

QUEEN VICTORIA RALLIES

Physicians Announce a Slight Improvement in the Condition of Her Majesty.

Drs. Reid, Powell and Barlow, the Latter an Expert on Cerebral Affections, Say She Slept Well and Took Food on Monday.

ROYAL FAMILY AWAITING THE END

Emperor William, the Prince of Wales and Others Now in Osborne House.

Special Train Ready at London to Convey the Cabinet to Cowes—No Hope of Recovery, but May Live Till Thursday.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 22, 12:20 a. m.—Following is the text of the midnight bulletin posted at Osborne House:

"There is no material change in the Queen's condition. The slight improvement of the morning has been maintained throughout the day. Food has been taken fairly well and some tranquil sleep secured.

"JAMES REID, "R. DOUGLASS POWELL, "THOMAS BARLOW."

MAY LIVE TILL THURSDAY

COWES, Jan. 22, 5 a. m.—Up to this hour no bulletin has been issued. The correspondent of the Associated Press here is informed that the Queen's condition has undergone no change. The Queen is expected to live until Thursday morning unless unexpected complications occur.

Taking Nourishment Freely.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 8:30 a. m.—The Cowes correspondent of the Daily Express learns unofficially that the Queen has taken nourishment freely since midnight.

MONDAY'S BULLETINS.

First Official Statement Showed the Queen Had Rallied.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 12:30 a. m.—The bulletins sent from Cowes, Isle of Wight, early yesterday morning indicate that the royal family at Osborne House expected the Queen to die at any time. There was an unexpected rally, however, as shown by the bulletins issued yesterday. The first is dated Osborne House, Isle of Wight, Jan. 21, 11 a. m. It reads:

"The Queen has slightly rallied. Since midnight her Majesty has taken more food and has had some refreshing sleep. There is no further loss of strength. The symptoms which gave rise to most anxiety are those which point to a local obstruction in the brain circulation."

The foregoing was signed by Drs. James Reid, R. Douglass Powell and Thomas Barlow. Sir Thomas Barlow is an authority on cerebral affections, and doubtless his diagnosis led to the inclusion in the bulletin of the explanation of references previously made to "symptoms," the nature of which were not specified.

Other bulletins issued at Cowes and in London follow:

Cowes, Jan. 21, 12:15 p. m.—The Queen is just holding her own.

Cowes, Jan. 21, 4:35 p. m.—A slight improvement is said to be noted in the Queen's condition, but there is no hope but for a fatal ending. The night is awaited with the greatest anxiety. Paralysis is spreading to vital parts. Nourishment is being artificially administered. The palace is packed. There is scarcely room for the Emperor and Germany and his staff. With the exception of the newspaper correspondents there are only a few people outside the gates. Inquiries from all parts of the world continue to pour in.

London, Jan. 21, 4:40 p. m.—The secretary of state for home affairs, Mr. C. T. Ritchie, who had temporarily left Osborne, has been summoned to return there.

London, Jan. 21, 4:47 p. m.—Although no official bulletin has been issued since 11 o'clock a telegram message timed at Osborne House at 4 p. m. says: "The Queen is very slightly better." There is little trust, however, in the rally proving permanent.

Osborne House, Jan. 21, 5 p. m.—The following official bulletin has been posted by the three doctors: "The slight improvement of this afternoon maintained."

Cowes, Jan. 21, 7 p. m.—The Queen's condition is slightly improved.

Berlin, Jan. 21.—The Foreign Office has received information since Emperor William's arrival at Osborne House that the condition of the Queen is hopeless. The Associated Press learns that the object of

whose royal home the wind howled pitilessly got what rest they could in intervals of a vigil which the whole world was keeping in company with them.

SPECIAL TRAIN READY.

Cabinet Prepared to Go to Osborne—Scenes in London.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 3:30 a. m.—A special train is held in readiness to convey the members of the Cabinet to Osborne at any moment. Thus far it has not been required. Up to 3 a. m. no further bulletins had been received in London since the one issued at midnight.

Emperor William is spending the night at Osborne, where the accommodations are so severely taxed that the Battenberg children slept Monday night at Lord Gort's residence, East Cowes castle, and the royal yacht *Cowes* are being fitted up for the accommodation of visitors.

The Queen's illness was so sudden and, in the first onset, was expected to be so brief, that no arrangements were made for the posting and circulation of bulletins. An agitation is on foot to have them posted immediately in all postoffices throughout the United Kingdom. At present the provinces have no means of knowing anything except from the newspapers and the result is that all kinds of baseless rumors are circulated.

For instance, at Chalmersford County Court, yesterday, a report was received that the Queen was dead, and the judge in tears and great emotion referred to the sorrowful tidings, which later on he was able to deny. The hopeful bulletin received from Cowes yesterday at noon hardly lessened the universal apprehension. Everywhere that bulletins are posted sorrowing crowds gathered, awaiting the outcome of Her Majesty's illness.

