

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 quaintly 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 down 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 seeing 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 overran the flower beds, stood on the fences and swarmed in the trees, fought with policemen, smashed hats, and chafed 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.

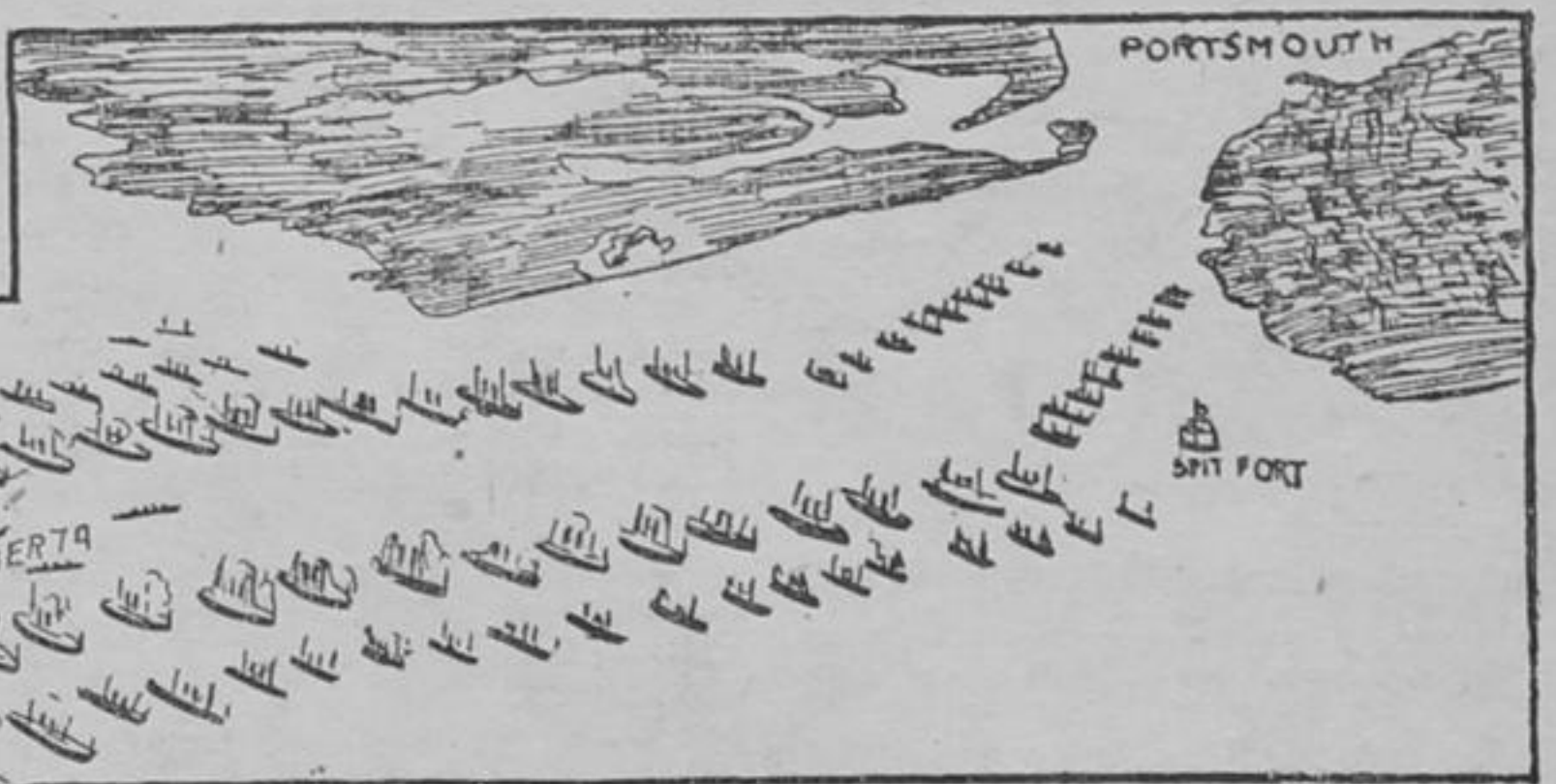
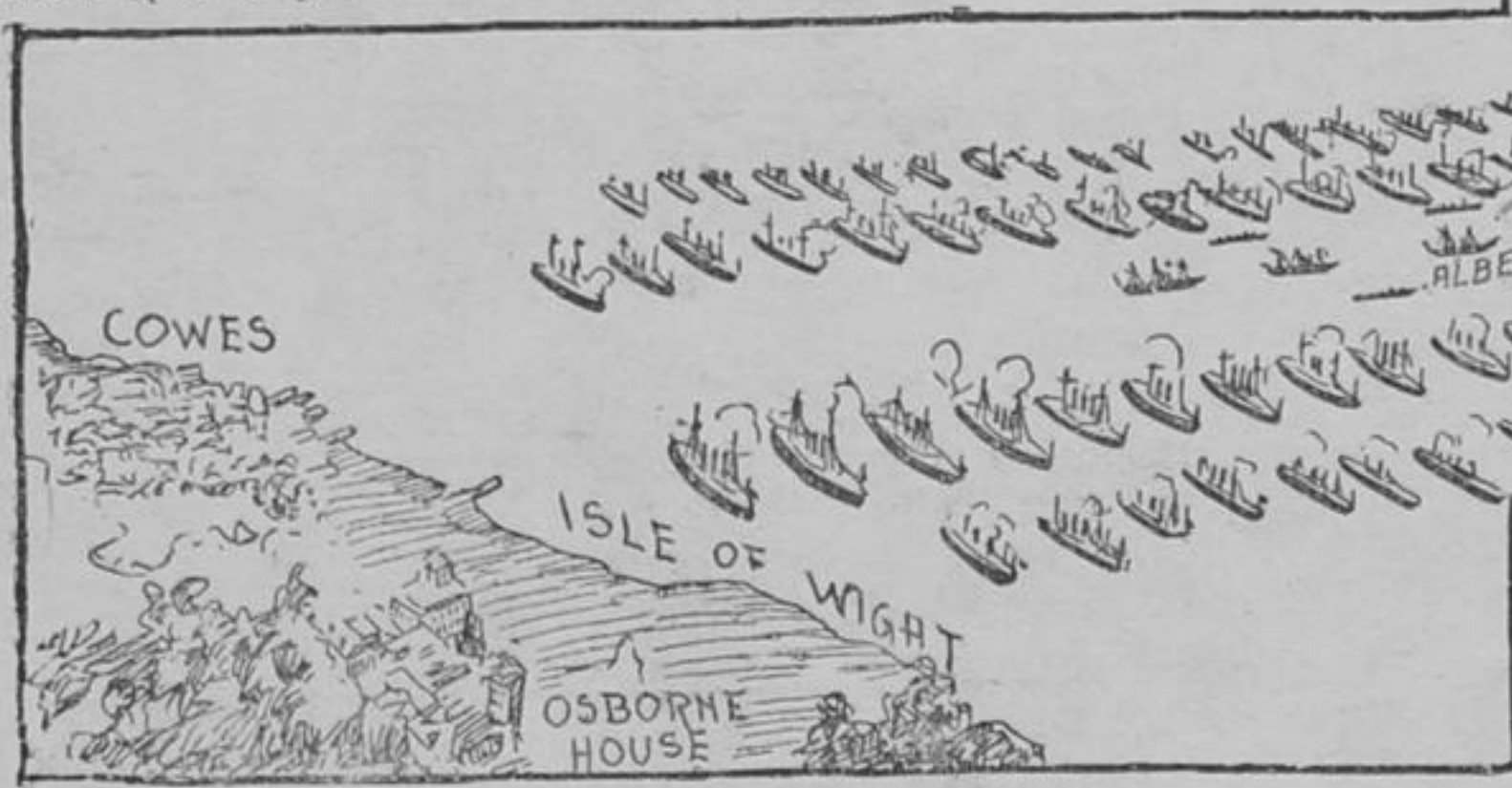
AT WINDSOR.

