

THE RALEIGH EVENING TIMES.

VOLUME 27.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1906.

PRICE 5c.

THE PRINCESS ENA OF BATTENBURG GREETED AS QUEEN OF SPAIN

Scene of Splendor in Madrid
Recalls the Days of the
Old Kingdom

MAGNIFICENCE OF WEDDING CORTEGE

King and His Bride Left the Church
at 12:30 P. M., the Firing of
Salute Being Wildly Acclaimed by
the People Who Greeted Victoria
as the Proud Queen of Spain—Joyful
Demonstration by the Crowds
As the Royal Procession Moved
By.

(By the Associated Press.)

Madrid, May 31.—The city awoke today under a cloudless sky with dazzling sunshine adding its glories to the bewildering maze of color in which the streets were enveloped. From an early hour the centers presented an aspect of extreme animation. The entire night had been passed amid the din of fire-works, stinging and dancing, and thousands of provincials, unable to secure shelter, spent the night in cafes and in the streets. At eight o'clock crowds densely packed the main thoroughfares, and the troops took up their positions, stopping all traffic, and the whole city took on an air of feverish expectation. The Esplanade in front of the royal palace was occupied by regiments of the royal guards in full gala uniforms with glittering breast-plates and helmets. They formed semi-circles, guarding the approaches to the palace from the crowds eager to gain points of vantage. The massive outlines of the palace were without decorations save the royal standard floating above. Detachments of halberdiers, with ornate cockades, stood with bayonets at the prince's gate leading to the palace courtyard. All along the route of the cortege hurried preparations were going on. Troops lined both sides of the streets in solid ranks for miles.

The scene from the Puerto del Sol to the Paro palace was one of striking brilliancy. All the buildings were resplendent with the reds and red colors of Spain woven into sunburst, huge rosettes and graceful streamers looped from roof to roof, and arches of roses from which were suspended enormous flower baskets and trailing vines. Under this dazzling canopy of flags and flowers surged dense masses of humanity in festal attire, the women wearing white mantillas and bunches of bright flowers in their black hair and with bright-colored fans whipping the air. The population of Madrid had turned out in a body and was augmented to twice its usual size by visitors from the country and neighboring towns.

Princess Victoria came from the Paro palace to Madrid early in the morning, accompanied by her mother, Princess Henry of Battenberg, and her ladies of honor, and escorted by a regiment of the royal guards. The bride's party was installed in the ministry of marine, which had been sumptuously prepared for her. There the princess put on her wedding dress, and Queen Christina greeted the bride, after which the ladies breakfasted together in the blue salon of the ministry.

The wedding cortege started from the royal palace at 9:30 a. m. amid the ringing of church bells, the firing of artillery salutes and the clamorous enthusiasm of the crowds massed along the route. Ahead rode trumpeters in crimson velvet suits of the line of Philip II., sounding the approach of the royal party. Following them came the personnel of the royal household; the heralds, mounted on stallions from the royal stud and caparisoned in oriental style, each led by a cadet of the royal riding academy, and the equerrier and groomers from the royal stables, leading the king's favorite horse with gold-embroidered raddles, cloths and colored plumes, accompanied by pages and riding masters and all the bewildering equipment of a luxurious court.

Next came a long line of gala coaches of the Spanish grandees, each of a distinctive color, with panels richly painted, gilded and jeweled and drawn by magnificent horses in silver harness, adorned with tall plumes matching the livery. Within rode the nobility of Spain; the men with their breasts covered with orders, and the women in wedding attire.

But the brilliancy of this part of the cortege was far surpassed when the famous royal gala coaches came into view, each drawn by superb white horses with golden and silver harness and lofty colored plumes, looking like

the coaches depicted on some illuminated page of a fairy book.

These coaches formed one of the most striking features of the wedding cortege. They were marvels of luxury, some of tortoise shell, others of mahogany, set with panels painted by famous artists, all ornamented with precious metals and emblazoned with the royal insignia. They were relics of bygone days, when kings and queens rode in golden vehicles, but they had been renovated in all their original splendor for this occasion.

The most interesting coaches were the amarant coach for the court ladies; the egypt coach for the ladies in waiting; the coach of the ducal crown for the infantas and the shell coach for the queen mother.

All the trappings and surroundings of these magnificent vehicles were in keeping.

The coaches of the Spanish grandees were hardly less remarkable than those of royalty, the main difference being that they were drawn by only two horses according to rigid rule and all forming a singularly dazzling pageant.

