



THE ROYAL WEDDING IN MADRID.



CARDINAL SANCHA. Who performed the ceremony.



CHURCH OF SAN JERONIMO. Where the ceremony was performed.



THE KING AND QUEEN.

(Photograph by Hughes & Mullins, for Underwood & Underwood, New York.)



THE ROYAL PALACE.

F. W. WHITBRIDGE. American Special Ambassador. (Copyright, 1906, by Marcess.)

MAY SUE BY WHOLESALERS PLAN TO STOP REBATES.

Officials Hope \$10,000 Fine for Each of 2,000 Illegal Acts.

Washington, May 31.—Some of the officials of the Department of Justice predict that there will soon be instituted wholesale suits against the railroads, and perhaps against the Standard Oil Company, based on the facts uncovered by Commissioner Garfield in his investigation of the oil trust. It is said to be the purpose of the department to go into court, present its evidence and demand the maximum penalties provided for violation of the Elkins Anti-Rebate law. It is believed that in this way the corporations can be taught a valuable lesson.

It is pointed out that in the recent prosecution of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy the court imposed fines amounting to \$60,000 on proof of six violations of the Elkins act. It is now said that as a result of the Garfield inspection the government can establish legal proof of two thousand illegal shipments over a single road. Penalties imposed at the same rate would make a total fine for this road of \$2,000,000, a sum which the officials believe sufficiently large to go a long way toward preventing any future abuses.

There are, of course, many other similar violations of law which have been discovered by the Commissioner of Corporations, and if the courts can be induced to impose a penalty of \$10,000 for each one the corrective influence of these prosecutions is certain to be far reaching.

FREIGHT BROKERS HIT.

Court Enjoins Railroads from Continuing Commissions.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Milwaukee, May 31.—The United States Circuit Court today handed down a decision in the railroad rebate case sustaining the contention of the government. The Milwaukee Refrigerator Transit Company, the Wisconsin Central, the Erie, the Rock Island and the Pere Marquette roads are enjoined from continuing commission agreements with private car lines.

The court holds that the Elkins law cannot be evaded by private car devices; that refrigerator or transit companies bear the same relation to railroads as shippers, and cannot receive commissions for giving roads the business, and that railroads cannot accept freight from such companies at less than the published tariffs.

The ruling is very broad, and puts an end to freight brokers as a means for getting around the Elkins act. The complaint was made that the refrigerator company had received commissions of from 10 to 12 per cent on all shipments of beer of the Pabst Brewing Company routed by the refrigerator company. The railroad company admitted having made such concessions, but asserted that these had been paid the same as commissions to other freight shippers.

Testimony was taken before Referee Edward Knies. The government was represented by District Attorney Butterfield and Charles Quarles, special counsel, who appeared at the suggestion of Edmund Philipp, president of a rival private car line that had complained to the Attorney General of the alleged rebates paid the defendant, and was informed that the government had no appropriation for special counsel.

Most of the stock of the Pabst Brewing Company, it was shown, is owned by persons who own no stock in the refrigerator company, although a majority of the refrigerator stock is owned by persons who own brewing company stock.

The decision says: "The brewing company pays its freight in full, receives no rebate and is not a party to the contract between the refrigerator company and the railroad companies. Under the evidence the most that can fairly be said of the relation between the brewing company and refrigerator company is that the former gave the control of shipments to the latter as a favor and to enable it to profit thereby if it could. For failure of proof the charges against the brewing company are dismissed."

The court made reference to the Elkins law and upheld the authority of the Attorney General in directing the bringing of the suit.

AFRAID OF SPOOK HOUSE. New Yorkers Won't Bid on One Used by Marsh.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Middletown, N. Y., May 31.—New York real estate men refused to bid on a "spook house" here today because of a superstitious fear that the spirits of the statesmen and celebrities of earlier days raised by the alleged medium, Mrs. Charles J. Hoyer, in the building the late Luther B. Marsh, the aged jurist and one time partner of Daniel Webster, might still infect the building.