Preparations made in all official quarters for all eventualities indicate the expectations of those who might be supposed to be best informed. The royal apartments in Windsor Castle are being made ready for a sudden return of the court and any state affairs immediately concerned in the issue are holding themselves in readiness for prompt action.

THE THIRD PHYSICIAN.

Another of the Queen's physicians, Sir Thomas Barlow, reached Osborne House yesterday morning, a little before the carriage dashed up being Emperor William, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and the Duke of Connaught. On his arrival at Portsmouth yesterday 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 *Albion*. As they started for Cowes the band on the flagship *Majestic* struck up the national anthem and Emperor William and his royal relatives reverently bared their heads.

The scenes about the Mansion House here yesterday exemplified the intensity of the common anxiety which has made all interests akin. Thousands gathered there as the day wore on, and nothing could be more impressive than the profound silence with which the announcement of the altering phases of the crisis was heard. A painful mistake was made early in the afternoon. The flag over one of the embassies was lowered and people rushed off with the news that the Queen was dead. Without waiting for a verification other flags were lowered, and some time elapsed before the error was rectified.

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' books. 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.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

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 city 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. To-day all international hostilities are hushed and stilled as they never were before by any other 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."

"In the United States, as we were entitled to expect," says the Times, "the sorrow which overshadows the mother country has elicited 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."

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 and thrones too fanatical to admit the virtues and services to mankind of Queen Victoria."

While expressions of sympathy and love are pouring in from every quarter of both hemispheres, none are 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."

BELGIUM AN EXCEPTION.

The dispatches received here from nearly every capital in Europe, from India, from Australia, Jamaica and all the British colonies show the press and people to be sympathetic in their comment on the Queen's illness. The one exception seems to be Belgium. A majority of the Brussels comment is in good taste, but one pro-Berlin article attacks on Great Britain's South African policy. King Leopold will remain at home. It was announced on Sunday that he intended to come to England.

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 on account of the Queen's illness. Emperor Fran-

cois Joseph countermanded the court ball at Vienna fixed for last 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, etc., are being canceled, and it seems likely that all functions of this sort will be postponed throughout the United Kingdom. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire have recalled their invitations to a house party and their example is being followed by other titled entertainers. Many private dinners have been deferred.

The report that Mr. Kruger has sent a telegram of sympathy to Osborne House is without foundation. Up to a late hour last evening he had not done so.

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

Princess Fredericka, of Hanover, wife of Baron Von Powel-Rummingen, left Biarritz, France, last evening for Osborne.

PATHETIC SIDE OF THE CASE.

Victoria Is Said to Have Been a Mental Wreck for Months.

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 falling for many months, even 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 Queen was in such a daze that all she could say to her companions was: 'Where am I?' Several times when she has 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 non-feverish. And truthfully it 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 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. That war, which she strove with all her power to avert, made the last hours of England's Queen, who 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, after 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 stroked 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 Fredericka, 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 again 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 won't 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 Baltimore, her highland home, her spirits revived under the influence of General Roberts's brilliant achievements in the South African war, but the improvement was short."

VICTORIA'S ELDEST DAUGHTER.

Downager Empress Frederick Unfavorably Affected by News from Cowes.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung makes the following announcement: "Downager Empress Frederick, because seriously ill, is to her very great sorrow, prevented from going to Osborne to meet her exalted mother. The effect of the sad news regarding Queen Victoria upon her eldest daughter has been very unfavorable. Empress Augusta Victoria, upon learning of this, had intended to go to Cronberg in order to inquire personally as to the condition of the Kaiser's mother, but later news from Cronberg was somewhat reassuring, and, for the moment, she gave up the idea of the trip. However, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, Prince and Princess Frederick Charles and the hereditary Prince of Saxe-Melningen, who arrived at Cronberg yesterday, will remain with Empress Frederick."

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The commissioners originally were unanimously in favor of the section, but Commissioner Moses became convinced it was not wise, and to-day he offered an amendment prohibiting the teaching of religious doctrine 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 was permitted. He said the experience with the Philippine schools had already demonstrated this. Referring to arguments of the Central Catholics in favor of Catholic instruction, Commissioner Moses insisted that a compromise was inadvisable when one of the parties was predisposed about a compromise.

Judge Taft offered a substitute permitting teaching three weeks 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 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 judges did not believe the hierarchy of the church would approve of the radical proposition of the Central Catholics. If it were approved 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 E. 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 passed unanimously.

CUBAN CONSTITUTION.

It Is Reported to the Convention with Several Modifications.

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It is understood the members of the central committee are not unanimous with reference to several features of the scheme and that there is likely to be considerable discussion before final acceptance. The proposed Constitution does not contain any provisions regarding the future relations between the United States and Cuba.

In the project submitted there is a clause in addition to the original draft providing that ninety days after the adoption of the electoral law the constitution shall go into effect. The electoral law will be drawn up as the constitution is complete.

The administrative council has referred the question of the Dady contract for the paving and sewerage of Havana to the municipality to determine the equitable rights of Mr. Dady.

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY.

Woman Found Dead in a Hotel and Her Companion Semi-Conscious.

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