Following the coaches of the Spanish princess and infantas were those of the visiting princes, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, the archduke and arch-duchess Frances Ferdinand of Austria, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Vladimir of Russia, Prince Albert of Prussia and Prince Albert of Belgium and representatives of all the royal houses of Europe.

Closing this dazzling array of princes appeared a coach bearing the royal crown in which were seated King Alfonso, his witness, Prince Carlos and the king's little nephew, Prince Alfonso, the actual heir to the throne of Spain.

Cheers for the King.
As the king's coach appeared it was greeted by a great roar, while the multitude wildly waved handkerchiefs, fans and parasols. His majesty could plainly be seen smiling and bowing to the popular greetings. He wore the uniform of a field marshal, his hat surmounted by a sweeping, white plume. Around his coach was a cavalcade of royal guard, heralds, equerries and pages; holding back the enthusiastic population.

Immediately following the royal coach came the bride's party, forming another glittering array of gala coaches, bearing the lords and ladies-in-waiting and the princes and princesses of the house of Battenberg and finally came the famed mahogany coach with the radiant bride, Princess Victoria, attended by her mother and queen Marie Christina.

The New Queen Appears.
The appearance of the princess who was about to become their queen aroused the people to the highest pitch of emotion, men and women cheered and shouted friendly salutations, while others from the balconies of the houses along the route showered flowers on the princess, and lot loose hundreds of pigeons carrying long bright streamers. The bride looked most charming and graciously acknowledged the continued ovations.

As the cortege entered the Puerto del Sol the picture presented was strikingly beautiful with the buildings ablaze with color, the streets packed by a dense mass of humanity, the balconies crowded with people, the swarming windows, house tops and trees, and in contrast, the stately royal cavalcade defiling slowly amid the enthusiastic clamor of the population.

On reaching the chamber of deputies the cortege came in sight of the Church of St. Jeronimo El Real, which was magnificently decorated for the ceremony. Over the entrance was suspended an immense canopy of red and yellow velvet, embroidered with Spanish escutcheons and supported on gold stiped lances. Awaiting the bridal party stood lines of halberdiers and palace guards.

The Wedding Ceremony.
The massed bands played the Spanish national anthem as the bridal couple with measured steps passed within the church.

The interior of the church presented a scene of rare beauty as the royal couple entered. The great arches and nave, usually sombre, were lighted up by thousands of electric lights, which lined the cornice and framed the marble altar with an aureole of light. At the left of the altar arose a throne upon a dais, over which hung a majestic canopy of light silk, exquisitely wrought with gold embroideries. At the back of the throne flamed the arms of Spain. Two richly gilded arm-

chairs of marvelous workmanship occupied the dais, on which also rested two soft, silken cushions upon which the bridal couple knelt. Immediately facing the throne were gilded divans on which were seated Queen Christina, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the infantas, the princess and the members of the Battenberg and other royal families. Beside them were the foreign princes, arch-dukes and grand dukes in their richest court uniforms, with the princesses and duchesses in marvelous court gowns, with trains four yards long, corsages and hair beading with jewels and with filmy, white mantillas floating lightly over the head and shoulders, mantillas being rigidly required.

Our Ambassadors There.
Mr. Whitridge the American special envoy, who was in evening dress, sat among the other envoys, and Minister and Mrs. Collier were seated with the resident diplomats. The wife of the American minister, who was the only American woman present, wore a Parisian court gown of white lace over white satin, embroidered with silver roses. Mr. Whitridge and Mr. Collier were conspicuous owing to the fact that they did not wear uniforms. The ministers of state sat further back, and then came the nobility, the grandees, the knights of the golden fleece and the field marshals, each in their distinctive uniforms, their breasts scintillating with high orders, the silken vestments of the envoys of China, Persia, Siam and Morocco lending the scene an additional touch of oriental color.

As the royal couple entered the assembly arose and two hundred choristers arose and two hundred hymn. The king looked calm, happy and slightly pale as usual.

Across the breast of his field marshal's uniform was the blue and white sash of the order of Charles III., and on his breast sparkled the order of the garter and of the golden fleece.

The bride entered with her mother, brother and Queen Christina, the silver-embroidered of her wedding dress being reflected by the myriad of lights until the bride seemed to be robed in jewels. Her veil, slightly drawn aside, revealed her clear, fine features with cheeks full of youthful color.

