

CARNOT ASSASSINATED

France's President Stabbed to the Heart by an Anarchist.

THE MURDERER CAUGHT

He is an Italian, 21 Years of Age—The Deed Committed in Lyons Last Night Just After the President Had Left the Board of Trade Banquet and Entered His Carriage To Be Driven to a Theatre—The Assassin, with a Dagger Concealed in a Newspaper, Jumped on the Step and Plunged the Blade Into the President's Side—The Government Stops All Despatches of the Tragicality—The News in Washington.

Paris, June 25.—Sadie Carnot, president of the republic, was stabbed mortally at 9:15 o'clock last evening in Lyons by Carlo Sauto, an Italian anarchist, 21 years old. President Carnot went to Lyons to visit the exhibition of arts, sciences and industries. He left the chamber of commerce banquet given in his honor, shortly after 9 o'clock and walked to his carriage, which was waiting in the Place de la Bourse. He had hardly taken his seat when Sauto, a newspaper in his hand, pressed through the crowd and sprang upon the carriage step. President Carnot started slightly. Sauto caught the president from the newspaper and plunged it into the president's side near the heart.

The president sank back unconscious. He was at once taken to the prefecture and the most skillful surgeons in the city were summoned. Meantime Sauto was arrested. The news spread swiftly to every part of the city. Infuriated crowds filled the streets. Before 10 o'clock an Italian restaurant had been sacked and the police were obliged to strain every nerve to protect the Italian consulate. President Carnot arrived in Lyons Saturday and intended to remain there over Tuesday. He was accompanied by General Borius, chief of his military household, most of his other household officials, Premier Dupuy, M. Burdeaux and other members of the cabinet. He was received enthusiastically at the station by the mayor and district officials, who, in 27 lanterns drawn by horses draped with the tricolor, escorted him and his party to the Hotel de Ville.

Cherishing crowds filled the street and gave the president such a welcome as he had seldom received. There was a luncheon at the Hotel de Ville and in the evening a dinner at the prefecture. From the balcony of the prefecture the president reviewed a large torchlight procession which was followed by fireworks and an illumination. Afterward the programme of the city officials for Sunday, Monday and Tuesday was submitted to him in detail and he expressed his satisfaction with the arrangements. Yesterday the president and his party paid a state visit to the exhibition in the Place de la Tete d'Or. Afterward the president held a reception at the prefecture. He planned to go to the Grand theatre on the Place de la Comedie last evening after the banquet at the chamber of commerce. He was in a peculiarly happy mood during the banquet and was noticeably elated by the cordiality of his reception, not only by the crowd outside the building but also by the guests within.

It was observed incessantly from the moment he left the chamber of commerce that he took the carriage for the theatre. The demonstrative enthusiasm of the crowd caused the confusion which gave Sauto his opportunity, as he was able to push his way forward quite unnoticed at the step of the carriage. As Sauto sprang from the carriage step and tried to escape, he was seized and surrounded. But for the prompt interference of the police he would have been torn and hurled to death on the spot. As soon as the police extricated him from the hands of his captors, they hurried him off to the station house.

At 9 o'clock all who had been invited to attend the gala performance in the president's honor, had gathered in the Grand theatre. Every seat outside the boxes and the balcony was filled. The audience awaited impatiently the arrival of the presidential party. Suddenly two men ran up to the main entrance and called out that the president had been killed. The news spread swiftly to the rear seats of the theater and thence passed like the wind over the great audience. A few women in the front rows, but the great majority of those present refused to believe the intelligence. It appeared as if all Lyons was at that moment assembled in Place de la Comedie and the adjacent streets. The multitude packed together like a wall. Suddenly a landau, preceded by four mounted gendarmes, dashed out of the Rue de la Republique. In it were Adrien Ducloux, Deputy Chaudey and M. Rivaud, the president's secretary. The president's carriage, which was mistaken for the landau, was driven to the Grand theatre. "Do not shout; an attempt has been made upon the life of the president,"

the French republic were received in Washington shortly before 6 o'clock p. m. (United States time) and ran through the community like an electric shock. The white house was called up and through private Secretary Thurber the news was sent to President Cleveland. He was just starting for a drive, but stopped long enough to express his horror and detestation of the crime, and to intimate that through the proper channels expressions would be given to his sympathy with the great friendly republic thus deprived of its head.

