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JOY REIGNS AT THE HAGUE

BEGINNING OF QUEEN WILHELMINA'S MARRIAGE CARNIVAL IN THE DUTCH CAPITAL.

(Copyright, 1901, by The New-York Tribune.)

By Cable to the Tribune.

The Hague, Feb. 4.—By a singular coincidence the careers of two Queens, remarkable for historic analogies, cross each other. To-day Frogmores witnesses the burial, in the presence of her children and grandchildren, of the lamented Victoria, who sixty years ago was the hope of declining and moribund dynasties, and this is also the opening day of the marriage carnival of Queen Wilhelmina, almost the last descendant of the House of Orange. Like Victoria, Wilhelmina, after ascending the throne, has waited three years, and is marrying a German prince. Unless all signs fail, this is also a genuine love match, and the wedding comes within three days of the sixty-first anniversary of the marriage of Victoria in the Chapel Royal of St. James's. There have been the same legislative controversies over the naturalization status and attributes to the Prince Consort here which arose at Westminster in the time of Melbourne and Wellington, and doubtless there will be similar heartburnings and annoyances over points of precedence and etiquette.

Duke Hendrik of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is a German prince, and the Queen's Dutch subjects are intensely jealous of their independence and in dread of the absorption of their dykes and canals by Germany. They have shown evidence of suspicion and prejudice, and have not liked his swaggering military manners. He is an enthusiastic sportsman, and has filled the intervals of courtship by shooting over the royal preserves. He has suggested stocking the royal parks with deer, for the sake of providing sport for himself and the guests of the Court. The Dutch are thrifty and democratic, and they have not been favorably impressed with this sporting prince. He has also been compelled to put up with legislative interference in his affairs since his betrothal, and has been subjected to much annoyance. Since the marriage has been proclaimed there has been a better feeling toward the bridegroom, and he was well received on his arrival last week.

The earlier functions of the marriage carnival were deferred in consequence of the death of Queen Victoria, and a number of royal guests, the Grand Duke of Luxembourg and other princes, will be kept away by reason of mourning. Many wedding guests have arrived, and the handsome city is brilliantly illuminated to-night, and the streets, squares and public grounds are filled with a joyous throng in rollicking good spirits. The street scenes, with the rich effects of decorative color, offer a striking contrast to those in staid, sorrowful London, in mourning draperies of purple and black. The holiday gaiety is attuned to the fantastic medieval hymn "Wilhelmus," with a refrain solemn enough to serve as a dirge for a king, but is converted whimsically into an undertone for the joyous rout of a light-hearted populace. A choir of four hundred voices united in a serenade in the square upon which the palace opens, and there was hearty enthusiasm. Receptions, again night at the theatre, processions of working trades societies, and musical associations and other diversions will follow to-night's street carnival.

The wedding ceremony will be performed on Thursday in the White Hall of the palace, and repeated in the quaint church where the Queen has attended Sunday services since her childhood.

L. N. P.

TO ATTEND WILHELMINA'S WEDDING.

The Hague, Feb. 4.—Numerous royal personages are arriving at The Hague to attend the wedding of Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Her Majesty, attended by the Queen Mother and Duke Henry, met Grand Duke Vladimir, of Russia, his daughter, Grand Duchess Helena, and his son, Grand Duke Boris, at the railway station this afternoon. Queen Wilhelmina was warmly cheered as she drove through the streets. Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Henry have received the Rumanian Grand Cross of the Order of the Star, and Duke Henry the Swedish Seraphim Order. Three choral societies carrying torches sang in front of the palace this evening, after which the Queen and Duke Henry received the condecorations. Subsequently Her Majesty, the Queen Mother and Duke Henry, escorted by twelve nobles, drove around the city, which was partly illuminated and decorated. Everywhere they were greeted with cheers.

Paris, Feb. 4.—The United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, and Mrs. Porter and their daughter left Paris this morning for Holland. They are among the guests invited to be present at Queen Wilhelmina's marriage to the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the ceremonies connected therewith.

INSURGENT GOVERNOR KILLED.

UPRISING OF NATIVES IN THE ISLAND OF MINDORO—FEDERAL PARTY ACTIVE.

