FROM COWES TO SPITHEAD

Remains of the Queen Removed From Osborne.

Britain Surrounds Her Royal Dead With Tragic Splendor — Magnificent Naval Spectacle—The Alberta, Bearing the Remains of the Queen, Passes Through a Lane Formed of Great Warships—Boom of Cannon and Funeral Dirges.

From Osborne to Spithead.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Feb. 1.—The funeral procession started from Osborne at 1.40 p.m.

Previous to the removal of the Queen's remains the Bishop of Manchester held a service in the Chapelle Ardente.

The coffin reached the Alberta at 2.25. Great silent crowds witnessed the progress of the procession to the pier.

The Alberta, with the late Queen Victoria's body on board, started from Cowes at 2.55 p.m.

After the body had been embarked on the Alberta King Edward boarded the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert in a launch, and the procession started.

The Naval Display.

Cowes, Feb. 1. — With grand, yet mournful, display of naval pomp and power, the body of Queen Victoria was borne this afternoon from its quiet resting place in Osborne House to Portsmouth, the heart of England's navy. Not in history has anything been seen which in tragic splendor approaches the naval spectacle to-day. Over the still water between the roll of the six-pounders came the dirge of Chopin's and Beethoven's funeral marches. The crews, accustomed to cheer with the heartiness which belongs only to "Jackies," stood silently along the decks, and the flags, which usually float defiantly in the breeze, drooped half way down the halyards. The most powerful fleet England could gather together on short notice lay inert and silent, save for the mournful strains of the bands, and the

woeful sounds of guns, that betokened neither peace nor war, but death.

Past these and past the Hohenzollern, the huge though cumbersome Camperdown, the Rodney and the Benbow, on through the line of British battleships—still with Japan's Hatsuse, the biggest battleship in the world, was left astern, and the German Baden was beam to beam with Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson's splendid flagship, the Majestic, of the Channel squadron,the naval funeral procession slowly steamed. Ahead were eight destroyers, and seldom have these speedy craft drawn their long black hulls so sluggishly through the water.

The Casket on the Alberta.

Coming slowly after them was the Royal yacht Alberta. Half screened by the awning on the poop was the Royal coffin, placed on a crimson dais, the curtains of which were drawn back and tied to the four poles, leaving free to view the magnificent casket and the robes. Sometimes abeam, sometimes ahead, was the Trinity House yacht Irene, watching the course, while in the wake of the Alberta came the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and the English Royal family; the Royal yacht Osborne, with other Royalties, the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William, the Duke and the Duchess of Connaught and others; the Admiralty yacht Enchantress, and a Trinity House yacht, with officials on board.

The main squadron of battleships and cruisers was moored two and a half cables apart, in one line, extending from Cowes to Spithead. The channel fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, formed the eastern portion, and the reserve fleet, under Rear Admiral Sir Gerard Henry Noel, formed the western portion. The foreign war vessels were moored southwest of the British ships, in the order of their arrival, and alongside of them were moored eight British gunboats, the Antelope, the Gleaner, the Skipjack, the Leda, the Rattlesnake, the Alert, the Circe, and the Speedwell.

A Lane of Warships.

After leaving Trinity Pier the Alberta, with her attendant escort, steamed along the deep channel between the coast of the Isle of Wight and the single line of battleships and cruisers. The main line was as follows, beginning at Cowes:

Alexandra, Camperdown, Rodney, Benbow, Collingwood, Colossus, Sans Pareil, Nile, Howe, Melampus, Severn, Galatea, Bellona, Pactolus, Pelorus, Diana, Conqueror, Arrogant, Minerva, Niobe, Hero, Hood, Trafalgar, Resolution, Jupiter, Hannibal, Mars, Prince George and Majestic.

Minute guns were fired by all the ships in the Solent and at Cowes, commencing when the Alberta left the pier. Each ship ceased firing immediately after the tail of the procession had passed her.

After the procession had passed the Majestic the forts and ships in Portsmouth harbor commenced firing minute guns and continued firing until the Alberta was alongside the wharf.

No standards were displayed and ensigns and Union Jacks were at half-mast. The bands played the funeral marches of Chopin and Beethoven only. No national anthem was played.

On the approach of the procession the ships were manned and the guards and the bands were paraded. The officers wore full dress and the men in "No. 1 rig" and straw hats. The guards presented arms as the Alberta passed each ship and then rested on their arms reversed until the procession had gone by.

Nelson's Old Flagship.

A detachment of marines and the Admiral's band were on board Nelson's old flagship, the Victory, in Portsmouth harbor. All the sea front and dockyards were manned by marines and sailors, while Barrow Island was manned by boys from the training ship St. Vincent and men from the gunnery ship Excellent.

Alberta Moored For the Night.

