

## ATTEMPT TO KILL KING ALFONSO.

Bomb Thrown at His Carriage as  
He and Loubet Were Returning  
From Gala Performance.

NO ONE KILLED; SOME WOUNDED

Was Hurled Too Fiercely, Missing  
Its Mark—Force of Explosion  
Was Terrible.

Paris, June 1.—An attempt to assassinate King Alfonso was made at midnight. As his majesty drove with President Loubet from a gala performance at the grand opera house a bomb was thrown by an anarchist and exploded with deadly effect near the royal carriage. As if by a miracle both the king and president escaped unhurt, but fragments of the missile seriously injured five persons, killed or maimed a number of cavalry horses forming the escort, and knocked out a child's eye.

The king and president retained their presence of mind, his majesty sending back a member of his suite to make inquiries as to the condition of the wounded.

The person who is believed to have thrown the bomb has been arrested with two others who are thought to have been implicated in the plot.

King Alfonso and President Loubet had been cheered along the entire route to the opera by enthusiastic crowds. Following the gala performance, which comprised "Samson and Delilah" and "Maidetta," the king and president proceeded down the grand staircase and arrived at the gala plume of the king and president. The king and president took seats side by side and the vehicle started off, surrounded by several squadrons of cuirassiers, toward the Avenue de l'Opera.

The space around the opera house was cleared for 300 yards, but the avenue was packed with dense throngs of people awaiting the passage of the royal and presidential parties, and the cheering and shouting of the crowds extending as far as the palace royal.

When the king's carriage passed at a gallop, followed by others containing the diplomatic corps and the ministers, the crowd cheered itself hoarse, shouting: "Long live the king," and "Long live the president."

The procession arrived at the end of the Avenue de l'Opera and crossed the Place d'Albion. There, where were assembled at least 1,500 persons in the Rue de Rohan, a short street running practically a continuation of the Avenue de l'Opera, right opposite the boulevard gateway of the Louvre leading to the Place Carrousel.

There, just a few yards before reaching the Rue Rivoli, a man sprang forward with his arm raised in the air, and before the crowd of police could prevent him, without uttering a word, threw a projectile in the direction of the royal carriage.

The police immediately rushed toward him, but he had already thrown the bomb. The explosion occurred. Cries from the crowd were heard and a scene of intense excitement began, the crowd surging to the front, and the police, who were all equipped with flash from the bomb, died out. It was observed that the king and the president had not been struck, and their carriage proceeded on its way.

The bomb hit the carriage at a point 100 yards from the Louvre, and passed over the royal carriage and struck the shoulder of a cuirassier and then fell to the ground, where it exploded, fragments of it striking the horses of the soldiers, causing them to bolt and throw their riders. Capt. Schneider, who was riding at the right side of the carriage, and Capt. Garnier, who was on the left, were both thrown. Fragments of the bomb also struck five persons, a sergeant, two policemen, a woman, who was seriously injured, and a child, who was struck in the eye. One horse of the escort was killed outright and six others lay about maimed and bleeding.

The force of the explosion was terrific, and caused a derangement of the electric lights, which were all extinguished, adding darkness to the scene of confusion. Women and children screamed and a panic was for a time threatened in the vast throng, until the police succeeded in restoring order.

In the meantime the remainder of the escort to the royal carriage had closed around the vehicle, which disappeared under the archway of the Louvre.

The police immediately gathered in strong force and cleared the surrounding streets and began attending the wounded, who were carried to a nearby hotel.

Immediately following the explosion an individual was seen to dash into the crowd, but men seized him before he could escape and turned him over to the police. He is believed to have been the author of the outrage. Many other arrests were made. The first person taken was a boy about 20 years old, having an injured eye. It was not known whether his wound was caused by the explosion or by the violence of the crowd. He refused to speak.

A woman informed the police that she saw the man under a neighboring gateway talking to two men just before the explosion. He had something declared in his hand. She also declared that she saw him lighting what she now considers must have been a fuse, but at the time, she says, she did not pay much attention to him.

Other persons arrested on suspicion of being accomplices in the deed refuse to give information regarding the man believed to be responsible for the outbreak. Throughout the night excited crowds remained outside the cordons of police and soldiers drawn about the scene of the explosion and where fragments of the bomb.