The "spook house," as it is known, contains seventeen rooms, is in the finest part of the city and is valued at \$200,000. Only one bid was received, \$60,000, and the property was withdrawn. Several men said they would gladly buy, but their families refused to live in the house because of its reputation.

NOTHING QUITE EQUALS IT. The Twentieth Century Limited, the 15-hour train between New York and Chicago by the New York Central Lines, leaves New York 5:30 P. M.; arrives Chicago 8:30 next morning—a night's ride.—Adv.

CANCER KILLS X RAY MAN.

Rochester Physician, Engaged in Experiments, Undergoes 7 Operations.

Rochester, May 31.—Dr. Louis A. Weigel, a high authority on the Röntgen ray, died this afternoon at his home in this city, as a direct result of his experimental work in that connection. He had practiced his profession in this city for thirty-one years. He was president of the American Orthopedic Society, president of the Rochester Academy of Medicine, and a member of many medical societies.

Dr. Weigel was among the first to realize the possibilities of the Röntgen ray, and did much experimental work with it, believing it would be of great use in his profession. In October, 1904, it became necessary to remove his right hand and three fingers of his left hand, which had become covered with a cancerous growth. A few months later he was again put under the knife, and the muscles of his left breast were removed. Four more operations were performed before he finally succumbed.

A PLACE FOR GRADY?

Measure Signed Creating Office of Commissioner of Records.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Albany, May 31.—The Grady bill, creating an office of commissioner of records in the New York County Clerk's office, was signed by Governor Higgins today. The commissioner is to file, care for and preserve all documents, maps and records, receiving therefor \$6,000 a year. It was generally understood here that the place was created for Senator Grady himself if he should not come back to the Senate. He called to see the Governor about pending legislation yesterday.

LIGHTNING STUNS 20.

Strikes Ship Under Which They Had Taken Refuge from Storm.

Baltimore, May 31.—During a brief thunderstorm today sixty men employed about the ship Babcock, one of the Arthur Sewell fleet, which is out of water at one of the local shipyards undergoing repairs to her copper bottom, took refuge from the storm under the sides of the ship. Lightning struck a mast, and, running down to the copper, shocked twenty of the workmen so severely that they required hospital treatment. Two of them sustained injuries from which it is feared they will die.

AUTO KILLS BANKER.

Crash Between Trolley and Motor at Buffalo—Two Hurt.

Buffalo, May 31.—Pendennis White, a banker and lumberman, was killed, and Edwin A. Bell and Richard B. Lyman, stockbrokers, were injured in a collision between an automobile and a trolley car in Hertel avenue to-night. The three men had dined at the Country Club and were returning to town in the automobile of Mr. Bell, who was driving. A trolley car ahead of the automobile slowed down for a crossing and Mr. Bell swerved to the left to avoid it, not seeing another trolley car coming from the west at high speed. This car and the automobile met with terrific force. Mr. White was hurled fifty feet and instantly killed, his neck being broken, and Messrs. Bell and Lyman were thrown through the windows of the trolley car. They were badly cut and bruised, but escaped fatal injury. The chauffeur, who was on the back seat, escaped with a few bruises.

GONG TOLD OF FIRE IN HER HOUSE.

Orange Fire Chief's Wife, Starting For Blaze, Finds It at Home.

Orange, N. J., May 31 (Special).—Mrs. James P. McGuire, wife of Battalion Chief McGuire of the Orange Fire Department, who lives at No. 89 White street, Orange, was informed this afternoon of a fire in her own home by the electric fire alarm gong which is connected with the regular city fire alarm system and is in her husband's bedroom. Mrs. McGuire was in the lower part of the house when a fire started upstairs in her husband's bedroom, from what cause no one seems to know. The flames were discovered by some painters working next door, and one of them turned in an alarm. As he did so the bell in the McGuire house sounded. Mrs. McGuire counted the strokes, which showed her that the fire was near. She ran upstairs to get another wrap, and opening the door of the bedroom was driven back by a gush of smoke and flame.

GOVERNOR'S PRIZEFIGHT LETTER.

Epistle to Sheriff Hayes Called That Official Sharply to Account.