Before the Altar.
The king advanced to meet the bride and they stood together as the marriage service began. The ceremony was performed with all the impressiveness of the Roman ritual. Cardinal Sanchez, archbishop of Toledo, robed in crimson silk officiating, assisted by a special nuncio of the pope and the highest dignitaries of the church, with scores of acolytes and incense burners. The ceremony which lasted nearly an hour terminated with the nuncio pronouncing the pope's benediction on the newly married couple and the chanting of the Te Deum.

As the king and princess Victoria were pronounced man and wife the news was signalled to the waiting crowd and all Madrid broke into frantic demonstrations of joy which

(Continued on Page Two.)

BEGAN ON THE TAIL

Settling the Smaller Controversies First

Good Progress Today By Rate Bill Conference—Members Met By Delegation of Leading Negroes in Opposition to Jim Crow Amendment, Prejudice Extending North.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, May 31.—When the conference on the railroad rate bill adjourned at noon today it was stated that good progress had been made on a number of features. Senator Tillman, who by virtue of being in charge of the bill in the senate is the head of the senate conferees, said that having failed to make any progress at the head of the bill they had "begun on the tail and are working backwards" and settling the smaller controversies first.

After adjournment the various members were met by a delegation of prominent negroes in opposition to the Warner amendment, relating to "Jim Crow" cars. The delegation consisted of Judson W. Lyons, register of the treasury; George H. White, formerly a member of congress from North Carolina; Dr. W. A. Sinclair of Philadelphia, and A. H. Grimke of Boston. The amendment, against which the northern negroes have taken a stand, provides that interstate passenger accommodations "equally good" shall be furnished all passengers. The negroes do not believe this provision would cause northern railroads to construct and operate separate cars for the races unless compelled to do so, but they fear it will serve as a suggestion to northern states to enact "Jim Crow" laws similar to those of several southern states. The delegation-told Senators Elkins and Cullom and Representative Sherman of New York that prejudices against the negroes are rapidly extending throughout northern states.

LITTLE GIRLS DIE IN TRUNK

Got in to Play and Lid Shut
on Them

FOUND BY THE MOTHER

Three Youngest Children, Aged 8, 6 and 2, Were Missed and Could Not Be Found for Four Hours—Trunk Had Clasp That Might Snap.

(By the Associated Press.)

Chicago, May 31.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Kankakee, Ill., says: At the close of a four-hour search for her three youngest children Mrs. Adolphe Van Slette found them last night dead in a trunk in an upper chamber.

All three were little girls, the youngest a mere baby. One dead body was sitting upright; the others lay huddled together upon a pillow. The lid of the big trunk was tightly closed upon them.

It is supposed they had crawled into the house, she had gone through the rooms a dozen times, and thought she had searched every nook and corner.

Supper time came and Mrs. Van Slette's calls through the house and yard failed to bring any response.

After supper was over Mrs. Van Slette, according to the story later told by the family, turned her attention to the house. She had gone through the rooms a dozen times, and thought she had searched every nook and corner.

At last the mother, in a sleeping room where was a large, old-fashioned round-top trunk of the "Saratoga" variety, observed something she had overlooked before. The tray had been taken from the trunk and was lying on the bed.

Mrs. Van Slette lifted the lid of the trunk and saw her two babies lying on a pillow in the bottom of the trunk. Ida, the oldest of the three girls, was sitting upright, her head drooping on her breast. The children were so still that Mrs. Van Slette stood in sympathetic stillness for an instant. Then she put forth her hand and touched Ida and spoke. Contact with the girl's head and the lack of response froze the woman with horror. The children were dead. The trunk is not self-locking, but it has clasps that easily might snap and hold it shut against the strength of children.

NO ORGANIZATION IN TENNESSEE YET

(By the Associated Press.)

Nashville, Tenn., May 31.—After two days spent in trying to effect a temporary organization, the delegates to the state democratic convention to nominate a governor and railroad commissioners were again called to order today by temporary presiding officer Bradford. The committee on credentials, which has been considering many contests, had not completed its work and there was no further business before the convention. The delegates remained in the hall for some time listening to speeches, after which the convention adjourned until 3 p. m. Many of the delegates have gone home.

STUART'S ASSASSINS SAY THEY WERE HIRED

(By the Associated Press.)

Texas, Trans-Caucasia, May 31.—The viceroy has received news that the assassins of William H. Stuart, the American vice-consul at Batum, who was shot and killed May 28, have been apprehended and have confessed that they were bribed to commit the crime, giving the name of the instigator, who was also arrested. No further details of the conspiracy are available.

Rockefeller Goes Abroad.