From all the foreign embassies and legations eager inquiries were received for details. The time and manner of the crime seemed to intensify the general feeling of horror. The French chamber of deputies adjourned when the news of the death of Garfield was received. If matters of such urgent importance were not now pressing upon congress, it is probable that like action would be taken by our own legislative body. Mr. J. Patenotre, the French ambassador, first learned of the news of the assassination of President Carnot from a United Press reporter, as he drove up to his residence in this city from his country place at Clifton Heights.

"Impossible, impossible, it cannot be so," exclaimed the ambassador as he refused to believe the news that came to him with such alarming suddenness. After reading the bulletin that had just been received, Mr. Patenotre was convinced that the news would be subsequently verified by official dispatches and he again cried "terrible, terrible; this is too bad, too bad."

When asked who would succeed to the presidency in the interregnum the ambassador said: "We have no vice-president as you have in the United States who would take the presidency without the formality of an election. President Carnot's successor will not be elected by popular vote; that will be done by the senate and chamber of deputies sitting jointly. They will be convened at once for that purpose and I imagine they will sit at Versailles, just out of Paris, where they can do their work away from the turmoil and excitement that will be found in Paris following upon this dastardly crime. At best but a very few days can intervene between now and the election of the successor to the presidency of the republic."

"But who will preside over the republic during that interregnum, brief though it may be?" was asked of M. Patenotre. "That I cannot answer," said he "but I presume it will be the premier."

When asked if he could assign any possible reason for the crime, M. Patenotre said he could not unless it was revenge for the refusal of the president to pardon the anarchists who had been condemned for the crimes they had committed. Personally, he said, President Carnot was beloved by the people of France. Secretary Gresham, who had just returned to the city, was at first inclined to discredit the report, owing to the fact that the first news came by the way of London. He said that no message of any kind had been received from Ambassador Eustis and the only information the state department had was that which came through the news dispatches. He expressed his deep regret at the death of President Carnot and said that some action would undoubtedly be taken by this government when it had been officially informed of the death of the president of the French republic.

Sketch of President Carnot. Marie Francois Sadi Carnot, president of the French republic, was born at Limoges, in August, 1837. He was a grandson of Carnot, "the organizer of victory" under the French convention, and was a civil engineer by profession. At the age of 20 he entered as a student the Ecole Polytechnique, and passed with distinction to a school for special instruction in the building of roads and bridges. During the siege of Paris in 1871 he was appointed prefect of the Seine Inferieure, and as commissary general gave valuable assistance in organizing the defenses of that department. In February, 1871, he took his seat in the national assembly as deputy of Cote d'Or, and subsequently for Bourne. In 1886 he took office in the Brisson cabinet as finance minister. On the resignation of M. Grevy, in December, 1887, M. Carnot was elected president of the republic.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

No Such a Blow Since the Assassination of President Garfield. LONDON, June 25.—The Daily News, in a leader on the assassination of President Carnot, says: "The terrible news of the assassination of the president of the French republic will be received with a shock of horror all over the civilized world. No such blow has been struck by political hatred and fanaticism since the bullet of President Guitau mortally wounded President Garfield, or the pistol of Wilkes Booth killed President Lincoln. M. Carnot was the president of the republic."

Dispatches Stopped by Government. LONDON, June 25.—The French government has stopped all telegraphic dispatches regarding the assassination of President Carnot. The latest intelligence is that the greatest excitement prevails throughout the entire republic. The streets of Paris are crowded with a pushing and surging throng of excited people and the lives of Italians are in danger in all quarters. Rioting at Adrian. PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa., June 25.—At half past 8 o'clock last night seventy-two private police arrived at the Adrian mine. The car had no sooner stopped than it was surrounded by at least 1,000 miners, women and children, who climbed all over the car yelling and booing. The policemen were unarmed. The militia was sent for and Company "F" was ordered to the scene, about 500 yards distant, but were unable to disperse the mob. Companies "I" and "B" were then ordered out and went to the scene on double quick time, and when the miners saw the reinforcements they immediately dispersed. L. W. Robinson, the general superintendent here, was with the police. He was pulled out of the car by the men and beat by them, while the women spat in his face, but fortunately he escaped injury. The deputies were armed with Winchester, but the sheriff would not give the order to fire. The sheriff who had charge of the police received a severe blow above

STILL CLING TO SALVADOR.

