

SHE WEDS A FUTURE KING

MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS MAY AND THE DUKE OF YORK.

The Wedding Takes Place at the Historic Chapel Royal of St. James's Palace—The Queen and Many Nobles Attend—Scene of Pomp and Splendor—The Wedding Gifts.



THE DUKE OF YORK.

The marriage of the Duke of York (Prince George of Wales) and Princess Victoria Mary of Teck took place at 12:30 o'clock a few days ago in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, London. The wedding was a brilliant function and was attended by a large gathering of the members of the British royal family, Continental sovereigns or their representatives and selected members of the highest nobility. The weather was beautiful, for a first day has seldom been seen in London.

The occasion was a partial British holiday. Great crowds gathered many deep along the line of the route from Buckingham Palace, up Constitution Hill, through Piccadilly, St. James's street and Marlborough Gate to the garden entrance to St. James's Palace, which is situated on the north side of the Mall. The decorations along the line of the royal procession were profuse. The roadway was kept open by the Household troops in their glittering uniforms, by the regular guards by the Metropolitan Volunteers and militia, by Middlesex Yeomanry and by the police. It is estimated that there were at least 1,000,000 spectators in the streets through which the procession moved. Many faints in the crush and had to be taken to hospitals.

The royal party left Buckingham Palace in four processions, the first conveying the members of the household and distinguished guests. The next procession consisted of the Duke of York, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh.

The bride came in the third procession, accompanied by her father, the Duke of Teck, and her brother, Prince Adolphus, of Teck. The last procession was that of the Queen, the Duke of York, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh.

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The Princess May of Teck is the oldest child and only daughter of the Duke of Teck and Princess Mary of Cambridge, who are both dukes by marriage with nearly every sovereign in Europe. She was born in Kensington Palace on May 20, 1867, and the greater part of her life has been spent at White Lodge, Richmond Park, the residence of her parents.

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The czar with, the official representative of the Emperor of Russia, in military uniform and wore a picturesque white slouch jacket edged with ermine.

The King of Denmark escorted his daughter, the Princess of Wales, to the altar. She wore a dress of pure white silk and a tiara of diamonds.

The Marquis of Lorna wore the dress of a Highland chief, the plaid of which was that of the Campbell clan. His wife, the Princess of Wales, wore a dress of pure white silk and a tiara of diamonds.

The bride leaned upon the arm of her father, and as the procession moved her train was caught by her bridesmaids, the Princesses Victoria and Maud, of Wales, Princesses Victoria Alexandra and Beatrice, of Edinburgh; Princesses Margaret and Victoria Patricia, of Connaught, Princess Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein, and Princess Eugenie.

Among the 100 nobles present were Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. They were in their seats before the royal party appeared in the chapel. Mr. Gladstone wore the uniform of the Brethren of Trinity House which included a large pair of naval epaulettes, and the coat of arms of the Trinity House.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the other clergy, performed the ceremony, the bride being given away by her father.

Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was played as the royal party left the chapel, the united processions of the bride and groom leading to the throne room, where the registry of the marriage was attested by her Majesty and the other members of the royal family and royal guests.

The dejeuner was served at Buckingham Palace, the Queen proposing the toast of the "Bride and Bridegroom," and the Lord Steward the toast of "The Queen."

After receiving congratulations, the Duke and Duchess of York left Buckingham Palace, driving through the Mall to the city, and thence proceeded by the Great Eastern Railway from Liverpool street to Sandringham.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriff met the newly wedded pair at St. Paul's Cathedral, and their progress through the decorated and crowded streets was a triumphal one.

Presents were received from all parts of the British dominions.

The Prince of Wales's gift to the bride consisted mostly of jewelry and precious stones, the whole being valued at \$1,250,000.

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OFF FOR POLAR REGIONS.

PEARY'S SHIP STARTS ON HER NORTHERN VOYAGE.

The Bold Arctic Explorer, Accompanied by His Wife, Sails Away From Brooklyn on His Second Attempt to Solve the Mystery of the North Pole.

After laying in New York Harbor for three days Lieutenant Peary's Arctic ship, the Falcon, cast off her moorings and backed off into the middle of the East River from the foot of Dock street, Brooklyn, bound for the North Pole. There were fully 200 people on Excursion Dock, just under the east pier of the big bridge, as the whaler moved away, and they all raised their hats and cheered the brave little craft that is to take an American expedition to the nearest navigable point to the North Pole.



LIEUTENANT PEARY.

The Falcon was decked with hunting from head to foot, and Lieutenant Peary's personal flag hung from the quarter deck, and the Colorado burros stuck their big ears up over the bulwarks and wagged farewell to the cheerers. After some manœuvring the bells in the engine room rang "Go ahead," and the queer ship started up stream. The big sound steamers were just rounding the Battery, and as they passed the gayly decked Falcon they blew their whistles three times before going ahead. The Falcon answered each salute, but made no attempt to keep up with the big white side wheelers.

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THE NATIONAL GAME.

The New Yorks are badly crippled. The game is booming in the West. Pittsburgh has released Pitcher Gastright. "Pete" Browning, of Louisville, is batting well. Glasscock will strengthen the Pittsburgh Club.

