THE INDIAN SCARE

Lieutenant Dixon Says Reports Are Exaggerated.

NO VIOLENCE HAS BEEN DONE

More Trouble Is Feared From White Outlaws Than From Marauding Red Men—Small Cost of Suppressing the Uprising.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 25.—General Lee tonight received a telegraphic report from Lieutenant Dixon, commanding the troop of cavalry sent to the scene of the Creek Indian troubles. He states that he has not yet made a full investigation, but has learned enough to warrant his saying that the reports of an uprising have been greatly exaggerated. Thus far, he has encountered no Indians, and from civilians he learns that there has been no violence on the part of the Indians, and he anticipates none. The report from Lieutenant Dixon comes from Henrietta, which place he reached this forenoon.

TROOPS IN READINESS.

More Trouble Feared From Outlaws Than From Indians.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 25.—Governor Barnes today ordered a military company each at Chandler and Shawnee, Okla., to be in readiness to start at any moment for the Indian Territory line. Three thousand rounds of ammunition were provided for each company. Governor Barnes received many messages today from citizens of Stroud and Chandler, which are situated near the Creek Nation, asking that militia be sent at once to protect life and property by patrolling the line. There is apparently little fear of the Indians, but there is danger that outlaws who infect the Creek country will raid banks and stores in Oklahoma under the guise of Indians. Governor Barnes will not send the troops unless the situation becomes more threatening than at present.

At noon the following telegram was received by the Governor:

"Situation along our border serious. I cannot be responsible for the safety of our people unless militia is ordered out at once. WILLIAM TILGHMAN, "Sheriff."

At 1 o'clock the Governor held a consultation over the telephone with Colonel Hofman and Sheriff Tilghman at Chandler, and they stated that many depredations were being committed over the line in the Creek reservation, both by Indians and by outlaws, but that up to that time nobody had crossed the line and there was no positive evidence of any intention to cross or to commit any overt acts on this side of the line. The Governor advised that a close watch be kept along the line and advices sent him of any overt act against citizens or property in Oklahoma, but that until there was some attempt to cross the line or commit some such act, he did not feel that he would be justified in ordering the National Guards to the scene.

At 1:30 Governor Barnes sent for President Bellamy, of the Territory Council, and Speaker Stevens, of the House, and held a consultation with them on the matter. Both expressed themselves as wholly satisfied with the stand he had taken and assured him of the united support of both branches of the Legislature in whatever action he should deem best or necessary for the best interests of the territory or the protection of the people along the border.

The Sinews of "War."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Attorney-General has received the following telegram, dated Muskogee, I. T., January 25, and signed by United States Marshal Bennett:

"Respectfully and earnestly request authority to expend not exceeding $800, operating under section 846, to meet unusual difficulty attending execution of process, actual defiance of Federal authority and disturbances of extraordinary character. Prompt authorization urgent."

The authority asked for was granted.

Says the Indians Are Quiet.

CHECOTAH, I. T., Jan. 25.—H. G. Turner, of Brush Hill, where the Snake band of Indians is supposed to be in camp, was in town today and says there is no truth in the report from Eufaula of Indian uprisings. The Indians, he says, who are supposed to be indulging in the war dance, are at work. It is true, he says, that a few Indians are attempting to enforce some of their old laws, wherein members of their own tribe are concerned. Checotah is in no danger of attack.

The Choctaw Situation.

SOUTH McALESTER, I. T., Jan. 25.—The Choctaw situation remains unchanged. Daniel Bell, elected chief of the Choctaw Snake Indians who deposed Governor Duke, will be sworn in Monday. The railway companies have issued bulletins to their employes to guard against fire and the destruction of property.

MRS. NATION'S CRUSADE.

Eggs Thrown at the Saloon Wrecker in Enterprise.

HOPE, Kan., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Carrie Nation arrived here at midnight from Enterprise, determined to attack the two saloons in Hope, as she had those at Wichita and Enterprise, but no committee of temperance workers met her, and this morning she said she had made up her mind not to damage the saloons here because she was alone. She refused to eat her breakfast because she feared she would be poisoned, and, instead, talked temperance to a crowd that had gathered in front of the hotel. At 10 o'clock she took a train for Ottawa, saying she would visit friends there and rest a few days. Her last injunction was:

"Don't put too much stress on my resting too long."

In the crowd that swarmed about Mrs. Nation in Hope were the proprietors of the two saloons here. When she started for the depot, they escorted her to the train, one on each arm, the crowd cheering.