Hopes of the Old Leaders To Regain the Upper Hand. NEW YORK, June 23.—Dr. Domingo Jimenez, who held the position of minister of war and navy and interior in Salvador, during the administration of President Ezeta, arrived from Panama on the Pacific Mail steamship City of Para. Dr. Jimenez, properly speaking, is a fugitive from the wrath of the new Salvadorian government. He denies, however, that he is a fugitive, although he admits that he would have been shot had the revolutionists laid hands on him. He and the two Ezetas—Carlos and Antonio—pooled their fortunes, he says, when the tide of battle turned against them, and fled post haste to La Libertad. From that point President Ezeta and Dr. Jimenez fled to the city of Panama, and the other got aboard the Bennington. But before this, they put the troops into the loyal command of Gen. Francisco Ruiz, who clung to them until he was routed by the victorious insurrectionists. President Ezeta determined to come to New York with Dr. Jimenez. He was deterred, however, by the inability of his wife to join him. He confidently believes that the situation in Salvador is not as hopeless as it looks, and that time will see him and the Ezetas back in power. Dr. Jimenez was rather loth to speak of the causes that led to the revolution, but he eventually admitted that he held Guatemala to blame for a large share of the troubles.

ACCUSATIONS AND THREATS.

Distinguished People in Berlin Annoyed by Anonymous Letters. BERLIN, June 23.—For some time past some of the exalted personages in Berlin have been receiving anonymous letters containing most infamous accusations and conveying dire threats. The emperor interested himself in detecting the author of these scandalous letters and as a result of his investigation has personally caused the arrest of his own chamberlain, Von Koltze, whom he charges with the offense. General Von Hahnke, chief of the emperor's military staff, made the arrest, driving to the chamberlain's residence in Drake street in a state carriage for that purpose. The prisoner was put into the carriage and driven to the military prison in Lindenstrasse. The arrest has created an enormous sensation. Von Koltze is one of the masters of ceremonies at state functions. Many of the leaders of Berlin society have for the past four years seen persecuted with anonymous letters making all sorts of shameful accusations against their characters. All attempts to trace the origin of these letters have hitherto been fruitless. The exact time of the arrest is not yet known, but there is reason to suspect that Von Koltze returned to Berlin from Schreiberhan on Saturday to be present at the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the new cathedral at Lustgarten on Sunday and was immediately taken into custody. The friends of the disgraced man maintain that he is insane.

Wright's Scheme Did Not Work.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 23.—A return was brought down in the commons giving some spicy correspondence which passed between the Grand Trunk railway company, the department of agriculture and Dr. J. B. Wright, of Detroit, who was formerly veterinary inspector for the department at Windsor. The correspondence places Dr. Wright in a very unfavorable attitude. He is alleged to have put in a claim for extra pay for night inspection, and endeavored to squeeze the Grand Trunk authorities, who were largely interested in securing prompt inspection of cattle in transit. The Grand Trunk persistently protested to the department of agriculture against what they termed Dr. Wright's blackmailing practices. Finally Dr. Wright put in a claim for \$2,500 for past services, \$300 per month for future services and an annual pass over the Grand Trunk and connections. He threatened that if this were not granted him he would issue a letter to the newspapers pointing out the danger to Canadian cattle by United States cattle being allowed to pass through Canada. The department told him he must either withdraw his letter and apologize or leave the service. Dr. Wright persisted in his claims and he was promptly dismissed.

Sequel to the Cholera Scare.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Judge Brower in the United States district court handed down his decision in the case of Alfred B. Beers against the Hamburg-American Packet company. It was in favor of the plaintiff. The plaintiff was first cabin passenger on the steamship Normannia during the voyage when she brought eleven cholera patients into port, September 18, 1892. He sued the company for \$10,000 because he claimed the company's agents, Smith, Sundius & Co. of London, told him that the Normannia would carry no steerage passengers that trip, when he purchased his ticket. The excitement of finding that there were cholera patients on board caused the plaintiff to be ill for three weeks. The decision stated that while the company did not authorize its agents in London to make any statement about not carrying steerage passengers, it was responsible for their doings. Damages were fixed at \$400.

Killed by Lightning.

NEW YORK, June 23.—A Biddeford, Me., special says: Etta Bealle was struck by lightning and instantly killed at Waterboro. She was at the farmhouse of a neighbor during the shower. She was holding in her lap a little child, and there were six other persons in the room. There came a terrific clap of thunder followed by a blinding flash of lightning. Miss Bealle gave a scream and pitched out of her chair, letting the child fall to the floor. Those in the room hastened to her side, only to find life extinct. The child was uninjured, save for a burn on one foot and leg. Miss Bealle was considerably burned as was also her clothing. None of the others in the room felt more than a passing discomfort from the shock. The house took fire and burned to the ground in spite of the rain and efforts of neighbors to extinguish it.

Best Canadian "Trot" Wheel Record.