Albany, May 31.—The Governor served notice today on Sheriff Hayes to stop prizefights in New York County. He sent the Sheriff the following tart letter: "Complaints have come to my attention relative to alleged violations of the law prohibiting prizefighting and public sparring exhibitions in the city of New York. It is your duty to execute the laws in your county, and I shall hold you to account for any failure or neglect to prevent and stop any such unlawful exhibitions. Complaints of the recent boxing bouts, more especially the Britt-McGuire fight, reached the Governor, who determined to call the Sheriff to account. There is a probability of similar action in any other counties."

Hotel Martineau Dining Rooms, Rway & 23d St. Barre management as St. Denis Hotel.—Adv.

TO STOP PRIZEFIGHTS.

GOVERNOR SENDS ORDER. Sheriff and Police Hasten to Obey—Long Acre Club Closed.

Sheriff Hayes received a letter from Governor Higgins late yesterday afternoon, in which the Governor ordered the Sheriff to enforce the law against public boxing exhibitions. As a result of the order there were no such events pulled off in the city last night. Unless some legal action by the managers of various so-called athletic clubs which arrange the fights proves effectual, it is believed that the deathblow to prizefighting on an extensive scale in New York City has been administered.

In spite of the quick action of Sheriff Hayes, who ordered his deputies to stop every prizefight scheduled for last night, the police got ahead of him and closed the Long Acre Athletic Club, at Nos. 158 and 160 West 29th street, before the Sheriff and his deputies arrived. Shortly before 7 p. m. Captain Schmittberger and Captain Hodgins, of the West 30th street station, were called to the telephone in the police station, and Police Commissioner Bingham talked to them. He ordered them to close the Long Acre Athletic Club, where a fight was booked for last night, and keep it closed. Several policemen and detectives were sent there, and shortly afterward a blackboard was placed on the steps with the words written on it: "No meeting to-night. Long Acre Athletic Club."

Sheriff Hayes, with Under Sheriff Johnson; his counsel, Maurice B. Blumenthal, and Assistant District Attorney O'Connor, arrived about 8 o'clock, and the Sheriff proceeded much chagrined that the police preceded him. "There's nothing to do, Sheriff," the inspector announced. "I've told these people that the only thing to do if they wish to stand on their constitutional rights is to enjoin you to-morrow and enjoin us also, and then we will know where we stand."

The Sheriff remained but a short time, seeing that the place was closed. There were no other fights of consequence scheduled for last night. Sheriff Hayes earlier in the day, on receipt of the Governor's telegram, said: "I shall, of course, obey the order of the Governor. The law compels me to do so. At the present time I have twelve deputies busy with various work, and it will probably be necessary to hold these exhibitions, and we will protect every place, and keep it closed until the courts decide."

It is understood that managers of some of the clubs will apply for temporary injunctions today against both the Sheriff and the police, which would act as restraining orders and would allow the fights to continue until the courts decide the matter one way or the other. These injunctions will be directed against "The Sheriff (or the Police Commissioner), deputies, servants and representatives."

Henry J. Goldsmith, counsel for the Twentieth Century Athletic Club, which has held fights at Madison Square Garden, where two boxers—McGuire and Britt—were arrested a few days ago, after a ten-round bout, made light of the Governor's order. He said: "The Governor is laboring under a delusion. We are not violating the law, and have no intention of doing so. The contestants engage only in an exhibition of sparring. No admission fee is charged, directly or indirectly. Section 568, of the Penal Code, gives us the legal right to hold these exhibitions, and we will protect our rights under the law. The Governor might as well try to prevent the New York Athletic Club from giving boxing exhibitions in its clubhouse. The exhibition scheduled for next Monday night at Madison Square Garden will go on, without any interference whatever."

P. T. Powers, president of the Twentieth Century Athletic Club, said: "A prizefight, according to my idea, which I believe is the accepted one, is held only when two men have signed articles of agreement to try to knock each other out for a percentage of the gate receipts. The Twentieth Century Athletic Club has never promoted such an event, and does not expect to."