When Mrs. Nation left Enterprise last night a big crowd followed her to the depot, hooting and throwing eggs at her. On the train en route from Enterprise to Hope, Mrs. Nation talked enthusiastically to a reporter. A crowd of W. C. T. U. women, among them Mrs. Hoffman, the local worker who took part in Wednesday's raid and yesterday's street fight, saw her off at the depot.

"Good-bye, Mrs. Hoffman," she cried as the train started. "Keep up the good work; don't let them open the rum holes again."

She sat down alone in the coach and began examining her dress, smeared with eggs.

"I always thank God for the favors he does," she said to the reporter, and when asked what feature of the demonstration she was thankful for, responded promptly: "That the eggs were not rotten."

Mrs. Nation began to talk and laugh as gaily as if nothing had happened. She had been cool and collected during all of her exciting experiences, both at Wichita and Enterprise, always meeting the sallies of the crowd that hooted or pelted with stones, with prayer or an exhortation on temperance.

"Are you not afraid?" the reporter asked.

"No, sir, not a bit," she snapped, defiantly. "I'm doing God's work."

Her coolness seemed more remarkable because of the fact that she had been given warning that a mob awaited her arrival at Hope.

"You'll surely meet with serious mishap, perhaps be killed, if you keep this up," continued the reporter.

"I know it; I know how it will end, but when God is ready for me to die I am ready to go. I do not want to die yet; there is too much good work for me to do."

Mrs. Nation went on to talk of her mission.

"We've been watching our sons go to ruin and death through whisky for years. We've been praying and waiting for the laws to be enforced and the traffic stopped. We've decided to wait no longer for men to act. If the W. C. T. U. had started out 25 years ago with prayers and songs and hatchets, there would not be a saloon in the country today. A saloon-keeper, to me, is the same as the man who cuts another's throat for his money.

"My object in smashing saloons," continued Mrs. Nation, "is to stiffen the backbone of the women against the rum traffic and set the men the example of the only way the traffic can be stopped. I will organize them into a society of saloon wreckers. If a saloon opens in a town, the women there, if they have not the backbone essential themselves to wreck it, will send for me, I will send for my aides in different towns. They will be women of bravery, and we will go there and break up the saloon, and keep it broken up.

"After we have stamped it out in Kansas we will go to Missouri and keep on going. I have letters from all parts of the country, asking me to come. I hold that under the constitution of the United States a saloon cannot legally exist any place in this country."

On the Lecture Platform.

OTTAWA, Kan., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the joint-smasher, lectured here tonight in the First Baptist Church. Mrs. Nation talked for an hour, reciting the story of her experiences during the past few days. She said she will not continue the business of breaking joints single-handed, but that in the future her efforts will be devoted to the organization of other women for the same kind of work. Mrs. Nation showed the effects of her recent rough handling in Enterprise. Her eye was badly swollen, and her dress showed the remains of eggs. She spoke kindly of Ottawa, and said it was not a whisky town, like some others she knew. Mrs. Nation will lecture in Topeka next Sunday night.

Fined One Dollar Without Costs.

ENTERPRISE, Kan., Jan. 25.—After a long trial this afternoon, the assailants of Mrs. Nation were each fined $1 without costs. The sentiment of the town is very bitter against her, and her coming is thought by some to have done the temperance cause harm.

SEEING THE BRIGHT SIDE.

Cheerfulness Under Discouraging Circumstances.

Youth's Companion.

"He declares absolutely that he will look only on 'the bright side of things,'" and his mother and sister declare that they have never seen him low-spirited or in a bad temper.

There are many people to whom cheerfulness is an easy virtue. They are none too numerous, and they ought to be grateful daily that a healthy mind, a light heart and a vigorous body make it easy for them to see the bright side of things.

But the young man of whom the St. Louis Globe-Democrat speaks in our opening sentence is a hopeless cripple. To him cheerfulness is not the mere effervescence of high animal spirits nor the overflow of good health, but the expression of religious peace. It is the attitude of a spirit that has met pain and disappointment and has conquered them.

When Johnnie Walsh was 4 years old his trouble began. It was rheumatism, and for some years he hobbled about on crutches. But hip disease set in, and the original trouble grew worse and Johnnie took to his bed.

For eight years he has lain there, slowly and steadily losing the use of arms and legs and suffering also, in more recent years, a partial loss of sight, so that the comfort of reading long at a time is denied him. His mother and sister have little time to read to him, and if he were inclined to grow morbid or impatient he has abundant opportunity.

"Yet let no one go to Johnnie with words of pity. He will laugh them away," says the reporter. Indeed, his strong will and gentle spirit bring others to him both for comfort and for counsel. Children throng about him to hear Bible stories and fairy tales; people who read little are instructed by his descriptions of new inventions and of foreign lands, and all are cheered and helped by his patient, Christian spirit.