When the Majestic had been left astern the Alberta was moored for the night. To-morrow the body will be taken ashore at Portsmouth and thence conveyed to London and Windsor for the last tributes to the great Queen.

The land ceremony, consisting in bringing the coffin from Osborne House to the pier at Cowes, was scarcely less interesting than the naval function. At noon the gorgeous trappings of the Chapelle Ardente were disturbed. Over the coffin was thrown the coronation robe worn by the girl Queen. On this was placed the Royal regalia, the wand, the sceptre and the crown, which were scarcely ever used by the Queen in her lifetime, as she preferred the dummy regalia, which will be buried with her at Frogmore.

Sailors Carried the Coffin.

At 1.45 p.m. sailors from the Victoria and Albert raised the precious burden and bore it from the house. This duty was to have been done by Highlanders, but after the rehearsal it was decided that the sailors should be so honored. Outside the Royal residence the Grenadier Guards were drawn up in a brilliant line. With a sharp click they presented arms for the last time in honor of their dead Queen.

The pipers lead the procession, making the woods ring with a weird refrain. Behind them came the Royal family. At the gate the military portion of the parade stood ready, a glittering medley of uniforms. Down hill the procession slowly wound its way in the following order:

Mounted grooms.
D. A. A. G., southern district.
Detachment of Hampshire Carbineers.
The Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Wight and staff of the southern district.
The staff of the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.
The General commanding the southern district.
The Naval Commander-in-Chief.
Massed bands and drums of the Royal Marine Artillery and of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, who commenced playing a funeral march as soon as they pass out of the Queen's gate.
The Queen's Highlanders.
The Queen's Pipers.
The gun carriage, drawn by eight horses, and preceded and followed by her late Majesty's equerries and aides-de-camp, escorted by the Queen's Company of Grenadier Guards, with the coffin.
King Edward.
Emperor William.
The Duke of Connaught.
The Crown Prince of Germany.
Prince Henry of Prussia.
Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.
The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.
Prince Arthur of Connaught.
Prince Charles of Denmark.
Prince Louis of Battenberg.
Queen Alexandra.
The Duchess of York.
The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.
Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.
Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll).
Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg).
The Duchess of Connaught.
The Duchess of Albany.
Princess Victoria of Wales.
Princess Charles of Denmark.
Her late Majesty's ladies-in-waiting.
Her late Majesty's household.
The household of the King.
The household of the Queen.
The household of Emperor William.
The household of the Royal family.
Military officers, eight abreast.
The Royal servants and tenants.

The roadway from the gate to the pier was lined with troops in close order. The troops remained in position until the minute guns from the fleet commenced to fire.

Thousands stood bareheaded and watched the strange sight with loyal humility and grief.

At last the pier was reached and the body was reverently placed on board the Royal yacht Alberta by seamen of the Royal yachts.

A few moments later the torpedo flotilla was in motion and slowly left the Medina for the Solent. The massed bands played Beethoven's Funeral March.

As the Alberta passed abeam of the Alexandra the great vessel fired the first gun of the salute, which was taken up by the Rodney and the other warships.

From the island to the mainland all the ships were manned, and from the bands floated the sad strains of funeral marches.

THE DISEMBARKATION.

Remains of the Queen Transferred From the Alberta to the Train—Rain Fell in Torrents.

Portsmouth, Feb. 2.—Before 9 o'clock this morning the remains of the Queen were taken from the Royal yacht Alberta to a special carriage and conveyed to the King's train, which started for London at 8.53 a. m., amidst the boom of the guns from the forts. The scene was pathetic and imposing. The King, accompanied by Queen Alexandra and some Princesses, who passed the night on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, proceeded to the Royal yacht Alberta in a steam launch. King Edward boarded the yacht at 8.45, five minutes after Emperor William had steamed alongside the Alberta from the Hohenzollern. The guard of honor on the jetty consisted of several hundred marines and bluejackets.

The commanders of the warships which took part in yesterday's pageant had already assembled under the covered way leading from the yacht to the railroad station. There was a short service on the yacht before the body was removed, the Duke of Connaught, the Crown Prince of Germany, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Princess Henry of Battenberg being present. The only mourning garb visible was in the dresses of the Princesses.

Minute Guns Marked Its Passage.

The firing of the minute guns marked the passage of the coffin to the draped railroad station, to which it was borne shoulder high by petty officers of the Royal yachts, preceded by a clergyman. Immediately behind the coffin were carried the crown, the orb, the standard and a few choice wreaths. King Edward, Emperor William, the Duke of Connaught and the Crown Prince followed the remains, and then came the ladies of the Royal family and the Admirals.

The silence of this mournful procession was broken by the firing of the guns, the strains of the funeral march and the sound of the wind-driven rain which was then falling in torrents. The coffin was placed on the dais, and Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon (Admiral of the fleet since 1899), King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Emperor William and the other members of the Royal family took their seats and the train moved off.