At 2 o'clock the police arrested a man who described himself as follows: Finot, aged 22, a tailor; Marcel Ferdinand Boler, a glass-blower, and it is not known whether they belonged to the group which organized the outrage. They will be put through a serious interrogation. Meanwhile they are held at the disposition of the police.

The force of police reserves has been ordered on duty to maintain order. An anarchist arrested early this morning was known by the police to have brought a number of bombs from Spain. Diligent search led to the discovery of eight out of them, which is believed to have been the bomb thrown at the royal carriage.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.  
Paris, June 1.—Arsene Arnaud is the name of one man arrested on suspicion of having attempted the assassination of King Alfonso. He is held on the evidence of a woman who alleges she noticed him lighting a supposed fuse.

Arnaud is employed as a laboratory attendant and resides in Paris. He is suffering from a wound in the eye, after the passing of the Spanish king, another bomb was found in

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## CUTICURA ENDS MISERY

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The Rue Rivoli near the spot where the explosion occurred. It also contained dangerous explosives.

## ANARCHISTS ARRESTED.

New York, June 1.—An anarchist named Garnier has been arrested at Port Mouton and five other anarchists have been arrested at Barcelona for alleged complicity in the attempt on King Alfonso in the Calle Fernado some weeks ago, says a Herald dispatch from Madrid. Details were published in the Madrid papers of the reports from Paris that a man was arrested Monday for shaking a dagger at King Alfonso.

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## WESTERN MARKET LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

Kansas City, Mo., May 29.—Extra heavy cattle receipts last Tuesday and Wednesday caused a bad break, effective at all the markets. Killing steers and stockers and feeders went down to 25 to 30 cents, and cows and heifers to 15 to 20 cents.

Following the cattle market was a slow balance of the week. Feeders lost less than stockers and stock calves, which in some cases sold 10 to 20 cents lower. Supply was mostly fed beef steers, and southern Texas grass cattle, and not much was received from the great range country, west and south-west. Receipts today are lighter all around, and the market strong to 10 cents higher. Buyers' orders will not be urgent for a few days, as they stocked up pretty well last week, but moderate receipts this week, which are expected, should establish prices on a good strong basis. A big string of Panhandle grass cows, first of the season, from the Decon valley, sold at 2.20, last week, to go to the country, as buyers are not ready for these cattle yet.

Panhandle stockers and feeders sold up to 4.65. Two shipments from Las Animas make up the Colorado receipts today outside of a big string of Denver specialties, which are selling at a loss, account of the break in prices last week. The Las Animas stuff weighed 1,217 to 1,300 pounds, and sold at 5.00 and 5.20. Western feeders sold last week at 4.25 to 4.60, medium class stockers, 3.25 to 3.85, fat cows at 3.80.

Texas and Arkansas make up most of the sheep receipts, as they have been doing for some time. Market lost 10 to 20 cents last week, more on account of lack of quality in the offerings than for any other reason, although receipts were liberal. Market is strong to 10 higher today. Texas muttons, 95 pounds, at 4.70; Arkansas, 88 to 93 pounds, at 4.55 to 4.70. Common to medium Texas sold last week at 4.15 to 4.50, goats for killing at 3.65, and for the country at 3.25; stock ewes, 2.75. Lamb market is firm all the time, account of scarcity of good stuff. Several bands of lambs from Heribon sold on successive days last week at 7.50 each day, weighing 75 pounds to 79 pounds, and the same stuff sold today at 7.25. Clipped western lambs bring 5.75 to 6.15; Texas clipped lambs sold at 5.90 last week. If the quality is good in most any class of sheep or lambs, sales are generally satisfactory, and will double continue so.

Prize prizes for dancers at Lagoon Friday night.

The strike today was, contrary to general expectation, very quiet, no riots worthy of the name having taken place in any part of the city. There were a few fights, but in none of them was anybody seriously injured. The only increase to the number of strikers consisted of the teamsters employed by the Weaver Coal company, who went out when ordered to make deliveries to the American Express company.

All the business houses involved in the trouble reported tonight that more wagons had been sent out today than at any time since the commencement of the strike and that they were in a position now to increase their force of drivers each day to the full limit for which the police are able to furnish protection.