TORONTO, June 23.—At the Hopedale track, Hyslop, the Canadian amateur bicycle champion, rode a mile against time in 2:25. This is the best time ever made.

MORE POLICE BRIBERY

Now Philadelphia Orders an Investigation.

Thirty-Three Lieutenants To Be Placed on Trial That One Guilty Man May Be Discovered—Pittsburg Expects To Open Up an Exposure Similar to That of New York. PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The 33 police lieutenants in Philadelphia have been ordered by Director of Public Safety Bettler to appear before a police court of inquiry and stand trial upon a charge of taking money for police protection from the keeper of a disorderly house. Thirty-two of the lieutenants are innocent, but they all will be arraigned in order to ferret out the guilty officials. The hearing will be public. Simon Muhr some time ago went to Director Bettler and informed him that a woman, the proprietor of a disorderly house, had called at his store to purchase a diamond to present to a police lieutenant. Muhr said he refused to sell her the stone under the circumstances, and had the lieutenant brought before him. He begged for mercy and the jeweler promised not to divulge his name. The director tried to get Muhr to divulge the lieutenant's name and the name of the woman, but this he absolutely refused to do. He further said that he would not testify before the police board in the matter. Mayor Stuart has ordered that Mr. Muhr be subpoenaed and compelled to answer the questions put to him and that the lieutenant found guilty be dismissed from the force and criminal proceedings instituted against him.

Pittsburg Police Exposure.

PITTSBURG, June 23.—A woman named Jessie Dorsey appeared before Alderman E. L. Braun, of Allegheny City, making information charging misdemeanor against J. O. Brown, director of the department of public safety; Roger O'Hara, superintendent of police, and William McKelvey, inspector of police. The information was drawn up by Attorneys Marrow and Reardon, and are the outgrowth of Attorney Marrow's recent attack upon the Pittsburg police department. The case threatens to open up an exposure in Pittsburg similar to that now in progress in New York city.

Paid for Obstructing Sidewalks.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The Lexow investigating committee has adjourned until Tuesday. Several merchants testified to having paid blood money for the privilege of obstructing sidewalks. Seventeenth National Saengerfest. NEW YORK, June 23.—The torchlight parade of the National Saengerfest took place in a blaze of glory, the weather being delightful throughout the night. Private residences and private and public buildings along the line of march were profusely decorated, and the crowd which lined the streets on both curbs was the best natured and best dressed that has been seen in New York city in recent years. The city has been captured by a vast and enthusiastic army of German singers. All day long they came from all points of the compass, and when the parade started some 30,000 were in line, attired in all varieties of dress, from the costumes worn in the sturdy Alpine forests to those of the heralds and warriors in mythological times. Madison Square garden is beautifully decorated for the great concert, and all is ready for to-day's performance. The 10,000 well trained vocalists are on the ground, and the Seventeenth National Saengerfest promises to be successful beyond all calculations.

Plot Against the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.—The police have discovered mines under the tracks of the Oreil & Witebsk railway, over which the czar will pass in going to attend the inaugural ceremonies of the church erected in commemoration of the railway disaster at Borki. His majesty would also take this route in going to the military manoeuvres. A rigid investigation is being made.

Said He Conjured Her Child.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 23.—Jane Gates, a mulatto woman, emptied a revolver as Harry Hardy, who she said had conjured her child to death. Hardy was engaged trimming trees in front of the Gates woman's house. He was up a tree when she began firing at him. He scrambled to the ground and ran off. As he ran the woman shot him twice, but neither wound is serious. The Gates woman is dempeted.

Orators for Tammany's Fourth.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Representatives Bailey, of Texas; Williams, of Mississippi; Goldsler, of Illinois; Hayes, of Iowa; Senator Walsh, of Georgia, and Gov. Hogg, of Texas, have accepted invitations to speak at the Tammany Hall celebration on July 4. Others have been invited, but have not replied.

School Board Treasurer Goes Wrong.

READING, Pa., June 23.—Ex-treasurer of the Reading school board, James M. Lyon, is under arrest on the charge of embezzling \$2,000. Mr. Lyon had been treasurer of the board for 12 years. Two months ago he was discovered short in his accounts. Prendergast Jury Not Yet Fitted. CHICAGO, June 23.—The work of selecting a jury to decide as to Prendergast's sanity was resumed this morning with eight jurors in the box. It is believed the panel will be completed to-day. Massachusetts' People's Party. BOSTON, June 23.—The people's party state central committee has decided that the state convention would be held in Boston July 15, when a full ticket will be put in the field and an active campaign be commenced.