THROUGH LONDON'S STREETS

Britain's Grief Expressed With Stately Grandeur.

Mortal Remains of Earth's Greatest Queen Borne in Solemn Pomp Through the Streets of the Capital—The Great Procession—The Military Display — The Illustrious Dead—The Order of the Procession—Features of the Pageant.

London, Feb. 2, 9.17 a. m.—The grey dawn of a London morning, with the sky draped with fleecy clouds, proclaimed ideal conditions for the funeral day of England's Queen. The calm serenity of the atmosphere was reflected by the crowds which at daylight began to assemble at every point of vantage along the route of the Royal obsequies. So soft, peaceful and noiseless was the progress of the ingathering hosts that the constantly swelling throngs and the rhythmic tread of the assembling troops seemed to accentuate the solemn stillness.

The early scenes were unlike those of many spectacular days which London has witnessed in the past year. The crowds which so early gathered in the streets this morning evinced an entire lack of feverish unrest and excitement. The great masses of people

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

lice which assembled phantom-like in the greyness of the morning seemed more apologetically to tip-toe to their allotted stations, as though their presence reflected on the solemnity dominating everything. Never did a concourse of people so little need either civil or military guidance. No man standing by his mother's bier ever needed admonition less than did these hundreds of thousands of men and women gathered from all parts of the kingdom on the funeral route of their mother the Queen.

Women Outnumbered Men.

The strangest part of all was the fact that the women seemed to outnumber the men. White-ribboned nurses marked almost every yard along the route. Troops there were to be sure, thousands upon thousands, assembling spectre-like out of the morning mists, their blue-black overcoats and bear skins deepening the note of mourning pervading everything.

In the great green spaces of Hyde Park, St. James and others these long black lines stood silhouetted against the morning sky, solemn, silent and picturesque, staunchly stemming the onrush of that endless flood of people pouring in from every street and avenue. Purple was the tone of the Royal mourning, and this seemed almost a relief contrasted with these silent masses of black-garbed crowds. It was the true note, after all, of the day's ceremonial, for no one among England's heart-stricken people could look upon the finished life of their Queen with feelings of entire gloom.

The troops began to move less early than on Proclamation Day. That was the day of the official announcement of the authority of the King, and the streets were closed as if by magic, and with a tone of authority that did not mark this morning's scenes.

Buckingham Palace, the great hotels about the Victoria Station, the princely homes in Park Lane, and every shop and house thence to Paddington bore ample evidence of the national grief, and, together with purple and white festoons, wreaths of bay and laurel were hanging from every lamp-post, while flags at half-mast bordered with crape told in a dignified, simple manner the story of the nation's loss.

THE GREAT PROCESSION.

A Military and Naval Display of Solemn Magnificence.

London, Feb. 2.—With every circumstance of splendid pomp befitting the obsequies of so mighty and well-beloved a monarch, all that is mortal of Queen Victoria was borne through the streets of the capital today in its progress towards the ancient fortress-palace of the Sovereigns of England. The solemn magnificence of yesterday's opening phase of these last rites was maintained fully. Perhaps the stately grandeur of to-day's sorrowful pageant through the swarming streets of London, with hundreds of thousands of mourners forming a black border to the route, will never be surpassed. There was in Victoria's funeral procession an absence of that black ceremonial generally connected with the final progress to the grave. To-day the coffin was drawn by cream-colored horses. The pall was white and the uniforms of the troops and the gold trappings of the foreign Sovereigns, Princes and representatives forming a glittering medley, gave brilliant coloring to the scene. The chief mourner himself, with his Field Marshal's uniform—even though this was partially hidden by his overcoat—surrounded by his corps, helped to liven the symbols of mourning marking the route.

Never in English history has a Sovereign been borne to the grave attended by so many distinguished mourners. The gathering of crowned heads far surpassed those who rode in the jubilee procession, and all the great officers of state participated.

The Military Display.

The display of the naval and military forces reached the great total of 35,000 men.

The firing of minute guns and the tolling of bells at 11.15 announced to the countless multitudes who had been crowding London's muddy streets since daylight that the funeral procession had begun its passage through the capital. The people fought for hours for a glimpse of the coffin and the Kings and others following it. They saw a long procession of soldiers, a passing show of dazzling regalia, with a hundred Royalties crowding after and then dispersed, while all the church chimes of the city were ringing and muffled dirges were played.

Europe has seen grander Royal funerals than the Queen's, and had a more gorgous spectacle in the celebration of her sixty years of reign, but no episode in the Victorian era will live so deeply impressed on the memories of those who witnessed it or participated in the ceremonies.

The day was sombre, wet and chilly, as are most of London's winter days. The cloudy sky added to the gloom of the whole city.

