

SICK FOR MONTHS

Victoria Has Been in a Daze, With Occasional Lucid Intervals.

SENILE DECAY IS HER MALADY

Since the Stroke of Paralysis Last Thursday She Has Been in a Comatose Condition.

New York, Jan. 21.—A dispatch to the World from London says:

Facts from a source within court circles show that the queen's mind has been falling for many months, even before her visit to Ireland...

Had it been anyone but the Queen of England it would have been plain long ago that that malady was senile decay.

But for her physical breaking up of the past week, an attack of paralysis in the left side, it would have been possible for her to have kept from the British public 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, and again she was harped upon the war.

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.

First Symptoms.

The queen's strong constitution manifested the first symptoms of senile decay during the stay of the court at Windsor in November and December, 1899, when evil tidings of the South African war, which began in October, began to arrive in rapid succession.

There was a time when the queen had fits of crying in an aggravated form, which immediately preceded her present critical illness.

The assassination of the king of Italy last June shocked her deeply.

The news of the illness of her eldest child, Empress Frederick, added to her distress, and the fact that she was physically unwell and unable to visit the empress and see her before the latter died, made her nervous and excitable.

The excitement of the queen's second son, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, which in a few weeks was followed by the death of her grandson, Prince Christian Victor, added to her distress.

When it was reported that President Kruger had said that he would claim her as one of his 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.

The queen lost her appetite and began to decline, presenting all the characteristics of senile decay.

The excitement of the queen's 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 Fear of Apoplexy.

It had always been a source of wonder to her physicians that with her great appetite and physical vigor she had escaped an apoplectic stroke, but about a year there was a falling away of her left side, accompanied by a loss of power in her left arm and leg.

Reports of the unfavourable war news and the reports of the queen's illness, which were reported to her by her daughter, Empress Frederick, affected the queen keenly.

She suffered with increasing frequency from fits of dizziness and crying. She was unable to get to the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and expressed a wish to see the duchess.

Next day he received a present of a handsome purse filled with coin, of which he laconically observed that "it was heavy, very heavy."

The queen was also in peril of her life by a carriage accident in Scotland, and twice has been in imminent danger at sea.

When a girl of 14, during a yachting excursion, she was dragged from under a falling mainmast by a plot named Saunders, and so saved from death.

Forty-two years after this the royal yacht collided with a vessel named the cottage in the harbor of Ketchikan.

Her majesty was in a railway collision in 1856.

In all these trying experiences the queen maintained her self-possession, observing that her one thought on such occasions was the regret at leaving certain duties in which she was then engaged unfilled.

THE LONGEST IN HISTORY

The queen's reign only approached by that of George III.

The queen is the oldest monarch who has reigned for a longer period than any of her predecessors.

The longest reigns in English history have been: George III. reigned sixty-three years, lived 82 years.

George III. reigned fifty-nine years, lived 82 years.

Henry III. reigned fifty-six years, lived 65 years.

Edward III. reigned fifty years, lived 65 years.

Elizabeth reigned forty-five years, lived 70 years.

The queen has outlived all the members of the privy council who were alive in 1837; all the peers who held their titles in 1837, except Earl Nelson, who was 14 in that year.

She has lived to see the death of all the members who sat in the house of commons on her accession to the throne.

Her eldest son has lived to see many changes. Officials have come and gone. She alone has remained to witness their advent, their rule and their departure.

The queen has appointed eleven lord chancellors, ten prime ministers, and at least three bishops to every see, and five or six to many archbishoprics of Canterbury, and six archbishoprics of York.

Early in her life the queen won all hearts in Scotland. When the court was at Balmoral she constantly associated with the residents of the vicinity, high and low, and was distinguished in joining the homely pleasures of the highlanders.

Every day she visited her tenants, spending a half hour at each cottage in conversation with the peasant housewife. In other instances she was to be seen in galloping her pony over the heather, up hill and down dale, to the immediate apprehension of the country-side.