Manila, Feb. 4.—Natives have reported at Batangas that a week ago the natives of the Island of Mindoro rose against the insurgents and killed the insurgent Governor. There are no troops at Mindoro.

The Federal party of Bataan Province, including the presidents of each pueblo, held a big meeting at Orani yesterday and resolved to give notice to the insurgents of Bataan that they must cease operations within a week or the people will assist the Americans to capture them.

Surrenders and minor skirmishes continue in Southern Luzon. A few insurgents have been killed. There were no American casualties.

Public discussion of the provincial government bill has been completed. The bill will be passed on Wednesday, and soon afterward the Commissioners will begin their tour of organizing provincial governments in those provinces of Southern Luzon which General MacArthur and the Commissioners consider sufficiently pacified.

Commissioners Wright and Ide, who are drafting the criminal and civil codes, may remain in Manila temporarily to complete their work by February 23, when the Commissioners and practically all the employes will sail for the southern islands, where they will examine the conditions and continue the organization of governments in provinces which are found to be prepared for self-government. The Commissioners expect to spend four weeks on their southern tour.

NO DIVISION, SAYS HEWITT.

"If the Republicans wish to take full responsibility for the conduct of the Police Department of this city into their own hands, let Governor Odell remove the Mayor of this city if he thinks the condition of the police force warrants it," said ex-Mayor Hewitt yesterday in discussing the proposed new Police bill. "Dividing the responsibility for the rectitude of the Police Commissioner with the Mayor will not be likely to prove satisfactory. The idea is fundamentally wrong. I haven't read the provisions of the new Police bill, but from what I hear about it I divide the responsibility for the conduct of the Commissioner. There should be no such division. The power to remove the Commissioner should be vested in the Mayor alone."

PEACE WORK IN PEKING.

FIRST JOINT MEETING OF FOREIGN ENVOYS AND CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARIES TO-DAY.

(Copyright, 1901, by The New-York Tribune.)

By Cable to the Tribune.

Peking, Feb. 4.—To-morrow will be held the first joint meeting between the foreign Envoys and the Chinese plenipotentiaries. Only Liu Hung Chang and Prince Ching have plenipotentiary rights. The other Chinese have merely the status of advisers.

All the Envoys have agreed to maintain absolute secrecy, and will endeavor to impress the Chinese with the importance of similar reserve; but, as a matter of fact, there are many Chinese who already know exactly the programme of to-morrow's meeting.

All rumors as to reports that large numbers have been listed for punishment are without foundation, as only twelve provincial authorities have been named. These the Chinese will be requested to punish commensurately with their misdeeds. There is a private understanding that at least half of them will be executed or requested to commit suicide, while the others must be banished or imprisoned.

The real subject expected to cause delay is the punishment of the officials of Peking and the Province of Pe-Chi-Li, regarding which the Envoys have not yet reached an agreement. There is little doubt that the Chinese plenipotentiaries will agree so far as the provincials are concerned, although there may possibly be a few days' delay while the plenipotentiaries are conferring with the Court.

Without doubt Liu Hung Chang and Prince Ching have been ordered to protest to the utmost against the execution of Prince Tuan or any Prince of the blood royal. This is a source of disagreement among the Envoys, many of whom feel that if Prince Tuan goes unpunished all others ought to go free. The Chinese plenipotentiaries profess to be unable to understand how Prince Tuan can be punished while his son is the Heir Apparent.

British and American telegraph linemen report having seen what they believed to have been a number of German troops, at least two thousand, at dusk yesterday, between Tung-Chow and Ma-Tow. The military authorities think, however, that the soldiers in question were a body of German troops. The matter will be investigated.

A MISSIONARY UNDER ARREST.

ACCUSED OF EXTORTING MONEY FROM CHINESE VILLAGERS.

Peking, Feb. 4.—The Rev. W. S. Ament, one of the missionaries of the American Board of Foreign Missions, was recently arrested with two British subjects by German and French troops near Tung-Chow. He was charged with endeavoring to extort money from the Chinese villagers. The British subjects were released, but Mr. Ament was held. He says he was merely trying to settle the affairs of the church there, and he has applied to Mr. Conger to request General Chaffee to send cavalry to release him. The matter has been referred to Count von Waldersee.