The scene at Victoria Station from early morning was most brilliant and impressive. For to-day's ceremony the station was transformed into an immense reception hall. All trains were stopped before 9, and the long platforms were covered with purple cloth. On another platform facing that at which the Queen's train was to arrive guards of honor, composed of blue-jackets and Grenadier Guards, were drawn up. The broad roadway separating the two was swept clean and sanded, and a number of little purple-covered platforms from which members of the Royal family were expected to mount their horses were placed at intervals at the side and centre.

Distinguished Officers.

At 10 o'clock an army of grooms with the horses arrived, and thenceforward distinguished British naval and military officers and foreign Royalties in dazzling uniforms came in quick succession. The Lord Chamberlain and his officials, bareheaded, with their white wands of office, received the most distinguished personages and conducted them to a little pavilion erected on the platform.

The whole station by that time resembled the scene at a levee. The Commander-in-chief of the Forces, Field Marshal Earl Roberts, on a beautiful, spirited brown mare, carrying his Field Marshal's baton, at this juncture trotted into the station and became the centre of interest. He was soon followed by the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk) and many of the most distinguished British officers. Then came carriages for the Queen and the Princesses. They were the State carriages used on the occasion of the late Queen's jubilee, with beautiful gold-mounted harnesses and trappings. The horses were ridden by postillions in scarlet jackets, with only a narrow band of crape on their arms as a mark of the great change. The carriages were closed.

The Illustrious Dead.

Following the carriages and preceded by an officer came an object at which every officer in the animated throng instinctively came to the salute, and every head was bared. It was the little khaki-colored gun carriage which was to carry Queen Victoria's body from Victoria to Paddington Station. The eight Hanoverian cream-colored horses which drew the late Queen on the occasion of the jubilee were used to-day. The gold harnesses, the scarlet-coated postillions and the scarlet and gold covered grooms who held each of the horses by the bridle were all the same. Only the little gun carriage in place of the glittering glass-and-gold coach marked the change. The place for the coffin to rest was over the actual gun. Rubber tires were on the wheels, but this was the only alteration.

It was then nearly 11 o'clock, and amid cries of "The King of Portugal's horse," "the Grand Duke of Hesse's horse," and so on, the Princes mounted a minute ahead of the time the train steamed into the station.

All heads were uncovered as the saloon carriage bearing the Queen's remains stopped exactly opposite the gun carriage, and King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Emperor William and others alighted. Then the bearer party advanced to the saloon carriage. With his hand at the salute and standing a little in advance of the others, King Edward watched the painfully slow removal of the coffin to the gun carriage. It was accomplished, and the pall and the regalia of the British crown were placed on the coffin.

The King and the others with him then mounted and the procession started.

The Order of the Procession.

The procession passed in the following order:

Officers of Headquarters Staff.
Band of the Household Cavalry.
VOLUNTEERS.
First Middlesex Rifles.
First Middlesex Engineers.
The Tyne Artillery.
Warwickshire Yeomanry.
The Colonial Corps, a detachment formed under the orders of the Colonial Office, and an officer commanding the provisional battalion at Shorncliffe.
MILITIA.
Third Battalion, Gordon Highlanders.
Third Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
Fourth Battalion, Norfolks.
The Honorable Artillery.
INFANTRY.
A detachment of the Army Veterinary Department.
Army Pay Corps.
Army Chaplains' Department.
Royal Army Medical Corps.
Army Service Corps.
Representatives of the Indian Army, selected by the Indian Office.
INFANTRY OF THE LINE.
Fourth Battalion, Rifle Brigade.
Royal Irish Fusiliers.
Second Battalion, Highland Light Infantry.
Fourth Battalion, King's Royal Rifles Corps.
Royal Fusiliers.
First Battalion, Royal Lancasters.
FOOT GUARDS.
Irish Guards.
Scots Guards.
Coldstream Guards.
Grenadier Guards.
Corps of Royal Engineers.
The Royal Regiment of Artillery.
CAVALRY OF THE LINE.
The 21st Lancers.
The 7th Hussars.
The First Life Guards.
ROYAL NAVY, ETC.
Royal Marine Light Infantry.
Royal Marine Artillery.
The Royal Navy.
Military Attaches of Foreign Embassies.
Headquarters Staff of the Army.
Field Marshals.
Band of Royal Marine Light Infantry.
The Guards' Band.
Royal Engineers' and Royal Artillery Bands.
The Earl Marshal, riding.
Gold Sticks.
Two White Staves.
Gun carriage, surrounded by bearer party of non-commissioned officers of the Guards.

Outside of these were the equerries and members of the Queen's household.

Immediately behind the gun carriage came:

The King, riding.
On his left the Duke of Connaught, riding.
On his right Emperor William, riding.
Following these come the Royal Family, Royal representatives and Master of the Horse, all riding.
Four four-horse carriages, conveying the Queens and Princesses.
The Kings of Belgium, Portugal and the Hellenes, probably riding, closing the escort.