On Sunday, rain or shine, she always was at the little kirk, and after the dominie's sermon lingered to talk to the children.

Early in her life the queen never smiled as old as her reign. Her photographs invariably show the same expression, the heaviness of the face accentuated by the pronounced droop of the long upper lip.

One photograph, however, proved that the queen did smile, at least on one occasion. On her visit to Newport in the summer of 1870, she presented a bouquet to her majesty in a verbose speech which he had attempted to commit to memory.

In his confusion at managing the robes and decorations which he brought and fed, while Charles Knight, the photographer, caught the likeness of the queen.

Sustained by Oxygen.

London, Jan. 21.—It is positively affirmed by the physicians that her majesty's critical condition is due to no specific disease. It is a general physical collapse, so com-

STATE IS GROWING

Minnesota's Population Is 288 Times That of 1850.

BIG INCREASE IN SOME COUNTIES

Population of the Towns in the State Having Less Than 2,000.

Special to the Journal.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Director Merriam has completed the compilation of the population of Minnesota, and he has issued a bulletin which says:

The population of the state in 1900 is 1,751,294, as compared with a population in 1850 of 5,958, or 34.5 per cent. A part of this increase is due to the fact that there were 8,203 Indians and 249 other persons, or a total of 8,452 persons, on Indian reservations, etc., in Minnesota, in 1850.

Enumerated in 1850 under the provisions of the census act, but were not included in the general population of the state at that time. The increase of 34.5 per cent, though materially less than that of earlier decades, represents in fact a large accession to the population of a state which has been distinguished for its rapid growth throughout its brief history.

Attention is particularly attracted by the influx of population to this territory during the decade from 1850 to 1860, when the number of inhabitants increased from 6,577 to 122,023, or 730.7 per cent.

The population of Minnesota in 1900 is more than 288 times as large as that given for 1850, showing an increase since 1850 of 288.1 per cent.

The total land surface of Minnesota is, approximately, 79,206 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile, the censuses of 1850 and 1900 being as follows: 1850, 10.4; 1900, 22.1.

All of the eighty-two counties in the state have increased in population more than 100 per cent. Cook, 725.6 per cent; Cass, 623.7 per cent; Itasca, 515.5 per cent; Kanabec, 182.2 per cent; Pine, 184.9 per cent; Millersac, 135.2 per cent; and Aitkin, 173.9 per cent.

There are also twenty-four counties which have increased in population more than 50 per cent, but less than 100 per cent during the last ten years.

The bulletin shows that there are 447 incorporated cities, villages and boroughs in the state. The population of these municipalities published the populations of cities and towns having 2,000 inhabitants and over. The towns, villages and boroughs with less than 2,000 population are as follows:

Table listing population of towns, villages and boroughs in Minnesota in 1900. Includes entries like Ada (1,900), Adams (256), Adrian (1,238), Aitkin (737), etc.

PACKED THE COURT

American Could Not Get Justice in the Transvaal.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Mr. Turner of Washington offered a resolution in the senate requesting the president to transmit to the senate information of what steps have been taken by the state department to protect the rights of R. E. Brown, a citizen of the United States, in the matter of his claim against the South African Republic. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Turner said Brown was an American engineer, who, eight years ago, located a large number of gold mining claims in Witwatersrand, adopting American methods in his work. He was deprived of the claims by order of the South African authorities and instituted suit against them for \$1,850,000. The case is pending in the South African court in Brown's favor.

The judgment of the court so incensed President Kruger and the folksraad that the judges were removed from office. The new court dismissed the case, realigning the case to the Transvaal. Mr. Turner said, the purpose of his resolution was to press upon the great British cabinet the merit of the claim of Mr. Brown.

BANKRUPTCY LAW BAD

Minneapolis Man's Suggestions at the National Convention of Retail Grocers.

