

# WEDDING OF A QUEEN.

## Wilhelmina Promised Obedience Same as Other Brides.

A despatch from The Hague, says:—Queen Wilhelmina, whom her people simply idolize, was married on Thursday to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg amid demonstrations of the greatest popular rejoicings. The day was clear and beautiful, but cold. In the morning the scenes about the palace were particularly animated with the gorgeous uniforms of the various officers and the State carriages that were arriving and departing.

The obligation assumed by wives in Holland are of the strict old-fashioned sort, and there was naturally curiosity to learn in what, if any respect these have been modified by the reigning Queen in promising allegiance to the King Consort. They proved to be most trifling. The young Sovereign insisted on promising obediences to her liege lord just the same as the most humble bride among her subjects.

### THE CIVIL CEREMONY.

The civil ceremony took place privately at 11.05 o'clock in the White hall of the palace. The Queen and Queen-mother entered first. The bridegroom and his mother awaited in an ante-room until the moment fixed for the ceremony to begin, when they entered. Then the simple legal forms were quickly and quietly gone through with by the Minister of Justice. These comprised merely the reading of the marriage law and the signing of the contract.

According to the statutes, Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Henry bound themselves to recognize the husband as the head of the matrimonial union, and to provide for and educate the children of the union. The husband assumed the responsibility of representing his wife in all civil actions and of administering her property except as restricted by the marriage contract. He renounced any right to sell or mortgage her landed property. The wife promised to obey her husband, but by a special recent enactment she was exonerated from the usual promise to dwell with him wherever he deems it best that they should live.

### THE RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

Before the wedding procession entered the church, the great congregation arose, and the choir of 100 voices sang to Hildack's music the words of the sixteenth and seventeenth verses of the first chapter of Ruth. The blue curtains were then held aside by the court officials

### A FIREMAN'S RUSE.

Saved a Train From Capture by the Boers.

Kimberley, Feb. 10.—Further details of the capture of the train at Slijpklip show that the second train was saved through the prompt action of Smith, the fireman of the first train, who rolled off the engine upon the first shots being fired, made a detour of several miles, and reached the line again nearer Kimberley in time to stop the second train.

The driver of the captured train was slightly wounded in the shoulder, and the Boers sent him back to Warrenton in company with two wounded soldiers. The train has been brought back here, but only the iron frame and the wheels were left. The goods it contained were chiefly wheat and oats, practically all of which the enemy burned, taking very little away with them. The captured train had no escort, but there were some soldiers in an armoured truck at the end of the second train which came back.

The Boers who effected the capture are said to have numbered only 100, but they were in heliographic communication with others in the kopjes. There were 83 bullet marks on the engine.

### QUEEN VICTORIA'S WILL.

Latest Rumors Give Both Balmoral and Osborne House to the King.

A despatch from London says:—The World states definitely that the Balmoral estate in Scotland and the Osborne estate in the Isle of Wight were bequeathed by Queen Victoria to King Edward. These properties are too large and expensive for anyone to keep up except the King. Two small houses at Osborne, which are connected by an underground passage, were left to Princess Beatrice.

and the organ and choir burst out in the song of prayer, "The Gebet," written by Boele.

The Royal guests entered first. Then came the Queen-mother, and after her the Royal couple. The Royal bride made a regal but simple figure, as, with her head slightly bowed, and pale but composed, she walked slowly to the centre of the church upon the arm of her consort. The orange sun poured a flood of yellow light upon her through the great windows, lighting up her simple but magnificent costume into splendour. It was a gown of cloth of silver or silver tissue over silk and jewelled with pearls and diamonds. The skirt and train were cut quite plain. The low cut corsage, which was sleeveless, was caught up with orange blossoms at the shoulders. She wore a tiara of diamonds which was almost hidden by orange blossoms, and a plain tulle veil. She carried a bouquet of orchids and orange blossoms, tied with green, red, and white satin ribbons.

To the left of the groom were his mother and Grand Duke Vladimir. As soon as the party were seated the predikant offered a prayer, after which the choir sang. The pastor made a ten minutes' address to the young couple, which was remarkable for its simple austerity. He exhorted them on the duties of the marriage relations in the same language he would have used in addressing a maid and peasant bride and groom. He emphasized a wife's duty to her husband as the head of the household. The brief religious formula of the Dutch Church followed. The ceremony was not unlike that of an English Church.