The Funeral Service at St. George's Chapel Was One of the Most Marvellous Sightings 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 magnifi-

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

cent 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 Beekeepers 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 Felton'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," which 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 Tohaikowsky.

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 They That 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 characteristic 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.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Cattle, Cheese, Grain, & 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, 68c; goose, 67c, low freight to New York; Manitoba No. 1 hard, old, g.l.t., 98 1-2c; No. 2, at 94 1-2c; No. 1 hard, 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—Firm, 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 \$2.65 for straight rollers, in buyers' bags, middle freights, and export agents bid \$2.60.

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, 75 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; 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. Lined and cold stored are slow and easy. Prices are as follows;—New laid, 22 to 23c; fresh gathered, 17c; cold stored, 16c; lined, 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 25c 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 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 1c 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 80 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 100 nor above 300 lbs.

Following is the range of quotations;—

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

COST THEM \$500.

Users of Seditious Language Were Fined.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—Some of the residents of Murraysburg have been fined £100, 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, followed by the Viceroy of India and Ireland, is one of the topics of society gossip.

ATTACK ON MALMESBURY.

Three Boer Commandos Reported to Be Combining for This Purpose.

A despatch from Cape Town says;—A large and well-equipped Boer commando, is in the neighbourhood of Lambert's Bay, where it is believed that the Boers mean to make an attempt to land ammunition. A British cruiser is bound thither.

Three Boer commandos are reported to be combining with the intention of attacking Malmesbury.