Detroit, Jan. 21.—The National Association of Retail Grocers of the United States met in annual convention here to-day with 200 delegates present. President F. O. Hanson of Minneapolis made the following suggestions:

That resolutions be passed favoring the Brestius pure food bill or some similar bill; that the parcels post bill be amended so that further action be taken favoring an amendment to the bankruptcy law, on the ground that the present law is vicious and injurious to the interests of the retailer; and that resolutions be passed condemning the trading stamp and other prize or gift schemes.

ARMY BILL CONFERENCE

House Refuses to Agree to the Senate Amendments.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The postoffice appropriation bill was reported to-day in the house.

The senate amendment to the army reorganization bill were disagreed to as the report of the committee was read. The house agreed to a conference. Mr. Hull of Iowa, Mr. Brownlow of Tennessee, and Mr. Hay of Virginia, were appointed conferees.

The house proceeded with District of Columbia business.

TOWN BURNED UP

Consumed.

Potosky, Minn., Jan. 21.—The town of Potosky, southwest of Potosky, was wiped out this morning by a fire that started in the postoffice building.

Conductor Gage Killed.

Special to the Journal.

Winnipeg, Minn., Jan. 21.—Stephen P. Gage, a conductor on the Green Bay road, fell from the top of a freight car at Arcadia this morning. He was killed instantly, being struck within fifteen minutes. He resided in Winnipeg.

Losses Des Moines Bar.

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 21.—J. R. Barcroft, a leading member of the Des Moines bar, died, aged 71.

LOOKING FOR SETTLERS

FARGO MAYOR AT COPENHAGEN

HE WILL ALSO SEEK IMMIGRANTS IN SWEDEN, NORWAY AND FINLAND.

Vienna, Jan. 21.—The special commission of the Austrian industrial council, appointed to submit recommendations to the government preparatory to legislation in regard to the trust combinations, has decided to make the following suggestions:

Trusts should be regarded as local organizations and should be given a legal form. Every trust formed must notify of its formation to a trust board especially created to register and keep track of these combines, and which should have jurisdiction in all cases arising from international disputes.

Charges that trusts are stifling competition should come before another court, provided for that purpose and aided by a council of commercial experts which the ministry of commerce can consult when necessary.

Washington, Jan. 21.—With a bar down stairs, and no rules against having bottles in their committee rooms, some of the senators nevertheless their best to inject into the army bill a clause forbidding the importation of liquor into the Philippine Islands.

Many of the democratic senators anxious to lead their republican brethren into a trap, did all in their power to encourage the majority to adopt this amendment.

After the bill was defeated, one of the leaders on the democratic side sent this note to one of the leaders on the republican side:

I have stayed in my seat so long trying to force this prohibition amendment through that I am thirsty. Let's go down and get a drink.

And down they went, a whole party of prohibitionists.

SHIPS WILL BE BUILT

Navy Department Cuts the Battleship Specifications.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The navy department has cut from the specifications for the new battleships, items aggregating about \$80,000, and Secretary Long has offered the lowest bidder, the Newport News and Bath corporations, the \$5,900,000 contract to build the battleships.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT

Charles Bents Arrested for Applying the Torch to South Haven.

Special to the Journal.

South Haven, Minn., Jan. 21.—A frebug who gives the name of Charles Bents was caught here last night by Attorney King and is in the custody of the sheriff. He stole a quantity of packing from freight cars and piled it against the side of the store building occupied by L. C. Holmes.

Upon applying a match to the stack and captured. The building was not damaged, as the packing was scattered before the blaze could get under headway.

For Martin's Death.

Calumet, Mich., Jan. 21.—Hadley D. Sumner, a young man of good family, was bound to try to circumvent the law on the charge of the murder of Benjie Martin. Martin was in a charitable party of boys at the wedding of Sumner's sister, and was shot in the neck.

HOME TRADE SHOE STORE

219-223 Nicollet

Home Trade Shoe Store

REGULATE THE TRUSTS

LAW SUGGESTED IN AUSTRIA

IT PROVIDES FOR REGISTRATION AND A SPECIAL COURT TO HEAR CHARGES.

New York Sun Special Service

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