Upon the conclusion of the ceremony the choir sang a psalm of good wishes, invoking blessings upon the union, and the audience afterwards sang Psalm cxliii, after which the benediction was pronounced.

The Prince Consort then advanced and shook hands with the clergyman, and Queen Wilhelmina did the same. The cortege then slowly filed out of the church.

The regal couple drove direct to the palace in a great carriage of gold and crystal. The bride's pallor disappeared before the conclusion of the ceremony. As soon as she got beyond the curtains she embraced her mother and the other ladies of the party, but the bride and groom did not salute each other. Cannon boomed out a royal salute of 101 guns as the party returned to the palace.

The World also says that it has good authority for stating that the Queen left £140,000 each to the Duke of Connaught and Princesses Louise, Christian, and Beatrice, in addition to the large sums her Majesty settled upon them during her lifetime. Her Majesty also provided for her daughter-in-law, the Duchess of Albany. Her jewellery and personal ornaments, all of which are extremely valuable, she divided among her daughters, daughters-in-law, and grand-daughters. King Edward will not give up Sandringham as a place of residence.

### DE WET RETREATED.

And Was Forced Over the Basuto-land Border.

London, Feb. 10.—The Weekly Despatch states it has good ground for saying that information is being received in an authoritative quarter in London that Commandant De Wet late on Friday attempted to escape along the Smithfield-Bethulie road, but was foiled by a strong body of scouts. Subsequently, Knox intercepted another movement, whereupon De Wet retreated, and was forced over the Basuto-land border.

### PLAGUE AT CAPE TOWN

Several Cases Have Been Discovered on the Docks.

A despatch from Cape Town, says:—Two cases of the bubonic plague have been discovered on the docks here.

Every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the plague. The authorities are very reticent regarding the cases that have appeared. Several thousand rats, which spread the disease, have been killed. The municipality is offering threepence per head for the rodents.

## MARKETS OF THE WORLD

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

### BREADSTUFFS, ETC.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—Wheat—Outside markets were about steady. Local prices were unchanged, and business was dull. Both millers and exporters are holding off for the present. Quotations are as follows:—Red winter, 66c; white, 66c, middle freights; spring wheat, 68c; goose, 66c, low freight to New York; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, old, git., 97 1-2c; No. 2, at 93 1-2c; No. 1 hard, North Bay, 96 1-2c; and No. 2 hard, 92 1-2c.

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

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

Peas—Quite firm and in fair demand. Offerings light. No. 2 sold, middle freights, at 63 1-2c; and east, at 64c.

Barley—Firm, No. 2, east, 42c; and middle freights, 41 1-2c; No. 3 extra, 40 1-2c; east; and 39 1-2c, middle freights. Choice heavy malting barley is wanted by Ontario maltsters.

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

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

Oats—Firm. No. 1 white, east, 29c; No. 2 white, north and west, 28c.

Flour—Quiet. Export agents bid \$2.60 for straight roller, in buyers' bags, middle freights, and \$2.65 is asked by the mills, which do not do their own exporting. Choice brands are quoted from 10 to 15c above these figures.

Buffalo, Feb. 12.—Flour—Quiet and steady. Wheat—Spring limits unchanged, fair enquiry; No. 1 Northern, old, small lots, 83 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, new, do., 83 3-8c. Winter wheat—Unsettled; No. 2 red, quoted at 79c; No. 1 white and mixed, 76 1-2 to 77c, track, Buffalo. Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow, 41 3-4c asked; No. 3 do, 41 1-2c bid; No. 2 corn, 41 1-2c; No. 3 do, 41 1-4c bid. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 30 1-2c; No. 3, do, 29 3-4 to 30c; No. 2 mixed, 27 3-4c; No. 3 do, 27 1-4c, through billed. Barley—Light enquiry, but nothing done. Rye—Dull; No. 2, 55 1-2 to 56c; on track; No. 1, in store, 57c asked.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Wheat was irregular to-day, averaged firm, and closed 1-4c up, with the assistance of liberal export engagements reported near the end of the session. Corn advanced 1-2c and oats a shade.