He is 22 years of age, and was carried to the polls this Fall to cast his first vote, for Johnnie has a man's interest in politics. He is a member of the church, also, and when, at long intervals, he is able to be carried to church he treasures the experience through succeeding months.

"No one can talk long with Johnnie without finding out that he is a very earnest Christian," says the reporter, and he adds: "A visit to Johnnie is a cure for the blues. His affliction has been turned into a blessing, and his presence breathes sweet peace and comfort."

Cheered by the hymns which he loves, the crippled boy has written others of his own, which his friends delight to hear from him. It is not the accuracy of rhyme or meter that makes these verses musical to those who know their author, but the spirit which they breathe of strength and gentle trust.

"There is no silver lining to this cloud," says many a man whose affliction is less than half that of this brave lad's. In serene faith and helpful affection Johnnie Walsh has found the bright side of a very dark sorrow, and this has brightened not only his life, but the lives of many others.

The Beauty of Georgian Women.

Henry Norman in Scribner's.

Are the women of Georgia as beautiful as we have always been told? When they become matrons, which is at an early age, they are too stout and broad in the beam for beauty, but in their youth, I should judge, from glimpses at windows and passing faces, there may well be extraordinary loveliness among them—the loveliness of perfectly chiseled features true to the racial type—large, calm, dark eyes; firm, full mouth; alabaster skin, indigo-black hair—the precise antithesis of the piquancy of irregular features and nervous temperament which generally passes for beauty among ourselves. These are women, you feel, whose lips would whisper passionate love, or at times, if allowed, sing high the song that sends their men to battle—whose fingers would grasp the dagger or fall lightly across the strings of the lute with equal aptness. Dagger and war-song, however, are out of date today.

Controls Pressed Steel Company.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Journal and Advertiser tomorrow will say:

"Andrew Carnegie has secured control of the Pressed Steel Car Company, which is paying over $2,000,000 a year in dividends. It is also announced that F. N. Hoffstatt has been chosen president of the combine to succeed Charles T. Schoen, founder of the combination."

No Venture About It.—"Is this your first venture in matrimony?" the preacher asked, while the groom was out in the vestibule giving certain instructions to the best man, who was, also, his head clerk. "My dear Mr. Goodleigh," she replied, almost blushing, "this isn't a venture at all. He has given me deeds to more than $60,000 worth of property already."—Chicago Times-Herald.

KING TO PARLIAMENT

IDENTICAL MESSAGES SENT TO BOTH HOUSES.

In Reply They Voted Condolence on the Death of the Queen and Congratulations on His Accession.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Both Houses this afternoon received identical messages from the King, and voted condolence with His Majesty in his bereavement, and congratulations on his accession to the throne. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, and the Speaker, William Court Gully, read the message in the respective Houses. It was as follows:

"Edward Rex: The King is fully assured that the House of Commons will share the deep sorrow which has befallen His Majesty and the nation by the lamentable death of his mother, the late Queen. Her devotion to the welfare of her country and her people and her wise and beneficent rule during the 64 years of her glorious reign will ever be held in affectionate memory by her loyal and devoted subjects throughout the Dominions of the British Empire."

In both houses the galleries were filled with a notable gathering of peeresses and diplomats. Mr. Choate, United States Ambassador; Mr. White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mr. Chester, the second secretary, and their wives were in the galleries of the House of Lords. Lord Salisbury moved the reply to the King's message, in a speech full of emotion. He said that in performing the saddest duty that had ever fallen to him, he was only echoing accents of sorrow, deeper than he had ever known, of this nation, which had been called forth by the singular loss which, under the dispensation of Providence, they had suffered, and their admiration of the glorious reign and splendid character of the sovereign they had lost. Being a constitutional monarch, with restricted powers, she had reigned not by sheer force of character, but the loveableness of her disposition and by her hold on the hearts of her subjects. The example which she set, of governing by love and esteem, would never be forgotten. Her wonderful powers of observing with absolute strictness the limits of her powers as a constitutional sovereign, and at the same time maintaining steady and persistent influence over the actions of her Ministers, inspired the greatest admiration. She always maintained a rigorous supervision over public affairs, giving her Ministers the benefit of her advice and warning them of dangers. No Minister could disregard her views or press her to disregard them, without feeling he had incurred a great danger. She brought the country peacefully through a great change, from old to new England. She possessed extraordinary knowledge of what people think. He had always said that when he knew what the Queeen thought he knew what the subjects would think. The King came to the throne with the one great advantage of having before him the greatest example possible. He had been familiar for a generation with political and social life. He enjoyed enormous popularity, and was almost as much beloved in foreign courts. Congratulations could be tendered him with earnest sincerity, and in the belief that he will adorn the throne and be a worthy successor of the Queen.