In the procession were six carriages, the first and second carrying Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of Fife (now Princess Royal), Princess Victoria and Princess Charles of Denmark, and the daughters of Queen Victoria, and the King of the Belgians.

Soldiers representing the Germany army, non-commissioned officers and men, and the escort, brought up the rear.

Features of the Pageant.

The procession, apart from the gun-carriage bearing the coffin, and the Royal family and official mourners about it, was not noteworthy. Parliament, the Judiciary and the commercial bodies were not represented. Royalty, the army and the navy monopolized the pageant. Three thousand soldiers and sailors, picked companies representing all branches of the service—cavalry, artillery, infantry, yeomanry, militia, volunteers and colonials—formed the advance escort. They marched slowly and without music. Most of the uniforms were covered with dark overcoats, and the standards were draped with black, the officers wearing bands of crape on their sleeves. The infantry marched in columns of four with rifles reversed. They were half an hour in passing. Then came Field Marshal Earl Roberts and his staff, and after them four massed bands playing funeral marches. Three hundred musicians announced the coming of the body of the Queen. There was a long array of court officials under the leadership of the Duke of Norfolk (the Earl Marshal), all attired picturesquely and brilliantly, bearing maces or wands. Most of them were elderly men, who for years had served the Queen.

Most of the spectators expected an imposing catafalque, and the coffin was almost past before they recognized its presence by removing their hats. It was concealed beneath a rich pall of white satin, on the corner of which gleamed the Royal arms. Across the pall the Royal standard was draped, and a large crown of gold encrusted with jewels rested at the head of the coffin, which was at the end of the gun carriage just over the gun. On the foot of the coffin were two smaller crowns with a gold jewelled sceptre lying between them.

The eight horses which drew the gun carriage were almost concealed beneath their rich harnesses. A large bow of purple attached to the coffin was the only symbol of mourning.

The Chief Mourner.

Immediately after three Royal mourners rode abreast. King Edward VII. was the central figure of the three, but no less ostentatious personage was seen in the procession. A black chapeau, with a plume of white feathers, was on his head, and a long black cloak was buttoned around him, and hung almost over the big black horse which he was riding. The King's face seemed grave and careworn. He looked straight ahead, apparently at the gun carriage. He gave no sign of recognition of the long ranks of soldiers hedging back the populace about him, the windows crowded with black-bonneted women, the multitudes of uncovered heads, the purple draperies, and the green wreaths everywhere. He passed like a man alone.

Beside King Edward rode Emperor William, looking every inch a soldier. He glanced right and left as he rode and his hand frequently was raised to the red and white feathers hanging over his hat as he responded to salutes. Emperor William wore a black cloak over his new British Field Marshal's uniform, and the splendid white charger beneath him pranced up and down, causing His Majesty to display fine horsemanship.

On the King's left rode his brother, the Duke of Connaught, a man of soldierly appearance, almost unnoticed and unrecognized by the people.

Two Hours in Passing.

The funeral procession occupied two hours in passing from Victoria Station to Paddington, a distance of three miles.

The decorations everywhere were impressive, but not elaborate. Purple draperies hung with green wreaths predominated. Flags were on most of the buildings.

The really impressive exhibition of mourning was the black clothing worn by principally all the people, which as streets, windows, stands and roofs everywhere were covered with spectators, gave the whole scene a sombre hue.

Lively Time at St. James' Park.

St. James' Park was packed with a crowd of about 20,000 people, who over-ran the flower beds, stood on the fences and swarmed in the trees, fought with policemen, smashed hats, and chaffed the programme vendors until the bells began tolling. Then the demeanor of the crowds changed, and while the procession was passing their attitude was one of the most impressive features of the day.

It was precisely 12.20 p.m., when the guards lining the platform of Paddington station came to a sharp "attention," and with solemn tread the head of the procession entered the building. For half an hour all was hushed save the clatter of horse hoofs and the rumble of the heavy gun carriage.

The pall was removed from the coffin and the casket was deposited in the saloon carriage, which the Queen had so often occupied during her lifetime.

King Edward, Queen Alexandra and the Duke of Connaught stood grouped together as the coffin was borne in, and then they all took seats, and the train started for Windsor.

AT WINDSOR.

The Funeral Service at St. George's Chapel Was One of the Most Marvellous Sights of the Ceremonies.

Windsor, Feb. 2.—By noon many notabilities in full uniform had arrived and the streets were jammed. St. George's Chapel was a magnificent sight, and divided attention with the officials and College of Heralds, gorgeous in quaint mantles, tabards and insignia, and the mediaeval-looking Yeomen of the Guard, carrying their halberds at slope.