Private Hamilton, of the 6th United States Cavalry, who was tried by court-martial for killing Corporal Cooper, has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

MAY BE ESCORT TO THE COURT.

London, Feb. 4.—"The Pall Mall Gazette's" Tien-Tsin correspondent cables as follows:

There is an impression here that a German expedition, commanded by Von Troth, has gone to the northwest for the purpose of securing the Emperor to the capital. Von Waldersee will shortly join Von Troth's force.

"HUSTLING" THE BOERS.

BRISK FIGHTING REPORTED IN SOUTH AFRICA BY GENERAL KITCHENER.

London, Feb. 4.—Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, reports to the War Office as follows:

Pretoria, Feb. 3.—Our casualties at Modderfontein were two officers killed and two wounded. It appears that the post was rushed on a pitch dark night during a heavy rain, the enemy numbering fourteen hundred, with two guns.

Campbell, south of Middleburg, engaged five hundred Boers, who were driven back with loss. Our casualties were twenty killed or wounded.

French is near Bethel, moving east and driving the enemy with slight opposition. Four of our ambulances, while seeking wounded, were captured. The doctors were released.

De Wet's force is reported south of Dewetsdorp.

French's column, in driving the Boers east, captured a 15-pounder and picked up parts of a second gun disabled by our fire.

The commandos in the Colony are being "hunted." The Military commando is being chased by Hais in the direction of Steytlerville. Sixteen of them have recently been killed by our men.

The Pretoria correspondent of "The Times" estimates that there are nineteen thousand Boers still on commando, and says that more British troops are required.

PRECAUTIONS AT LOURENCO MARQUES.

Lourenco Marques, Feb. 4.—In view of the possibility of a Boer raid all the ammunition surrendered by burghers at Koomatpoort has been loaded on lighters and moored in the bay.

BOERS ESCAPED ON RUSSIAN SHIP.

Sebastopol, Feb. 4.—Dispatches received here say that the four Boers who escaped from a British ship at Colombo, Ceylon, sought refuge on board the Russian vessel Kherson, whose passengers received them enthusiastically.

The return of the Russian soldiers from China continues steadily. Sixty-five officers and 2,800 men arrived on the Theodosia yesterday.

LATEST LONDON COMMENT.

THE FINAL CEREMONY AT WINDSOR FOR THE QUEEN.

(Copyright, 1901, by The New-York Tribune.)

By Cable to the Tribune.

London, Feb. 5, 1 a. m.—The scene at Windsor yesterday was more in the nature of a public ceremonial than had originally been intended. The procession from Windsor Castle to Albert Memorial Chapel, where the gun carriage supporting the coffin which contained the mortal remains of the late Queen Victoria, had been brought up under an escort of a company of Guards, was quite as impressive and as imposing as the solemn pageant of Saturday. The King, the German Emperor, the Duke of Connaught, the King of Portugal, the King of the Belgians, Queen Alexandra and other royal ladies and gentlemen walked behind the gun carriage. Edward VII again wore the uniform of a British Field Marshal, and on foot as on horseback he bore himself with dignity, and looked, indeed, every inch a King. The Queen led by the hand her little grandson, Edward, who, of course, represented his father, the Duke of Cornwall. This touching little incident made a deep impression on the assembled sightseers, all of whom were well aware of the regrettable cause of the Duke's absence.

The coffin disappeared from public view at the entrance to the royal demesne at Frogmore, and the imposing ceremony which began on Friday in the Isle of Wight had, so far as the outside world was concerned, come to an end. The last scene of all in the mausoleum was strictly private.

Tactful as ever, King Edward has struck the right note in his message to his subjects in the colonies of the wide world of the British Empire. His declaration that it will be his constant endeavor to follow the great example bequeathed to him by his mother will, it is safe to say, meet with hearty approval. The King knows the colonies better than any sovereign has preceded him on the English throne, and he is not likely to be disappointed in his reliance on their loyalty.

King Edward's messages to the British nation and to the princes and people of India breathe the same spirit and follow the same lines as his message to the people of Greater Britain in recalling the fact that Queen Victoria was the first British sovereign to take upon herself direct administration of Indian affairs, and that the King as Prince of Wales visited the country many years ago. The royal address will doubtless make a deep impression on the minds of the imaginative people of British India, and help to foster their loyalty.

