recommend it to any one."

Hon. F. Simmons, of Minnesota, in a recent letter, says: "I cannot say anything else but good of your medicine. For seven winters I had suffered with la grippe, and by each attack was confined to the bed. In the Winter of 1898

the poorest and most ignorant expressing the utmost regret and profound sorrow. It is a remarkable revelation of sincere loyalty. Special services have been arranged to take place in the native places of worship."

Mourning in Jamaica. KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 23.—Never before has there been a greater display here of loyalty to the British throne. The entire island is in mourning, business is suspended everywhere, and hundreds of people are sorrowing around the Queen's statue in Kingston. Little attention is paid to the great damage caused by the storm.

Dublin's Condolences.

DUBLIN, Jan. 23.—At a meeting of the Corporation of Dublin, the Lord Mayor moved a vote of condolence with the royal family. M. T. Harrington, M. P., introduced an amendment, but the condolence resolution was finally passed by 30 to 22 votes.

Sympathy in Ceylon.

COLUMBO, Ceylon, Jan. 23.—The deepest sympathy with the royal family on the death of Queen Victoria is felt throughout this island. The flags are half-masted; all functions have been postponed and business is suspended.

Grief in South Australia.

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Jan. 23.—Intense grief is felt everywhere because of the death of the Queen. The government and other offices are closed and the stores hung with crepe.

Business in Melbourne Suspended.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 23.—Business is entirely suspended here as a result of the death of Queen Victoria, and the deepest grief is manifested. There are signs of mourning everywhere.

The News in Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 23.—The sympathy of the people of all nationalities with Great Britain on the death of the Queen is very marked. Business is suspended and all the flags are half-masted.

Withdrawal of Americans.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: "War Department officials state that when navigation opens in the Spring the American forces in China will be almost entirely withdrawn. The understanding is that Major-General Chaffee, who is now in the volunteer service, will be appointed a Major-General in the regular establishment, and will be ordered to Manila, with the one regiment and one battery of artillery now in Pekin. Upon arrival in Manila he will succeed Major-General MacArthur as Governor-General of the Philippines. The withdrawal of the regiment of infantry and battery of artillery, will leave in China a squadron



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