Lord Kimberley, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, and the Archbishop of Canterbury seconded the address. Lord Kimberley said he desired to echo every word of the noble Marquis. His access to the sovereign dated back to an even earlier period than that of the Marquis. He had always been struck with the extraordinary consideration and kindness which marked Her Majesty's conduct towards all who came in contact with her. He was simply amazed at the sound, real knowledge she possessed on all important affairs. The Archbishop of Canterbury said the Queen's influence as a truly religious woman was far greater than anything exercised by the wisest statesman or cleverest administrator.

In the House of Commons, A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and government leader, in moving the address in reply to the message, said the House, in all its history, had never met under sadder circumstances or with a clearer duty to express the universal sorrow extending from end to end of the empire. The sorrow was felt not only as a national, but an irreparable personal loss. It was hard yet to realize the magnitude of the blow which had fallen on the country. In the whole history of the British monarchy there never has been a case in which the national grief had been so deeply seated. The end of a great epoch has come, an epoch more crowded with important changes and great developments than any period of like length in the history of the world. The influence of the crown on the British Constitution was not a diminishing, but an increasing factor, and must continue to increase with the growth and development of the self-government communities over the sea which were founded by Great Britain through the person of the sovereign who was a living symbol of the unity of the empire. This cumulative result of the great example of Queen Victoria was the greatest the world has ever seen. Her position threw upon the Queen a life of continuous labor. Short as was the interval between her final signature of a public document and her final rest, it was yet long enough to clog the wheels of the administration, as was witnessed by the vast mass of untouched documents awaiting the hand of the sovereign. In moving a double response of condolence and congratulation, Mr. Balfour said they had unfailing confidence that the great interests committed to the new sovereign were safe in his keeping. They assured him of the ungrudging support of his loyal subjects, and wished him the honor of a long life, and the greatest of all blessings—to reign over a happy, contented people, and that in the eyes of posterity his reign might fitly compare with and form an appropriate sequel to the great epoch which had just drawn to a close.

Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, the Liberal leader, seconded the motion, which was adopted, the members standing. The House then adjourned until February 4.

Cardinal Vaughan, in the course of a very sympathetic letter to be read in the Catholic Churches in London, pays an eloquent tribute to Queen nVictoria, who, he says, was "an object of the greatest reverence on the part of all Catholics, from the Pope downward."

"We fully and acutely concur in the national sorrow," continues the cardinal, "and trust and pray that the noble tradition established by her may be carried on and perfected by the son. The attachment of Catholics to the throne and the dynasty are beyond suspicion."

The Morning Leader says that the executors of Queen Victoria's will are Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards, who was keeper of Her Majesty's privy purse from 1895, and extra equerry to the Queen from 1888.

It is believed that one of the last acts of Queen Victoria was to signify a wish that the testimonial sent by the children of Canada shouldl be handed over to the Royal Patriotic Commissioners for the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiders killed in South Africa. This desire was communicated to the commissioners in a letter from the Colonial office dated the day of her death. The testimonial consisted of £3,329, which Mr. Chamberlain forwarded to the Royal Patriotic Commissioners the day Queen Victoria died.

At the request of a representative of the Associted Press, Mrs. George Cornwallis West has written the following:

"When Colonel Towne recently went to Windsor to receive the Victorian cross for a valorous act by which he lost his eyesight, those present have since told me that as he advanced, led by his wife, toward the Queen, tears poured down her aged cheeks, and it was in a broken voice that she spoke to him. Few at 81 could forget the dim and failing eye for the blind ones of others.

"The Queen may be counted on as one of the victims of the war. Every defeat, every unsuccessful skirmish, the loss or wounding of a brave soldier, was personal to her. When I had the honor of seeing Her Majesty at Windsor, in December, 1899, before leaving for South Africa in the hospital-ship Maine, she evinced the greatest interest in all the details and make-up of the ship, especially of the history of the hospital staff, whom she had received a few days previously. Several times she repeated to me: "'It is very good of the American people to subscribe for this provision, and I am most grateful to them for coming over to help take care of my sick and injured.'"

TO AVOID DISFIGUREMENT.

Modern Treatment Does Away With the Terrors of Smallpox.

New York Tribune.

The reported cases of smallpox cause all prudent people living in or visiting New York to resort to vaccination as a precautionary measure. The physicians and public authorities take all necessary precautions for the seclusion of the cases, but suggest on the part of the public the exercise of all other known preventives.