Mayor McClellan declined to draw any conclusions from the order of Governor Higgins. He said: "In the three months from January 1 to the police arrested 110 men for fighting and 21 for aiding and abetting in fighting. All were discharged by the courts. In May two were arrested for fighting at the Twentieth Century Club. Deputy Commissioner Mathot prosecuted the cases in person. Both prisoners were discharged by Magistrate Pool, before whom they were arraigned. Twelve others were arrested the other night, and their cases are still pending."

PRESENT TO P. R. R.

Charge That Block of Trolley Stock Was Given for Favors.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Pittsburgh, May 31.—Allegations that the Pennsylvania Railroad owns enough trolley stock to make it independent if a freight bill should be passed by the next Legislature are growing common, and it is now openly asserted that officials forced a present of a block from the O'Hara Street Railway Company. The company proposed extending its line from Aspinwall to Tarentum. For over a year it was unable to stick a pick in the ground because of the opposition of the Pennsylvania.

The company has a charter in the Allegheny Valley which makes it impossible for an opposition concern to get in without its consent. The consent was persistently withheld. A short time ago it was suddenly given and work has been proceeding briskly on the line ever since.

LYNCHERS IN JAIL.

Thirteen Men Held on Murder Charge—More Sought.

Charlotte, N. C., May 31.—Thirteen members of the mob which early on Monday morning lynched John V. Johnson at Wadesboro, N. C., are in jail at that place to-night, without privilege of bail, the charge being murder. There are warrants out for five others who have not yet been taken. The arrests were made at the village of Morven to-day by several deputies, and were accomplished without incident, the men saying that they would have come in and given themselves up if the Sheriff had informed them he had warrants for them. Governor Glenn, who passed through Charlotte to-day after a visit to Wadesboro, declared that the crime of the lynchers was greater than that charged against the man whom they had put to death, and expressed a determination to see that all known members of the mob are placed on trial.

TRAGEDY AT ROYAL WEDDING

King Alfonso and His Bride Have a Narrow Escape from Death by Bomb.

SIXTEEN KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

Infernal Machine Explodes Near Royal Carriage While Returning from Church—King and Queen Unhurt.

Madrid, May 31.—The public rejoicings over the marriage of King Alfonso and Princess Victoria had a terribly dramatic sequel at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, as a bomb, thrown from an upper window, exploded with deadly effect near the coach occupied by the King and Queen. Providentially King Alfonso and Queen Victoria escaped, an electric wire deflecting the bomb, but at least sixteen persons, most of them of the personal and military escort and the others spectators, were killed. Many others were injured.

The following are the killed: Captain Barros, commanding part of the King's escort; Lieutenant Reysent, Lieutenant Prendergast, the Marquise of Colosa and her daughter; Don Antonio Calvo and his niece, six years old; six soldiers, two citizens, one royal groom, who was leading a horse drawing the coach carrying the King and Queen. Two of the horses drawing the coach were killed.

An official statement indicates the possibility that two bombs were thrown, one exploding in the air by striking a telegraph wire and the other falling so close to the royal carriage that a groom at the head of the wheel horses was killed, as also were the wheel horses. Suspicion points to a Catalan named Manuel Duran as the leader of the regicidal conspiracy, and he is in prison awaiting examination.

The shock of the explosion was terrific. The Duke of Sotomayor, who was riding on the right hand side of the royal carriage, was slightly wounded. The Duke of Cornachuelos immediately pushed forward, opened the carriage door and helped out the King and then the Queen, who showed signs of the greatest emotion. Both, however, behaved with the utmost courage. They entered another carriage and the procession was resumed.

On the arrival at the royal palace it was noticed that the King and Queen both were in tears. They were quickly surrounded by foreign princes, each anxious to show sympathy and offer congratulations on the miraculous escape. During the afternoon King Alfonso went with Queen Victoria to the Palace Chapel, where they offered up lengthy prayers. Premier Moret and Minister Romanones, of the Interior, are personally conducting an investigation of the outrage.