(By the Associated Press.)
New York, May 31.—Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller were passengers on board the steamer Deutschland which sailed today for Hamburg.

STEAMER WAS CUT IN TWO

Five of Crew Drowned Near
St. Clair

COLLISION IN A FOG

The Erin, While Towing Schooner
Up St. Clair River, Cut In Half By
the Cowle of the U. S. Transporting
Company.—Latter a Modern
Steel Freighter.

(By the Associated Press.)

Detroit, Mich., May 31.—The steamer Erin, upbound, and towing the schooner Danforth, was run into and cut in two by the steamer Cowle in the St. Clair river just below St. Clair early today, and five members of the Erin's crew were drowned.

The dead:
Chief Engineer Patrick W. Quinn, Port Dalhousie, Ont.
Fireman "Bang" Hill, St. Catharines, Ont.
Mrs. Mary Reed, Spanish River, Ont.
Watchman, shipped from Detroit, home Ahbertsburg, Ont.
Mrs. Hubert of Cleveland, the cook.

The Erin is owned by Thomas Conlon of Thorold, Ont., and the Cowle by the United States Transporting Company of Cleveland. The collision occurred during a fog.

The Cowle is a modern steel freighter, and is not thought to have been much damaged, while the Erin was a wooden vessel of the old type. Six members of the Erin's crew, including Captain Sullivan and the thirteen-year-old son of Mrs. Reed, who was on the steamer, were saved. Officers of the schooner Danforth charged that the Cowle did not stop and assist in the rescue of the Erin's crew. The Erin sank so rapidly after the collision that those members of the crew who were asleep had little chance for their lives.

Courtwright, Ont., May 31.—The chief engineer, first mate and fireman of the wrecked steamer Erin have come ashore alive, having caught some wreckage on which they drifted.

ARE STILL MASSING Guatemalan Revolutionists Very Active

No Other Central American Republic
Involved—Gathering Near Mexican
Border—Uncertainty About
Ocos—Mexico Keeping Its Bound-
ary Neutral—Filibustering Begun.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, May 31.—Mr. Corbin, the Nicaraguan minister, called at the state department today to deliver a message from the president of Nicaragua, stating that neither Nicaragua nor any of the other Central American republics is involved in the internal trouble in Guatemala.

Dispatches received by the state department today from Mr. Combs, the United States minister to Guatemala and Honduras indicate that revolutionists are still massing near the Mexican border and preparing to continue the movement against President Cabrera. It is also stated in one of the dispatches that a filibustering expedition has left a Mexican port headed for one of the Guatemalan ports.

It is not clear in the dispatches whether Ocos is still in the hands of revolutionists or has been re-taken by government forces.

Dispatches received from the city of Mexico indicate that any considerable movement against Guatemala from the Mexican boundary will be impossible because of the activity Mexico is showing in keeping its boundary neutral.

REPUBLICANS OF ARKANSAS MEET.

Little Rock, Ark., May 31.—The republican state convention met here today with 342 delegates present. The convention will nominate a candidate for governor, and as John I. Worthington of Harrison has no opposition, he will be unanimously named.

A BOMB THROWN AT KING ALFONSO AND HIS BRIDE THIS AFTERNOON

STORM IN THE DOUMA Raised by Execution of Eight Revolutionists

A Bill Will Be Presented Within
Five Days Providing for the Abolition
of the Death Penalty—
Speeches Were Revolutionary in
Tone.

(By the Associated Press.)

St. Petersburg, May 31.—Indignation over the execution of the eight revolutionists at Riga on the heels of the interpellation of the government on the subject adopted by the lower house of parliament created a storm at the opening of the session today. After the reading of a message of congratulation from the president of the Argentine Republic parliament, couched in extremely cordial terms, which was received with much applause, the group of radical constitutional democrats, supported by the workmen group, urged the necessity of immediately framing a law to abolish the death penalty, in view of the government's refusal to cease executions. The majority of the speeches were extremely revolutionary in tone, and the moderate and constitutional democratic leaders had hard work in stemming the tide of radicalism which threatened to carry the house off its feet.

In the end a compromise resolution was passed, practically with unanimity, instructing the committee on the inviolability of the person to present a bill within five days, providing for the abolition of the death penalty, the bill to be considered urgent, and the president of the house to fix a day for its consideration not later than June 9.