The disease itself has a long, bad history. It was known in India and China some centuries before the Christian era, and, during the Middle Ages, its appearance in Europe resulted in frightful mortality, sometimes carrying off one in every four of an infected district.

The name smallpox is simply a corruption of two words, "small" "pocks," and in the early stages of the disease these pocks may be distinctly felt underneath the skin, like fine shot. Later they appear on the surface as vesicles (or pimples) and finally become the characteristic pustules. Within each of these pustules is set up an active process of ulceration, which, if not checked, destroys that portion of the true skin involved, and results in the permanent and unsightly system of scars known as "pock-marks."

Dr. Elmer Lee, of New York, a noted specialist, had this to say on the subject of preventing these pock-marks or pits:

"Smallpox pitting can be prevented by applying to the face antiseptic remedies, and I think the most suitable is one that is made of ozone and glycerine. The glycerine has the body to hold the ozone and also being such a very heavy liquid enables it to be worked into the pores of the skin, and to check fermentative processes that make up a large part of the ulceration. If this fermentation, which is a part of the ulcerative process, can be stopped, then pitting can be prevented. The less the ulceration, the less the pitting. If the ulceration can be entirely prevented there will be only an exterior scab, which leaves no pit.

"The trouble with grease or ointments, which are sometimes applied to the face, is that they are not true antiseptics, and have no chemical influence to stop the ulceration. While they lessen the friction and, therefore, are soothing, they do not check the fermentation process of the ulcer. What is wanted is a true antiseptic that will control and stop the chemical ferment. We have such prepared under the trade names of Glycozone and Hydrozone. There is also another preparation that is useful in combination with the two preceding ones. It is a liquid soap made of vegetable oils, combined with glycerine, and is known as Elixo. Wherever these agents have been properly and faithfully used, pitting has been prevented.

"The skin should be first cleansed with the Elixo and water, then treated with diluted Hydrozone, and this followed by the heavy liquid Glycozone. Hydrozone is a very powerful destroyer of ferments. Glycozone is milder, but more lasting. The Hydozone acts upon dead matter, or matter in process of putrefaction. Applied to healthy skin it would have no more effect than water, but applied to a sore, it produces profuse bubbling.

"The treatment I have indicated should be repeated daily. If that is done there will be no pitting. This pitting is the worst feature of smallpox. The deaths from the disease have never been so numerous as is popularly supposed, but the evil of pitting can hardly be overestimated. It is not only an embarrassment—it is a great injury."

Hydrozone is double strength peroxide of hydrogen, and is now generally used by the medical profession instead of the latter. Dr. L. C. Schutt, of Toledo, O., speaking of its use in smallpox, says: "The topical application of peroxide of hydrogen or glycozone is very beneficial."—Toledo Medical Compend.

BARON ROTHSCHILD DEAD.

Head of the Frankfort Banking Firm of That Name.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 25.—Baron Wilhelm von Rothschild, head of the banking firm of that name, died at noon today. The deceased, who was 73 years of age, was head of the Frankfort house of the Rothschilds for 50 years. He was an uncle of the three members of the London house, and handled many of the largest government loans.

Cardinal Galeati Dead.

ROME, Jan. 25.—Cardinal Sebastino Galeati, archbishop of Ravenna, is dead, aged 79 years.

Russia's Plans.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Reliable information has been received in Washington relative to Russia's policy in Manchuria, particularly in regard to the agreement between Russia and China, which it is alleged assured Russia a practical protectorate. The correspondent of the London Times in giving the text of the agreement relating to the Province of Fen Ting, predicts that it would be extended to the other two provinces of Manchuria, when that province would be "de facto a Russian protectorate."

There is authority for the statement that Russia has not entered into any arrangement with China regarding Manchuria, and it can be further stated that the St. Petersburg Government does not contemplate departing from the position assumed in its circular note of August 25 last. It is believed here that the exaggerated dispatches sent by Dr. Morrison were based upon an understanding reached by the Russian military and the Chinese authorities in Manchuria, the sole idea of which is the restoration as promptly as possible of peace and order within the province.

Mysterious Fire.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Fire of a mysterious origin destroyed the big wholesale glassware and crockery store of Pitkin & Brooks, Lake and State streets, early this morning, causing a loss of $550,000, and injuring several firemen. The latter were hurt byb falling glasswarc or were scorched by flames which suddenly burst from the windows.

The United Mineworkers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—The mineworkers' convention today voted to admit Iowa and Michigan to the interstate agreement, which will be signed with the operators at Columbus, O. The establishment of schools of mines and mining, as provided for by a bill now before Congress, was indorsed.