Preparations are being made for the opening of Parliament by the King in person on Thursday week. No decision has yet been arrived at as to the ceremonial to be observed on this occasion, but it is understood that the proceedings will be conducted with all the pomp and circumstance of full state.

It is becoming more and more evident every day that the Boer invaders of Cape Colony have "shot their bolt." The commandos are unable to do any serious mischief, and apparently Hertzog has relinquished all attempts to interfere with the British line of communications. The military authorities are somewhat anxious as regards the movements of De Wet, who was last reported south of Dewetsdorp, and they dread the consequences should that famous guerrilla leader cross the Orange River.

There is considerable dissatisfaction among the members of the military clubs in reference to the British position in the Transvaal, and the rushing of the post at Modderfontein has caused some annoyance. The British capitalist is not getting much return for his money in South Africa just now.

KING'S MESSAGE TO THE COLONIES.

PROMISES TO WORK FOR THE WELFARE OF THE VAST DOMINIONS OVERSEAS.

London, Feb. 4.—The King has sent the following message to all the British colonies and dependencies:

To my people beyond the seas: The countless messages of loyal sympathy that I have received from every part of my dominions overseas testify to the universal grief in which the whole empire now mourns the loss of my beloved mother.

In the welfare and prosperity of her subjects throughout Greater Britain the Queen ever evinced a heartfelt interest. She saw with thankfulness the steady progress which, under the help of my government, they had made during her reign. She warmly appreciated their unfailing loyalty to her throne and person, and was proud to think of those who had so nobly fought and died for the empire's cause in South Africa.

I have already declared that it will be my constant endeavor to follow the great example which has been bequeathed to me. In these endeavors I shall have confident trust in the devotion and sympathy of the people, and of their several representative assemblies throughout my vast colonial dominions. With such loyal support I will, with the blessing of God, solemnly work for the promotion of the common welfare and security of our great empire, over which I have now been called to reign.

The King-Emperor has sent a special message to the people of India and a greeting to the ruling chiefs of the native States. He refers to the late Queen's special interest in India, to his own visit to that country, to the deep impression he received there, and to his purpose to follow the Queen-Empress in working for the well-being of all ranks in India.

King Edward has gazetted the following to his subjects throughout the Empire:

TO MY PEOPLE: Now that the last scene has closed in the noble and ever glorious life of my beloved mother, the Queen, I am anxious to endeavor to convey to the whole Empire the extent of the deep gratitude I feel for the hearty stirring and affectionate tributes which have everywhere been borne to her memory.

After alluding to the "common sorrow," the King concludes by again pledging to walk in the footsteps of the late Queen "in the fulfillment of my great responsibilities."

ASPHALT MEN HERE FROM VENEZUELA.

REPRESENTATIVES OF BOTH THE RIVAL COMPANIES ARRIVE ON BUSINESS.

Representatives of the New-York and Bernudez Asphalt Company and its rival in Venezuela, the Warner-Quinlan Company, were passengers on the steamer Philadelphia, which arrived here yesterday from Venezuela. They were Ambrose Howard Carnar, the managing director of the former in Caracas, and V. M. Beckus. Mr. Carnar said that the Hotel Manhattan last night that he could not say anything until after he had seen his colleagues here, but that he would talk later. Mr. Beckus declined to say anything on the pier, and could not be found later. It is thought he left the city yesterday.

ALL DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGES are made at the Farm in Southboro, Mass. Their success is owing to the choice materials and the cleanliness and cleanliness of the preparation.

INSURGENT LEADER HERE.

GENERAL URIBE-URIBE, OF COLOMBIA, FULL OF FIGHT, BUT SECRETIVE ABOUT HIS MISSION.

(Copyright, 1901, by The New-York Tribune.)

By Cable to the Tribune.

The Colombian revolutionary leader, General Rafael Uribe-Urbe, was a passenger on the steamer Philadelphia, which arrived here from Venezuela yesterday. With him were General Pablo E. Obregon, his adjutant, and Colonel Abel Murillo, his secretary. He was met at the pier, at Montague-st., and the East River, Brooklyn, where the steamer docked, by several friends. They surrounded him, and, after his baggage had been examined, brought him over to Manhattan to the office of A. Diaz Guerra, where he found mail awaiting him.