Duluth, Feb. 12.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 75 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, 73 3-8c; No. 2 Northern, 63 3-8 to 69 3-8c; May, 76 3-8c; July, 77 1-4c. Corn—36 3-8c. Oats—26 1-4 to 27c.

Minneapolis, Feb. 12.—Flour—First patents, \$4.05 to \$4.15; second patents, \$3.85 to \$4; first clears, \$2.90 to \$3; second clears, \$1.90 to \$2. Bran—In bulk, \$11.50 to \$11.75.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS. Toronto, Feb. 12.—Dressed hogs are scarce and about steady at \$7.25 for car lots, on track here. On the street prices were firmer at \$8 to \$8.25. Provisions 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, 13c; picnic hams, 10c; roll bacon, 11c; smoked backs, 12c. All meats out of pickle less than prices quoted for smoked meats.

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

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—At the western cattle market to-day the receipts amounted to 35 carloads of live stock, including 670 cattle, 600 hogs, 150 sheep and lambs, 20 calves, and a few milch cows.

The demand for shipping cattle was light, at unchanged steady prices; as much as 5c per pound was paid for choice cattle.

There was a fair movement in butcher cattle, and prices were not notably altered. Good to choice cattle was scarce, and prices were firm at 4 to 4 1-4c per lb. for the best stuff. Commoner cattle, however, was not a ready sale, and prices had a somewhat lower tendency.

For stockers and feeders there was a light enquiry at unchanged prices. Receipts were light.

There was little doing in export bulls; and few here; prices ranged from 8 to 4c per pound.

We had no change in milch cows,

# BOER FORCE DEFEATED.

## Great Many Burghers Were Slain in the Fight.

London, Feb. 10.—A despatch from General Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Feb. 9, says:—"Gen. Louis Botha, with 7,000 men, moved eastward on the British occupation of Ermelo, taking a peace delegate, who had been sentenced, and other prisoners with him. All reports show that the Boers are exceedingly bitter.

"About 800 waggons with families passed through Ermelo on their way to Amsterdam, and very large quantities of stock are being driven east. Fifty Boers surrendered.

"Louis Botha, with 2,000 men, attacked General Smith-Dorrien's camp at Bothwell at 3 a.m., Feb. 6. They were repulsed after a severe fight.

Gen. Spruit was killed and Gen. Randemeyer severely wounded. Two

field cornets were killed. Twenty dead were left for the British to bury, and many severely wounded were also left behind.

"The British casualties were 24 killed and 53 wounded.

"Our movement to the east is reported to have thoroughly upset all the enemy's calculations, and created a regular panic in the district.

"Christian De Wet appears to be crossing the line south of Jagersfontein road to the west this morning, having failed to effect a crossing by the frifts east of Bethulie.

"In Cape Colony Calvinia has been occupied by Col. De Lisle, who entered February 6, the enemy retiring toward Kenhardt. Col. Haig is driving the Midland commando northward past Aberdeen."

### BOERS ATTACK A TRAIN

Nine Civilians on Board Wounded by the Bullets.

A despatch from Pretoria, says:—On Monday night last four hundred Boers attacked near Standerton a train bound for Natal, and fired among the civilians and nurses, who were passengers. One of the carriages was afterwards found to have 47 bullet holes in it. The burghers robbed the passengers, taking £25 from one nurse. Another nurse had a bullet shot through his hat. Nine of the passengers were wounded.

The nearest garrison shelled the Boers, but was not strong enough to attack them. Later Tuellibardine's Scottish Horse came up, whereupon the Boers cleared off. The disgraceful conduct of the burghers has caused universal disgust.

The Boers are still in force south of Johannesburg. A number of refugees, including women and children, have arrived here. They were expelled by the Boers from Waterberg.

The Hollanders residing here were out in holiday attire yesterday, in honour of the marriage of Queen Wilhelmina. To-day the military governor gave special permission to Dutch subjects to raise the flag of the Netherlands.

### TO CLEAR CAPE COLONY

Canadian Officer Named as Chief of Staff.