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

PASS THROUGH LONDON

AN IMPOSING FUNERAL PROCESSION IS BEING PLANNED.

It Will Be Headed by King Edward, Emperor William and Lord Roberts—More Messages.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—It is virtually settled that there will be an imposing funeral procession through London, headed by the King, Emperor William and Lord Roberts. The route will be nearly the same as that of Lord Roberts' triumphal entry, but reversed.

THE QUEEN'S FORTUNE.

Estate Valued at Between Fifty and Sixty Millions.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—A dispatch to the World from Cowes says:

Queen Victoria's will was opened and examined yesterday by the duly appointed authorities. None of its contents were made public or the amount of her private fortune. It is generally supposed that this preliminary inspection was made in order to follow exactly Her Majesty's directions in regard to her funeral. It is known that the Queen made a will early in her reign, which was repeatedly altered and added to as children and grandchildren were born and as estates rapidly advanced in value. This will was made in 1896, when Her Majesty decided to have an entirely new document drawn, and with great personal care this was accomplished.

Those in a position to make any sort of a guess as to the provisions of the Queen's will declare that the Princess Beatrice, widow of Prince Henry of Battenburg, will be the principal beneficiary. She is the Governor of the Isle of Wight, and will probably inherit Osborne House and the whole estate surrounding it. Then the Duke of Connaught and his sons, who have been great favorites with Victoria, will receive a large portion of the fortune. The Duke will probably become the owner of Balmoral and the Scottish property. The grandchildren who are expected to receive the largest bequests are the two children of Victoria's youngest son, the late Duke of Albany. The Queen's second daughter, Princess Christian of Holstein, is not rich, and it is probable that she and her four children will be regally provided for.

Edward VII., who will be amply provided for by the country, and the Duke of York, who comes into the Duchy of Cornwall, and may be the Prince of Wales, will probably not be sharers in the late Queen's private fortune.

Estimates made by the best-informed persons in the financial field fix the value of Queen Victoria's private estate at something between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000. Parliament upon her accession granted her, $1,925,000 a year. This sum, it was estimated, would maintain the royal establishment and leave the Sovereign $400,000 for private money, or personal expenses. Since the death of Albert, the Prince Consort, it is asserted Her Majesty has saved $250,000 a year of that sum. This money, together with its increment, has been invested under the best advice that London, the financial center of the world, could supply. Added to it, and accumulating each year, is the sum of $2,300,000 the private fortune of the Prince Consort, which was bequeathed to the Queen. She was also the legatee of many admiring subjects, one of them deeding $2,500,000.

German Fleet Will Participate.

KIEL, Jan. 25.—Emperor William has ordered a squadron of German warships to proceed to Spithead and participate in the naval display on the occasion of the obsequies of Queen Victoria. The squadron probably will be composed of the coast defense battle-ships Hagen and Odin, the second-class cruiser Victoria Louise, and a flotilla of torpedo-boats, and will be commanded by Prince Henry of Prussia.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—The Navy Gazette publishes a general order in which Emperor William expresses his sympathy for the Queen's sister Navy of Great Britain, to which the German Navy is bound by oft-tried comradeship. His Majesty directs that officers and officials of the Navy shall wear mourning bands upon the left arm for o fortnight and that the ships' flags shall be flown at half-mast until after the funeral. His Majesty also directs the German Navy to observe the same ceremonial upon the day of the Queen's obsequies as is observed by the British Navy.

Austria Friendly to Edward.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—A dispatch to the World from Vienna says:

The fashion in which the proclamation of King Edward has been received in political circles here is in keeping with the friendly relations which have always prevailed between Austria and England, and is cordial in the extreme.

With regard to a possible change in the foreign policy of England, which is referred to in the French press, political circles here have no anxiety. It is stated that though it is undeniable that some years ago strained relations existed between Edward VII. and the Kaiser, this has long been gotten rid of, and it is regarded as certain that there will be no change in England's foreign policy.

Condolences of the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 25.—The text of the Sultan's telegram to King Edward VII expressing his sympathy over the death of Queen Victoria, is as follows:

"I have received with deep regret the news of the death of Her August Majesty, the Queen, the mother of Your Majesty. Profoundly moved by this mournful event I hasten to express to Your Majesty my most sincere condolences."

The Sultan has telegraphed to Emperor William and to Empress Frederick similar expressions of sympathy.

The Grand Vizier, Halil Rifat Pasha, is ill with pneumonia, and it is expected the disease will terminate fatally.