The Colombian General is a spare, wiry man about forty years old. He is alert in his movements, and in appearance a type of a cool, fearless leader. He is a lawyer and the owner of a coffee plantation in the Department of Antioquia, Colombia. At one time he represented this department in the Colombian Congress. General Uribe-Urbe went to the Savoy Hotel. He was willing to talk to newspaper men last night, but declined to say whether the reports that he had come to this country to buy a steamer and arms for his followers were true or not. "I will not be idle while here," he said. "So long as I have a drop of blood in my body I will fight for the cause I represent."

GENERAL RAFAEL URIBE-URIBE.

Head of the Revolutionary party in the United States of Colombia, who arrived here yesterday.

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Later in speaking about his followers he said that he had enough men, but they lacked arms. The length of his stay, he said, would depend on the success of the revolution. Should he receive good news, his stay would not be longer than three or four weeks. "And I expect to receive good news," he said.

He admitted that the revolution was at a standstill, but said that it would break out again.

The cause of the revolution, he said, was due to the oppression of the Government, which was in the hands of the Conservative party.

"The Liberal party has been deprived of all its rights," he said, "and while taking the Liberals, will not allow them to be adequately represented in the Government. For fifteen years the Liberal party has been deprived of all its rights. I have been the only representative of the party in Congress. We tried every peaceable method to obtain our rights before going to war, but could not get anything from the Government. I am a friend of mine. The Venezuelan people are in sympathy with the revolution. There is not a man in Venezuela who can defeat Castro. Andrade has no following. General José Manuel Hernandez is the only man besides Castro who has any strength. Manuel Casablanca, a man who is always looking for a fight, has just been appointed as the Colombian Minister to Venezuela. If he stirs up a war Marroquin, the President of Colombia, will send Governor Roosevelt to assist the Venezuelan revolution. General Rangel Carvajal, a Venezuelan, is now in a place where he can take command, so that Marroquin can say that the men were led by a Venezuelan and his Government therefore is not responsible."

V. Santos, the President of the Provisional Government of Colombia, he said, was in Caracas, and ex-President Sanclements was still in prison in Bogota.

General Uribe-Urbe has a wife and six children living in Bogota. He has fought in upward of fifty battles, and taken part in three previous struggles. He is in command of one of the best divisions of the insurgent forces, and is considered the backbone of the revolution. According to official Government reports, he has been killed seventeen times. He has been wounded four times.

ROADS AGAINST CANALS.

PLAN OF THE ANTI-CANAL MEN TO RUSH THE POLICE BILL.

Albany, Feb. 4 (Special).—The anti-canal members of the Senate and Assembly have found a new weapon to fight their expenditure of State funds on the canals, thus attempting to thwart Governor Roosevelt's plan of enlarging these waterways at a cost of no less than \$2,000,000. This new cudgel was discovered in a bill introduced by Assemblyman Babcock, of St. Lawrence County, providing for an appropriation of \$50,000,000 by the State for the improvement of its roads and highways. The bill provides that the question of such an appropriation be considered at the next general election in November, which would thus prevent any canal legislation coming before the people at that time. The \$50,000,000 is to be raised by the issuing of bonds for a period of not more than fifty years, and not more than \$1,000,000 of the principal is to be due from the State in one year. In other words, the State will spend an average of \$1,000,000 a year for road improvement during the next fifty years.

This bill is accompanied by another measure, which is intended to limit that one-fourth of the expense of road improvement in the towns and villages of the State to be paid by the State. The bill is the support of all the anti-canal men. When it appears hopeless to pass this bill, they will introduce a plan of enacting these waterways at a cost of no less than \$2,000,000. This new cudgel was discovered in a bill introduced by Assemblyman Babcock, of St. Lawrence County, providing for an appropriation of \$50,000,000 by the State for the improvement of its roads and highways. The bill provides that the question of such an appropriation be considered at the next general election in November, which would thus prevent any canal legislation coming before the people at that time. The \$50,000,000 is to be raised by the issuing of bonds for a period of not more than fifty years, and not more than \$1,000,000 of the principal is to be due from the State in one year. In other words, the State will spend an average of \$1,000,000 a year for road improvement during the next fifty years.

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