An inspection of the scene of the explosion by the correspondent of The Associated Press disclosed the fact that the pavement and the buildings showed no signs of damage from the explosion, but the street was littered with scraps of clothing and ghastly relics of the outrage.

The City Hall had been used as a temporary hospital, and here a ghastly spectacle was presented. One of the dead officers lay in a hammock in one of the Mayor's offices. His bearded face had the pallor of death, but otherwise showed no signs of the explosion. The lower part of the body was covered with a blanket. Squads of the guard entered at frequent intervals, bringing litters bearing dead and injured people.

The indignation of the people over the outrage was great. Some French detectives were almost lynched merely because they had a foreign appearance. After the outrage a visitors' book was opened at the palace. It was signed during the afternoon by the foreign princes, envoys, diplomats, ministers and officials of all ranks.

The Mayor of Madrid posted an address to the people, stigmatizing the attempt on the lives of the sovereigns as a foul outrage.

From 2 until 6 o'clock this evening it was impossible for any one to get near the house from whence the bomb was thrown. The house is next door to the Italian Embassy and about a quarter of a mile from the royal palace. Many have been arrested, among them Manuel Duran, a Catalan, who is believed to have been the principal conspirator. It is said that immediately after the explosion Duran was seized and hurried downstairs. As he entered the street men flung themselves upon him, shouting "Kill the assassin!" A mounted guard pressed around and took him away under strong escort.

It had been rumored that King Alfonso, a few days ago, received an anonymous warning of an intended outrage, but the authorities deny this. A rumor which circulated rapidly, stating that the King had been killed, for a time created tremendous consternation.

Several of those killed were standing on the balcony of the house from which the bomb was thrown. The explosion occurred just as the royal couple were about to enter the palace. The route of the cortege had been diverted from Arsenal street to Mayor street, owing to the popular desires.

The procession had just passed through Mayor street and was about to turn into the Esplanade leading to the palace when an explosion shook the buildings in the vicinity, stunning a large number of people and throwing the cortege into inextricable confusion.

The royal coach was brought to a sudden stop by the shock, officers and soldiers of the escort falling to the ground about the equerry and horses that had been killed. The screams of the terrified multitude mingled with the groans of the dying.

It was immediately seen that the royal coach was intact, except as it had been damaged by flying splinters. King Alfonso immediately alighted and assisted Queen Victoria out of the carriage. They then entered another coach and were driven swiftly to the palace.

All this happened so quickly that people away from the immediate vicinity were not aware of the tragedy that had been enacted, and continued to acclaim their sovereigns. Soon, however, there appeared the empty royal coach, with two horses missing and the others spattered with blood, several of them bleeding from wounds. The grooms and drivers looked deathly pale in their spangled uniforms. Then came a boy, shouting that a bomb had been thrown at the King. The appearance of the King and Queen in a coach brought out delirious ovations, as the fact was recognized that the sovereigns had been spared.

In the mean time the scene of the tragedy presented a horrible spectacle, with dead men and horses lying about, literally torn to pieces. Intense excitement prevailed. The mob invaded the streets while the forces of the Guards sought to maintain order and block the approaching streets. The bodies were wrapped in blankets and removed on litters, while the wounded were carried to hospitals in ambulances. The pavement was covered with blood, and the upper stories of the buildings nearest were spattered with it.

The place from which the bomb was thrown is a boarding house. The chamber from which the missile was hurled was taken, on May 22, by a man from Barcelona, who gave the name of Duran. When the police surrounded the house the man attempted to flee, but was captured. Another man escaped over the roofs of houses.

The scene in the vicinity of the explosion was horrible. As the Municipal Guards hastily improvised litters to bear off the dead and injured dense crowds pressed in upon them, causing indescribable confusion. Soldiers occupied all the streets leading to the locality, making it almost impossible to reach the spot.

The Associated Press correspondent was on the scene five minutes after the explosion, and received an account of the affair from the Duke of Veragua, who was one of the grandees in the cortege, and Colonel Rafael de Chague, the officer who assisted Queen Victoria as she alighted from her damaged coach to take another.

The news of the attempted assassination spread throughout the city with great rapidity,

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