America's Representatives.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—A special to the World from Washington says:

The United States will be officially represented at the crowning of King Edward VII. It has not yet been determined who shall make up the American delegation on that occasion, but it is certain that some representative citizen will be sent from the United States, and that many of the American Diplomatic Corps and Military and Naval Attaches in Europe will be sent to London upon that occasion.

Chile Sends Condolences.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Jan. 25.—From all public buildings and the headquarters of the Foreign Legations and Consulates, flags are flying at half-staff, because of the death of Queen Victoria. British residents appear in mourning garments, and they will hold memorial services, probably on the day of the Queen's funeral. The President sent messages of condolence to King Edward VII and to Emperor William, and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs visited the British Legation to convey the Government's sympathy.

Salutes at Hong Kong.

HONG KONG, Jan. 25.—All warships in port, including the United States warships Albany, Bennington and Luzon, and the German and Portuguese ships, joined today in a salute of 81 minute guns in honor of the late Queen Victoria, and later they fired a royal salute in celebration of the accession to the throne of King Edward VII.

The King to the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Following is the text of the reply which the President received from King Edward in answer to his message of condolence on the death of the Queen:

"Osborne, Jan. 24, 1901.—The President, White House, Washington: Am grateful for your kind sympathy in the irreparable loss the nation and I have sustained. I have felt convinced that it would be shared by you and the American people."

Christian Endeavorers Mourn.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—President Clark and John Willis E. Baer of the World's Christian Endeavor Society, have cabled Secretary Chaplain of the British Christian Endeavor Union as follows:

"Millions of American Endeavorers mourn with British Endeavorers over the death of your beloved Queen."

The French Delegation.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Admiral Bienlame will head the French delegation at the funeral of Queen Victoria, Admiral de LaJaille having declined for personal reasons.

TWO HOLD UPS.

Faithful Dog Shot While Defending His Master.

Two cases of highway robbery on the East Side took place within a half hour of each other, early this morning, and a faithful dog, trying to defend his master, was shot by the robbers. The latter secured $26 in money as the proceeds of the robberies, and escaped.

The proprietor of the Albina Ferry Exchange saloon was the first victim, and in spite of the gallant fight made by a Siberian bloodhound, the dog was shot by the robbers, who looted the till of $15 and got away. Then the same robbers afterward held up two men near the freight depot of the Southern Pacific Railroad, where one victim ran away, with one of the robbers' bullets whizzing after him. The other was relieved of $11. The police think the robbers escaped by means of a boat they had in waiting on the river.

ELEVATOR RAN WILD.

State Capitol Machine Stopped Only When It Could Go No Further.

SALEM, Or., Jan 25.—The fact that the elevator in the State House was not crowded with people prevented an accident today. The key to the base pulley fell out, and caused the elevator to become unmanageable, and go to the top of the shaft, where it was held by cogs.

The elevator man was the only one in it at the time. When he started the elevator it seemed to go all right, but his suspicions were aroused when he found he could not stop it at the second floor. The machine continued on its upward course until the fourth floor was reached, where it struck the block next to the roof and came to a stop. The key was soon replaced, and the elevator running as usual.

Lightship Replaced.

From the Hydrographic Office at Washington notice is given that Umatilla Reef lightvessel has been replaced on her station about 2½ miles southwestward from Umatilla reef (Flattery rocks) making off from cape Alava, Washington. The temporary oil lights which were in use on this vessel have been replaced by the permanent oil lanterns intended for her and which will give a better and more reliable light than heretofore, but, in consequence of the height at which they are displayed being lessened, the distance at which they can be seen will be somewhat reduced. No other change has been made in the lightvessel as to characteristics of lights, fog signal, or general appearance.

The Von Ketteler Monument.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—A special dispatch from Pekin says the Germans there are making preparations for the monument to Baron von Ketteler, and are erecting barracks near the German legation, in which will be housed the German guard left after peace has been officially proclaimed.