Wild excitement was aroused in the crowd when the Beefeaters from the Tower of London arrived and entered the Castle. The officers in their gay court uniforms, the Life Guards with their flowing plumes galloped through the streets.

Woman Fell Dead.

One well-dressed woman fell down in the street and was picked up dead, the excitement having killed her.

The funeral service in St. George's Chapel was one of the most marvellous sights of the funeral ceremonies. It lasted from 3.20 to 4 p.m., but for three hours previous the leading men of Great Britain and Ireland waited patiently for the arrival of the funeral procession. Their vigil was fully rewarded. Such an array of royalty, and such a mass of flaming colors was never before gathered within so small a space.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Winchester and the Dean of Windsor officiated.

The services were remarkable for their grandeur and choral beauty.

The chapel choir, the Archbishop, the bishops and other clergy met the procession at the west door. From the organ loft, midway of the nave and the chancel, came the strains of Mendelssohn's march from "Songs Without Words," in E minor. The strains of the organ died away and the choir commenced singing softly the sentences of the dead. The solemn cortege proceeded up the nave, which was thronged with the highest and noblest women of England. "Lord Thou Hast Been Our Refuge," to Feltone's setting, was next sung by the choir, which had not taken its place in the transept to the right of the altar.

The coffin rested upon a catafalque placed at the steps of the altar. The cross over the communion table was covered with white flowers, and the reredos behind was almost concealed with sprays of fern dotted with lilies.

Service at the Chapel.

The Bishop of Winchester read the lesson from the 15th Corinthians, "Man that is born of Woman," was chanted by the choir to Wesley's music, followed by "Thou knowest, Lord, the secrets of our hearts."

The Dean of Windsor read, "I heard a voice," and the choir sang the Lord's Prayer to the music composed especially for the dead Queen by Gounod. Once more the strains of the choir welled up through the ancient chapel with the singing of "How Blessed Are They That Died," by Tchaikowsky.

The Archbishop of Canterbury read the Collect and with quavering voice pronounced the benediction. There was a solemn pause while all heads bowed. A few sobs were heard and the choir then broke the oppressive stillness with the sweet harmony of the "Dresden Amen."

Then the loud tones of the Norroy King of Arms, William Henry Weldon, proclaimed the dead Monarch's title. The Spohr Anthem, "Blessed Are The Departed," followed and the service was concluded by the playing of Beethoven's funeral march by Sir Walter Parrott, organist of St. George's Chapel, and private organist of the late Queen.

DE WET MOVING SOUTH.

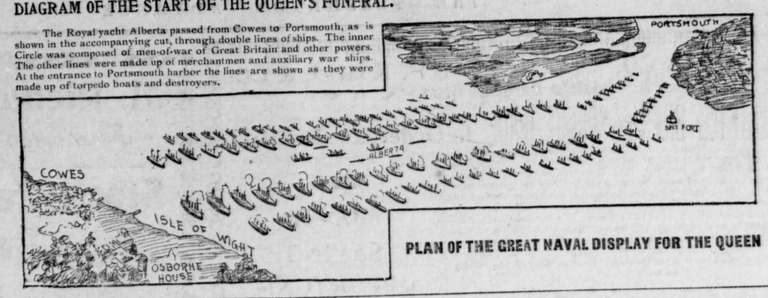
He Crossed Bloemfontein Line Wednesday Night.

A despatch from London, Friday, says:—General Kitchener's characteristically curt admission that General De Wet has eluded General Bruce Hamilton increases the fears that the Boer leader has entered, or is about to enter, the Cape Colony. A telegram from Cape Town says that unofficial corroboration of yesterday's report that he is now in the colony has been received, and estimates his force at 1,500 men, with two guns.

The news is regarded here as discouraging, if no worse. "It is not a pleasant opening to the seventeenth month of the war," says the Morning Post, while other papers which persist in optimism, betray a certain uneasiness.

DIAGRAM OF THE START OF THE QUEEN'S FUNERAL.

The Royal yacht Alberta passed from Cowes to Portsmouth, as is shown in the accompanying cut, through double lines of ships. The inner Circle was composed of men-of-war of Great Britain and other powers. The other lines were made up of merchantmen and auxiliary war ships. At the entrance to Portsmouth harbor the lines are shown as they were made up of torpedo boats and destroyers.



PLAN OF THE GREAT NAVAL DISPLAY FOR THE QUEEN

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Cattle, Cheese, Grain, &c in the Leading Markets.

BREADSTUFFS, ETC.

Toronto, Feb. 5.—Wheat—Ontario wheat held about steady to-day. Goose wheat and Manitoba hards were principally wanted. Quotations are as follows;—Red winter, 66c; white, 66c, middle freights; spring wheat, 65c, goose, 67c, low freight to New York; Manitoba No. 1 hard, old, g.i.t., 98 North Bay, 97 1-2c; and No. 2, hard, 93 1-2c.