A despatch from Cape Town, says:—The Prime Minister has notified Gen. Brabant that he has been appointed to command the force that is now being raised for the defence of the colony. Col. Girouard, the Canadian officer, will be his chief staff officer. Gen. Brabant's headquarters is now at East London. From that place the defence force will march northward and westward, occupying district after district, thus enabling the Imperial military forces to ultimately concentrate in the Orange River and Transvaal colonies. There has been a gratifying response to the call to arms, but it is confidently anticipated when it is known, especially in the eastern districts, that the force is to be commanded by Gen. Brabant, there will be such a reply to the invitation to enlist that the colony will be freed of invaders within a short time.

### MORE REINFORCEMENTS

Remount Department Actively Buying Horses.

A despatch from London says:—The Government has requisitioned three of the Union Castle liners to transport reinforcements to South Africa. The remount department is uncommonly active, its agents buying largely in several parts of the world. Following yesterday's War Office announcement, recruiting to-day was brisk.

### THE WAR RECORD

The South African War Has Caused 13,000 Deaths.

A despatch from London says:—The War Office issued a very heavy South African casualty list on Wednesday, showing in addition to 13 killed and 77 wounded in action, 82 deaths from disease during present month.

Last month 31 officers and 800 non-commissioned officers and men were killed in action or died from disease. The total death list from the beginning of the war shows 12,939 victims

but a few cows of better quality are wanted.

There is also a steady enquiry for choice veal calves.

Good grain-fed lambs are wanted, and prices were stronger to-day for the right kind, as much as 43-4c being paid.

Sheep are unchanged, with a rather light enquiry.

Hogs are steady and unchanged to-day. Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160, nor above 200 lbs.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.	
Shippers, per cwt. ....	\$ 4.00 5.00
Butcher, choice do .....	4.00 4.25
Butcher, com. to good....	3.50 3.75
Butcher, inferior.....	2.75 3.00
Stockers, per cwt. ....	2.75 3.25
Export Bulls, per cwt....	3.50 4.25
Sheep and Lambs.	
Sheep, per cwt.....	3.00 3.30
Lambs, per cwt.....	4.00 4.75
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
Sows.....	3.50 4.00
Stags.....	2.00 2.25

### WON THE PRIZES.

Sir Wm. C. Macdonald's Seed Grain Competition.

A despatch from Ottawa, says:—The selections of wheat received from competitors in the "seed grain competition" for which Sir William C. Macdonald, of Montreal, donated a large sum to be distributed in prizes, have been examined. These prizes are awarded to boys and girls who live on Canadian farms, and who have performed specified work in connection with the selection of seed grain. A set of prizes was arranged for each province in the Dominion, the North-West Territories being considered as one province for this purpose.

The selections received for the yearly competition of 1900 contained 100 selected heads of the variety with which the competitor is operating. Twenty-five points were given for each gram, by weight, of grain of good quality contained in those 100 heads, and one point was given for each grain which the 100 heads contained.

The list of successful competitors with spring wheat for the Province of Ontario is as follows:—Henry J. Wright, Powassan, \$25; Charlotte St. George and Co. Tramore, \$20; Jos. K. Dunlop, McDonald's Corners, \$15; Marguerite Dell Andrea, Golden Valley, \$12; Pearl Hendricks, Headford, \$10; Jonathan Osborne, Blairhampton, \$8; Edith Fleming, Ivanhoe, \$5; Bert Bond, Mondemoya, \$5; Nettie McN. Heslip, McKellar, \$5; David Fleming, Ivanhoe, \$5.

The following is a list of the successful competitors with fall wheat:—Bertie Andrew, and Co., Sheridan, \$25; Alfred Moulton, Avonbank, Ont., \$20; Ambrose Higgins, Williamgrove, Ont., \$15; C. E. Gies, Heidelberg, Ont., \$12; Albert J. Wheaton, Thorndale, Ont., \$10; Willie Murray, Avening, Ont., \$8; Wm. J. G. Armstrong, Constance, Ont., \$5; Adam Stevenson, Avonbank, Ont., \$5; W. J. Dunlop, Macdonald's Corners, Ont., \$5; Gordon Geddie, Paris, Ont., \$5.

All Canadian customs officers at ports of entry throughout the Dominion are now wearing blue coats with brass buttons and blue caps bearing their insignia of office.