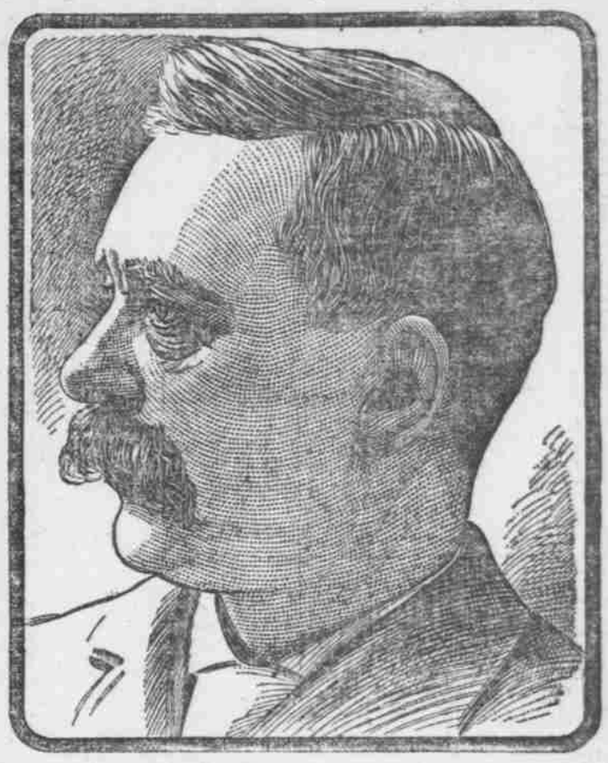
Druggists Burned Out.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The four-story building at 128 William street, occupied by Wahn & Fink, wholesale dealers in drugs and druggists' supplies, was destroyed by fire and water tonight. Loss, $200,000.

A Severe Test.—Stranger—Call your paper a great advertising medium, do you? It isn't worth shucks. I put in an advertisement last week, and didn't get an answer, not one. Editor—My! my! How was your advertisement worded? Stranger—"A poor young man wants a pretty wife who can do her own housework."—New York Weekly.

THE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT TRUTH

Hundreds of Clergymen Praise Paine's Celery Compound.



When, several years ago, New York's great Presbyterian minister made the public statement that it was due to the use of Paine's celery compound that, after a Winter of exhausting work, he was able to carry on his duties through the enervating Spring time with unusual ease and comfort—

And when, a little later, the learned Bishop of Burlington, Bishop Michaud, published an indorsement of this great remedy, saying: "Hoping that my words may inspire those readers who need health and strength with faith to try Paine's celery compound and prove to themselves its worth"—

When, about the same time, the public statement was made by the superintendent of the largest Woman's Christian Association in the country that "those who have been taking Paine's celery compound are greatly benefited and desire to continue its use"—

When the Rev. J. G. Laird, of London, Ont., who wrote to the proprietors that if he had only known Paine's celery compound when he was first afflicted with nervousness, he would never have been placed on the list of retired ministers—

When these and hundreds of other unsolicited testimonials have come from ministers of every denomination, there is no shadow of a question of the sincere regard in which this greatest of all remedies for blood and nerves is held by those who have used it.

Zealous work, with no thought of their health or nerves, causes the retirement of a large number of clergymen every year.

It is possible, however, to work hard and yet keep well, if one will but pay the proper attention to the benefits to be derived from Paine's celery compound.

The Rev. Thomas A. Uzzell, pastor of the People's Tabernacle Congregational Church of Denver., Colo., whose portrait appears above, says: "Gentlemen: I have used but one bottle of Paine's celery compound, and am much pleased with its effect. My extreme nervousness has been diminished, my appetite increased, sweet sleep to a great extent restored. I shall continue its use."

And here is a letter from the pastor of the Curtis Bay Baptist Church, the most influential church in South Baltimore, the Rev. William T. Bailey: "Gentlemen: I propose to do what I can to let people know of your Paine's celery compound, the remedy that has done me so much good. For six years my wife was an invalid. Many doctors have first and last attended her, but one bottle of Paine's celery compound has done her more good than the other remedies. I have myself taken the compound and been immensely benefited. I have given money to many poor people in my church to purchase the compound. You may use my name if you wish, and I will with pleasure answer all inquiries. I believe Paine's celery compound is the best remedy in the world."

The Rev. A. K. Sanford, pastor of the Thirty-fifth-Street M. E. Church, New York City, says: "Paine's celery compound restored my health."

The Rev. H. J. Grauttenard, pastor of the French Presbyterian Church, New York City, says: "I have frequently been relieved of nervous affections by Paine's celery compound."

The lesson to be learned is plain. Attend to your health and that of your family. Take no chances of miraculous recovery when your nerves begin to show signs of breakdown.

Paine's celery compound, which is within the reach of every family where there is an afflicted member, cures rapidly and permanently.

Wake Up Your Liver

Take one of Ayer's Pills each night for a few nights.

They will act gently, slowly, and certainly on the liver. The brain will clear up, and that great load of depression will roll off from your nervous system.

"I always keep a box of Ayer's Pills on hand. There is no pill their equal for a liver regulator. Long ago they cured me of liver complaint and chronic constipation."—S. L. SPELLMAN, Columbus, Ohio.

25 cents a box.

If your druggist cannot supply you, we will mail you a box direct from this office upon receipt of the price, 25 cents. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.