PRESIDENT AND FAMILY BACK HOME AGAIN.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, May 31.—The United States ship Mayflower with President Roosevelt and members of his family aboard arrived at the navy yard today shortly after 3 o'clock from Portsmouth and old Point Comfort, Virginia. As soon as the vessel had docked President and Mrs. Roosevelt and the other members of the party bade farewell to the officers and men, and as they departed the president's salute of 21 guns was fired. As his carriage proceeded through the navy yard grounds the president was accorded other military honors. He reached the white house about 10:30 o'clock.

SHOOTING AFFRAY WINDS UP MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

(Special to The Evening Times.)

Wilmington, N. C., May 31.—Late yesterday afternoon as the climax of the national memorial exercises a shooting affray at the entrance to the national cemetery came near adding a tragedy to the ceremonies. A row among the mass of black and tan humanity, which had abandoned work for the day, ended in a fusillade of bullets being fired into the crowd. One negro was shot in the head, narrowly escaping death, while fright sent hundreds fleeing in every direction.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL IN SENATE

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, May 31.—Senator LaFollette today called up in the senate the house employers' liability bill making common carriers liable for damages even though caused by contributory negligence. He criticized severely the amendment adopted by the senate committee on interstate commerce which prohibits a railroad employee from recovering damages unless by reason of accidents caused by the negligence of any officer, agent or employee in authority over the person injured. Senator LaFollette said that the amendment rendered the bill worthless and meaningless.

It was followed by Senators Carmack, Culberson and Money, who endorsed Senator LaFollette's statement. Senator Patterson said that the amendment should be voted down, and Senator Daniel in more extended remarks took the same view, at the conclusion of which the amendment was voted down.

All other committee amendments were purely verbal and were agreed to. The bill was still under consideration when the senate went into executive session.

Both Escaped Unhurt and Behaved With the Great- est Calmness

SEVERAL PERSONS REPORTED KILLED

An Equerry Was Wounded—A 14
Year Old Boy Arrested—King and
Queen, After the Delay Caused by
the Confusion, Proceeded to the
Palace—Accounts Differ—One
Says Real Perpetrator Escaped.

(By the Associated Press.)
London, May 31.—7:02 P. M.—A dispatch to a news agency from Madrid says a bomb was thrown at King Alfonso and Queen Victoria this afternoon and that both escaped unhurt.

The news agency's dispatch adds that an equerry was wounded, and that a child and two horses were killed by the explosion, a fourteen-year-old boy was arrested.

It is further stated that the king and queen behaved with the greatest calmness, and that after the delay caused by the confusion they proceeded to the palace.

London, May 31.—7:20 P. M.—The Reuter Telegram Company also has a dispatch from Madrid saying that a bomb was thrown at the king and queen of Spain. This dispatch says the outrage was committed in the Calle Mayor as the king and queen were returning from the church to the palace, where they arrived safely.

Madrid, May 31.—2:45 p. m.—A bomb was thrown at King Alfonso and Queen Victoria in the Calle Mayor this afternoon, as their majesties were returning, after the marriage ceremony.

Considerable confusion prevailed, but the king and queen, who maintained their composure, reached the palace in safety.

According to the few details available it would appear that the bomb was thrown by a boy, who was promptly arrested, but another version of the affair says that the real perpetrator of the outrage escaped.

An equerry was wounded and two horses were killed. Another report says several persons were killed.

London, May 31.—8:23 p. m.—Another dispatch to a news agency from Madrid says seven persons were killed, and that thirty were injured by the bomb explosion. It is further asserted that although five persons were arrested on the charge of being connected with the outrage, the man who actually threw the bomb has not been apprehended.

IMMUNITY BILL PASSES SENATE.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, May 31.—What is known as the Knox "immunity bill," as amended by the committee on the judiciary, was passed today by the senate. The measure was offered and reported unanimously from the committee after the recent sustaining of the immunity pleas set up by Chicago packers, following an investigation by the department of commerce and labor. The amendments were adopted by the committee of the whole, and the bill was about to be passed without debate, when Senator Daniel called upon Senator Knox for an explanation. The author of the measure said the purpose of the bill primarily is to make it clear that the commissioner of corporations may compel the production of books and papers of corporations, notwithstanding that the documents might incriminate the corporation, and that the incorporation should not be given immunity. The bill provides that "immunity shall extend only to a natural person who, in obedience to a subpoena gives testimony under oath or produces evidence, documentary or otherwise, under oath."

STOP FIGHTS IN NEW YORK.

Albany, N. Y., May 31.—Governor Higgins today directed Sheriff Nicholas J. Hayes of New York county to enforce the law prohibiting prize fighting in the territory under his jurisdiction.