Millfeed—Scarce and firm. Ton lots, at the mill door, sell as follows; —Bran, $13 to $13.50; and shorts, at $15, west.

Corn—Dull. No. 1 American, yellow, 45c; No. 3 yellow, 45c; No. 2 yellow, 44c.

Peas—Firm and in good demand. No. 2 sold, middle freights, at 63 1-2c; and east at 64c.

Barley—Firmer, and in better demand. No. 2, east, 41 1-2c; and middle freights, 40 1-2c; No. 3 extra, 40 1-2c, east; and 39 1-2c, middle freights.

Rye—Steady. Car lots, 47c, west; and 48c, east.

Buckwheat—Demand light. Car lots, west, are quoted at 49c, and east at 50c.

Oats—A shade easier to-day. No. 1 white, east, 28 1-2 to 29c; No. 2 white, north and west, 27 1-2 to 28c.

Flour—Steady. Dealers ask $3.65 for straight rollers, in buyers' bags, middle freights, and export agents bid $3.60.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—Wheat was a dull market to-day, closing 3-8c lower under the influence of liberal receipts, good weather, and no outside support. Corn closed unchanged, oats a shade lower, and provisions 2 1-2 to 7 1-2 to 10c depressed.

Minneapolis, Feb. 5.—Wheat—Cash, 75 1-8c; May, 75 1-8c; July, 75 3-4 to 75 7-8c; on track, No. 1 hard, 77 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 75 1-8c; No. 2 Northern, 71 5-8 to 72 5-8c. Flour—First patents, $4.05 to $4.15; second patents, $3.85 to $4; first clears, $2.90 to $3; second clears, $2 to $2.10. Bran —In bulk, $11.25 to $11.50.

Duluth, Feb. 5.—Wheat—No. 1 hard 75 1-8c; May, 78 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, car lots, 73 1-8c; May, 76 5-8c; July, 77 1-8c; No. 2 Northern, 63 1-8 to 69 1-8c; No. 3 spring, 54 7-8 to 61 7-8c. Corn—36 1-4c. Oats—26 1-4 to 26c.

Milwaukee, Feb. 5.—Wheat—Dull; No. 1 Northern, 75 1-2 to 76c; No. 2 do., 71 1-2 to 74 1-2c. Rye—Firm; do., 71 1-2 to 52 1-2c. Barley—Steady; No. 1, 52 to 52 1-2c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 58 to 60c; sample, 45 to 56 1-2c.

PRODUCE.

Eggs—The supply of fresh eggs is quite ample. Limed and cold stored are slow and easy. Prices are as follows;—New laid, 22 to 23c; fresh gathered, 17c; cold stored, 16c; limed, 14 1-2 to 15c.

Poultry—Receipts are light, and choice bright stock is readily picked up at full prices. Prices for bright stock are as follows;—Turkeys, 10 to 11c; geese, at 8 to 8 1-2c; chickens, at 30 to 40c; and ducks, at 50 to 70c. Cold stored turkeys and geese sell at about 1 1-2c a pound less.

Potatoes—Easy at 28c for car lots, on track here, and 35c, out of store. One car sold at 28c.

Field produce, etc.—Turnips, out of store, 30c per bag; onions, 70c per bag; carrots, 35c per bag; apples, per bbl, $1 to $2; sweet potatoes, per bbl, $2.50.

Dried apples—Dried apples sell at 3 1-2 to 4c; and evaporated at 5 to 5 1-2c.

Beans—Ordinary white beans bring $1.20 to $1.25; choice hand-picked beans are quoted at $1.40 to $1.45.

Honey—Firm. Dealers quote from 9 1-2 to 10c per lb for 5, 10 or 60-lb tins, according to to size of order. Comb honey sells at $2.40 to $2.75 per dozen sections.

Baled hay—Steady. Choice timothy, on track, $10.25; two-ton lots, delivered, $11 to $11.25.

Straw—Steady. Car lots of straw on track here, $6.50.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs are scarce and about steady. One car sold at $7.25, track to-day. The same would be paid for more. On the street prices were easier at $7.50 to $8. Provisions continue active and firm.

Quotations for provisions are as follows: Dry salted shoulders, 8c; long clear bacon, loose, in car lots, 10c; and in case lots, 10 1-4 to 10 1-2c; short cut pork, $19.50 to $20; heavy mess, $18 to $19.

Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 12c; medium, 12 1-2 to 13c; light, 13c; breakfast bacon, 15c; picnic hams, 10c; roll bacon, 11c, smoked backs, 12c. All meats out of pickle is less than prices quoted for smoked meats.