Boston has not yet been shut out this season. The St. Louis Club has canceled the release of Catcher Buckley. Stein and Kennedy have so far done about all of Brooklyn's winning pitching. GEORGE DAVIES, the pitcher of the Cleveland Club, has pitched to New York. CLEVELAND has won seven out of the nine games played between Cleveland and Pittsburgh. MILLIGAN is catching finely for New York, which would have been in a bad hole without him. SIXTEEN baseballs were used in that seven-inning game between New York and Cincinnati. WITH Nichols, Stivetta and Staley all in good form, the Boston team is well equipped for pitchers. HOY, Washington's deaf and dumb center fielder, is playing a great game. He is hitting the ball hard, too. STEIN, of Brooklyn, still leads the League pitchers in point of effectiveness, he having had fewest runs earned off his pitching. It is now assured that Catcher MacMahon, of New York, whose third finger on the right hand was split shattered, will not play again before 1904. THERE isn't a right fielder in the country who has cut off half as many base hits this year as Treadway, of the Baltimore. He has seventeen assists to his credit. RUSIE and Milligan, of New York, weigh 435 pounds, constituting the heaviest battery in the League. Casey and Cross, of Philadelphia, make one of the lightest batteries in the League. WARD points out as evidence of hard luck that New York lost eleven games by one run and won only one by that narrow margin; besides, the club has not been able to win an extra-inning game. The three men who are regarded as the greatest baseball leaders on the ball field—Anson, of Chicago; Comiskey, of Cincinnati, and Ward, of New York—are heads of teams away down in the race. The merriest hunt for pitchers in the experience of the oldest timers has begun. Harry Wright cannot remember the time when the promising young men were any more closely watched than at present. One of the strongest reasons for the low standing of the Louisvilles in the League race is that they have played so few games at home. Up to a recent date but three games had been played by the club on the home grounds since the opening of the season. NEW YORK has played twenty-one men in the field this season; Baltimore and St. Louis twenty, Cincinnati nineteen; Chicago and Louisville, eighteen; Cleveland, seventeen; Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, fifteen; Boston and Washington, fourteen.

There has been much doubt about the corn crop, owing to reports of unfavorable weather and damage by insects, but the World reports that the crop is now fairly out of danger and promises to be an immense one. From every section there come the most enthusiastic reports on this crop. The only danger to it is the probability of a long-continued spell of generally unfavorable weather. This is the first report that has been made on the corn crop, the latest Government report issued not covering it. OATS AND OTHER GRAINS. Oats promise more than an average crop, with increased acreage. They share with corn the enthusiastic admiration of the rural correspondents. Barley seems to have been planted more freely than usual, taking the place of wheat in many localities, and the yield promises well. Rye cuts a small figure in the grain market, but a great yield of hay. Clover and timothy, which form the bulk of the hay crop of the country, are almost uniformly reported to have made first-class crops. This may have more widespread importance than will at once appear, should the drought abroad continue and the export market for hay already begun to increase to any great extent. Other grasses have done well and pasture is generally reported good. THE FRUIT CROP. General disaster seems to have come to the fruit crop through the central and southern West. Apples, especially, are a failure. Bad weather in the blossoming season damaged the buds, and even where fruit formed it is now dropping from the trees. Tobacco in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee promises an average crop. Potatoes vary greatly in different States, but the prospect is for a smaller crop than usual. Other root crops are doing well. From several localities come tidings of great joy as to the watermelon crop. British Columbia, in addition to good wheat prospects, reports a glorious outlook for the salmon and seal crops. A GOOD FOREIGN MARKET. With such prospects of an abundant harvest at home it is important to look abroad for information as to whether there will be a market for the surplus, or whether farmers are simply to get lower prices per bushel for the greater number of bushels in their product. The outlook there is from an American business point of view most encouraging. From every country except Russia come reports of drought and disaster to the crops. Wheat harvesting has begun in South Germany, Austria and Hungary, and everywhere except along the Danube and in Southern Hungary the crop is reported to be damaged by drought. The official statistics in Russia show that in no instance can the crops be classified as good. Russia is discouraging wheat exports, so that the good crop there will do no less than might be expected to relieve the deficiency in the rest of Europe.

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THE COUNTRY'S CROPS.

A SUMMARY OF REPORTS FROM 700 LOCALITIES.

Wheat Badly Damaged and the Crop Short—The Yield of Corn Will be Enormous—Oats, Barley and Minor Crops Promise an Average Yield—A Great Hay Crop.

The New York World presents a detailed report of the condition on July 15 of the crops in the Western and Northwestern States, the Pacific Slope, Canada and Manitoba. This report was obtained by telegraph from correspondents in nearly 700 cities, towns and villages scattered over the great wheat and corn growing districts. The World's report shows: First—That the wheat crop will be much below the average. Second—That the corn crop will be enormous, and if weather conditions continue good, will probably be the largest ever raised. Third—That the acreage of oats, barley, rye and similar grains has increased and that the crop will be large. Fourth—That the hay crop is everywhere above the average. Fifth—That the fruit crop is generally poor and in many cases a total failure. Sixth—That the general condition of the agricultural section is excellent, the outlook promising, and the farmers cheerful and hopeful.

The partial failure of the wheat crop has been foreseen. It is especially unfavorable weather last winter. The heaviest damage is in Kansas, where in nearly thirty counties the crop is a total failure. The State's yield will be, it is alleged, but forty per cent. of an average. This means a reduction of over 40,000,000 bushels in the crop in that State alone, for Kansas is the greatest wheat country in the world. Its production last year was over 70,000,000 bushels. Illinois and Missouri wheat also suffered heavily from the same cause. In North Dakota and some other sections by drought. This has been broken within a day or two and the outlook is improving. Another element in the reduction of the farmers' abundance of crops on account of low prices and putting in barley, oats and other grains instead. The Pacific States report increased acreage and good prospects. The same is true of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. In Canada the crop will be about as usual. It should be noted that on June 10 there was a visible supply of old wheat of 69,000,000 bushels, 40,000,000 bushels more than last year. Shipments since then have been heavy, however.

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