Prize prizes for dancers at Lagoon Friday night.

## FEDERAL COURTS HAVE JURISDICTION

Over Bills for Injunction Brought  
By Express Companies Against  
Striking Teamsters.

SHEA BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

Questioned as to Teamsters' Unions—  
Could Give No Information as to  
Employers' Black Lists.

Chicago, May 31.—Judge Kohlsaat today decided that the federal courts have jurisdiction over the bills for injunction brought by the express companies against the striking teamsters. The attorneys for the teamsters denied that the federal court has jurisdiction over such bills, basing their contention on the declaration that the express companies are not engaged in interstate commerce.

Atty. Mayer, for the Employers' association, declared that the arguments of the lawyers for the union were ridiculous, and that if the express companies were not engaged in interstate commerce, there was no interstate commerce in the United States. Arguments on points of law in relation to the decision made by Judge Kohlsaat this afternoon will be heard tomorrow. President Shea of the Teamsters' union appeared before the grand jury this afternoon and was questioned for two hours. He told the story of the working of the International and local Teamsters' unions. When questioned as to his knowledge of a blacklist maintained by the express companies against the teamsters, he was unable to tell anything definite.

President Shea was also asked regarding conferences between labor leaders and employers, but in this direction his evidence was unimportant. He denied any conspiracy on the part of the labor leaders, and insisted that much of the trouble that had taken place in the city streets had been caused by the private detectives and other representatives of the Employers' association for the purpose of exciting sympathy against the strikers.

It was announced tonight that certain of the labor leaders will tomorrow present affidavits to the grand jury declaring that Atty. Mayer of the Employers' association and Chief of Detectives Buckmaster, who has acted for the same organization, are responsible for all the murders committed in connection with the strike. They will also endeavor to secure indictments of the officials of the Employers' Teaming company for importing men from other cities under false pretenses.

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## WOULD REOPEN FOREIGN MARKETS TO AMERICAN MEATS

Denver, May 31.—Coming direct from Washington, D. C., where he has been in conference with President Roosevelt in reference to livestock interests, President J. F. Hagenbarth of the National Livestock association, stopped in Denver for an hour today en route to his home at Salt Lake City. Most of his time here was spent in conference with Secretary J. H. Gwynn of the association.

"The purpose of my visit to Washington," said Mr. Hagenbarth, "was to interest the president in the work of reopening the foreign markets to the American livestock grower. I wanted, if possible, to convince the authorities at Washington that there were as vital matters as rate troubles that should be legislated on."

President Hagenbarth said that he received assurances from President Roosevelt, officials of the department of agriculture, Director of Customs, Secretary of War, and other government officials, that they would do all that they could to help the livestock interests.

Mr. Hagenbarth said that his statement to the president was in part as follows:

"We have lost more than \$100,000,000 annually for the last three or four years in export market for meats, alone through commercial mismanagement that have resulted in tariff retaliation against meat from this country. Germany's discrimination has been the most severe although the loss of the French market has cost livestock interests \$40,000,000 annually."

Reciprocity is the solution of the problem, reciprocity, preferably, and if we can't get that, retaliation should be the method."

"President Roosevelt quite agreed with me," said Mr. Hagenbarth, "and said that both reciprocity and retaliation could be adopted by the United States."

The president and Mr. Hagenbarth agreed that the matter was one that should go before Congress. President Roosevelt requested Mr. Hagenbarth to prepare a brief on the matter, which he will do as soon as he reaches Salt Lake City.

One of the objects of the livestock men's visit to Washington was to have the department of commerce and labor take a census of livestock and farm products biennially. President Roosevelt has taken that proposition up. Matters relative to the extension of the work of that department so that it will include livestock interests will be discussed by Mr. Hagenbarth in his brief, which will be filed with the president by July 1.

"I was greatly encouraged by my visit and I think that a bright era is opening up for the stockmen of the United States," said Mr. Hagenbarth.

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and beaten in a labor riot, until covered with sores, a Chicago street car conductor applied Bucken's Arnica Salve, and was soon sound and well. "Use it in my family," writes G. J. Welch, of Tekonsha, Mich., "and find it perfect." Simply great for cuts and burns. Only 25c at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

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