Lard—Tierces, 10c; tubs, 10 to 10 1-4c; pails, 10 1-4 to 10 1-2c.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Prices and conditions are unchanged. Quotations are as follows.—Dairy, tubs and pails, choice, 17 1-2 to 18 1-2c; medium, 16 to 16 1-2c; poor, 13 to 15c; dairy prints, choice, 18 1-2 to 19 1-2c; large rolls, good to choice, 17 to 18c; creameries, boxes, 21 to 22c; and pounds, 22 to 23c.

Cheese—Full cream, July and August make, sells at 10 1-2 to 11c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Feb. 5.—At the western cattle yards to-day we had a total of 50 carloads of live stock, including 800 cattle, 500 sheep and lambs, 350 hogs, and 30 calves.

We had an over-supply of inferior cattle; business was brisk for choice stuff, but prices were weaker and trade slow for all inferior cattle, either butcher or export stuff.

Most of the export cattle here sold at from 4 to 4 3-4c, with a few lots of prime stuff at 5c; there was a fair trade, but too much cattle of only second-rate quality.

Good butcher cattle was also selling freely at from 3 3-4 to 4 1-4c per pound. For secondary and inferior cattle the market was a poor one, and prices were off, as we had an over-supply.

There were no change in stockers, feeders, or bulls.

A load of butcher cattle, average 1,085 lbs., sold at 3 1-2c per pound.

Sheep were a shade lower, but lambs were steady and unchanged.

No change in milkers or calves. Goods cows and choice veals are wanted.

Hogs are unchanged to-day.

Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 190 nor above 200 lbs.

Following is the range of quotations;—

Cattle.	
Shippers, per cwt.	$4 00 $5 00
Butcher, choice do.	3 75 4 25
Butcher, com. to good	3 25 3 75
Butcher, inferior	3 00 3 06
Stockers, per cwt.	2 75 3 25
Export bulls, per cwt.	3 50 4 25
Sheep and Lambs.	
Sheep, per cwt.	3 00 3 50
Lambs, per cwt.	3 50 4 50
Milkers and Calves.	
Cows, each	20 00 50 00
Calves, each	2 00 10 00
Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per cwt.	6 00 6 25
Light hogs, per cwt.	5 50 5 75
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	5 50 5 75
Saws	3 50 4 00
Stags	2 00 2 25

COST THEM $500.

Users of Seditious Language Were Fined.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—Some of the residents of Murraysburg have been fined £150, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment for using threatening and seditious language. The sentences were imposed by a military court. The commandant has warned the public regarding their future conduct.

CHIEF OF THE SOVEREIGNS

Lord Rosebery Speaks of Our Late Queen's Gifts.

A despatch from London says:—Lord Rosebery presided on Wednesday morning at a special meeting of the Royal Scottish Corporation, called in London to pass resolutions expressing sorrow at the death of Queen Victoria, and of congratulation on the accession of King Edward VII. There was a crowded attendance.

Lord Rosebery, remarking that he would pass lightly over the congratulatory part of the programme, said his Majesty's speech at the Privy Council meeting sufficiently had indicated the laws by which he intended his reign should be governed, thus promising to make his rule no less illustrious than that of his parent.

Lord Rosebery then dwelt in eloquent terms on the life and death of Queen Victoria, saying that in the whole history of mankind no death had so touched such a large number of persons in the entire world. There was scarcely an intelligent individual in the civilized world but was deeply moved. He wondered if her subjects yet realized how much they had lost and what an enormous weight the Queen had in the councils of the world. It was not brilliancy or genius which could supply the advantage she gave Great Britain by her fund of knowledge, which was unequalled by any constitutional historian. It was no disparagement of other kings to say she was the chief of the European sovereigns, and her influence in the councils of nations was always used for peace, freedom, and good government.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (the Canadian High Commissioner) seconded the resolutions.

A BRILLIANT COURT.

King Edward Will Hold Night Drawing Rooms Instead of Afternoon Functions.

A despatch from London, says:—Members of King Edward's suite tell their friends that His Majesty appears overwhelmed by the sense of the responsibilities of Kingship. Whereas formerly he was genial, but exacting and irritable regarding official matters, he has become profoundly grave, and exceedingly considerate to those about him in small as well as in important matters. He has worked many hours daily since the Queen's death, disposing of two or three weeks' arrears of public business which she had not been able to attend to.

Society expects that King Edward VII. will make St. James the most brilliant Court of Europe; hold night drawing-rooms, instead of the somewhat dreary afternoon functions of the past quarter of a century, and provide refreshments, instead of leaving the guests to eat sandwiches in their carriages under the eyes of the crowd. Those who have been presented to Queen Victoria will be entitled to attend King Edward's drawing-rooms after submitting their names to the Lord Chamberlain.

It is hoped the King will revive the custom of the monarch visiting the castles of the nobility, and also revive the holding of drawing-rooms at Holyrood Palace. Whether he will adopt the prerogative of kissing the cheeks of the ladies presented, follow