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MATTERS POLITICAL.

Republican Leagues in National Convention at Denver.

FORTY STATES AND TERRITORIES REPRESENTED.

Two Thousand Delegates Present and Four Thousand Visitors in the City —Standing-Room at a Premium When the Convention Was Called to Order—A Newspaper Editor Slated for the Democratic Nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

DENVER, June 26.—Standing-room was at a premium in the spacious Broadway Theater when the National Republican League Convention assembled to-day.

The number of visitors in the city is estimated at 6,000, of whom about one-third are delegates.

The Committee on Resolutions, the members of which are appointed by the States, has practically decided in advance to frown down all issues such as free coinage of silver and woman suffrage. Nevertheless, it is the intention of some of the delegates from silver States to make a fight in the convention. Judge C. C. Goodwin of Salt Lake City is expected to lead the attack.

At the back of the stage, behind the portraits of Lincoln and Grant, was an immense representation of a silver dollar.

The delegates began assembling at 10 o'clock, but owing to the confusion in seating them proceedings were not begun until 11:20. Meantime the Iowa Band, the Mendelsshon Quartet of Denver and the Nebraska Glee Club entertained the gathering.

Rev. Dr. Kerr B. Tupper offered the opening prayer.

Then F. C. G. Goudy, President of the State League, welcomed the delegates in a long speech. He savagely attacked Governor Waite and the Populist Party, and promised that Colorado would be redeemed at the next election.

The response to Mr. Goudy's address of welcome was made by William Mason of New York. His words were few, but were well chosen and highly appreciated.

President Tracy then delivered the annual address, outlining at length the important subjects to be considered by the convention.

The roll-call, following immediately after the President's address, showed forty States and Territories represented, the largest number in the history of the organization. Some of the delegations were very large. Iowa reported 54, Kansas 51, Minnesota 51, Mississippi 50, Wyoming 50 delegates and 60 visitors. When Oregon was called the Chairman answered, "Here, with 16,000 majority." Vermont answered, "Here, with 20,000 majority."

When the Carnot resolution came up objection was made on the ground that the President of the United States had already expressed the sympathy of himself and the American people. A delegate shouted that Grover Cleveland did not represent all the people of the United States.

This retort aroused the ire of Senator Sanders of Montana, who said: "When the Republican party, assembled in any form, lacks patriotism, so that the President of its country does not speak the sentiments to foreign nations, then we have got to build the fires of patriotism anew. I don't care what your personal opinion of Grover Cleveland is, he represents as President every citizen of the United States."

The convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

In the afternoon the doors were thrown open to the public. After the delegates had been seated a great crowd poured in, filling all the seats, the aisles and the foyer.

The venerable Henry B. Blackwell of Massachusetts offered the following resolution, which, under the rules, went to the Committee on Resolutions:

"We again recommend to the favorable consideration of the Republican clubs of the United States, as a matter of education, the question of granting to the women of the State and Nation the right to vote at all elections on the same terms and conditions as male citizens. We congratulate the women of Colorado and Wyoming on their possession of the elective franchise, and we cordially invite their co-operation in restoring the country from Democratic and Populist misrule."

Mr. Blackwell was called to the platform and made a short address.

Delegate Herrington of Arizona introduced the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a new protection of the industries of all classes in the United States demands that the country shall immediately provide for the free coinage of gold and silver, and fix the bi-metallic standard of value for gold and silver coins of the United States at which they shall both be an unlimited legal tender."

Ex-Governor Prince of New Mexico submitted the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That every consideration of justice and equity and the fundamental American principle of self-government demand the admission of New Mexico to Statehood.

"*Resolved*, That the National Republican League is in favor of a Pan-American Congress of all the nations of the Western Hemisphere to agree upon a bi-metallic monetary system which will bring renewed prosperity to the world and arrest the present constant increase in the value of money under the cunningly devised single standard which is crushing the life out of all people except the bondholders of England, who, with their $10,000,000,000 of foreign securities, know no financial principle but the intense self-confidence of the shylocks."

Resolutions for the protection of the merchant marine, on education at national expense and on the re-establishment of the McKinley protective idea were offered and referred.

Letters of regret were then read.

Henry Cabot Lodge wrote that present engagements prevent his attendance.

Other letters of regret were from J. Sloat Fassett, New York; Knute Nelson, Governor of Minnesota; General R. A. Alger, Michigan; Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Maine; Hon. R. T. Lincoln, Chicago; Hon. H. M. Teller, Colorado; Hon. J. C. Burrows, Michigan; Hon. John Patton, Jr., the newly appointed Senator from Michigan, who succeeds to the place of the late Senator Stockbridge.

General J. S. Clarkson sent a telegram saying that imperative business matters alone prevented his attendance. He said: "In this serious year, between Republican defeat in 1892 and Republican victory in 1896, not only 7,000,000 Republicans, but men of all parties, look to your deliberations." His faith in the league was strong, and to its 2,000,000 members he looked for courageous action, looking to victory in 1896. A reference was made to James G. Blaine, which was received with tremendous applause. He advocated protection to the mine, the factory, the field and the farm. He favored coinage on the basis adopted by the founders of the republic, and maintained throughout the years of the country's best prosperity the basis that prevailed in the days of Abraham Lincoln.

Thomas B. Reed wrote: "I appreciate the honor of your invitation to me to be present and address the National Republican League Convention at Denver, and regret that it will not be possible to get away from duties here to do so. I appreciate the importance of the convention at this time, and believe its deliberations will be wise and the results good."

Judge Thurston read a letter from Senator Don Cameron, whose name was greeted with applause.

Mr. Cameron's letter was as follows:

"*My Dear Sir:* Your invitation comes at a moment when Congress requires the attention of its members. I should be glad to accept it, for we have entered a troubled time, and we need mutual counsel and support, but whatever I am to say can be said only in writing. This is not a moment for stimulating bitterness or inflaming passions. We need all our powers of forbearance and self control. Let us give credit to our opponents, at least for good intentions, even though they give no credit to us. All Europe and America are in trouble. Every one admits that the world stands on the edge of revolution, social and political, but every one shrinks from it. Neither North or South or East or West, neither capitalist nor laborer, wants to create caste or classes, or to spread misery, oppression or violence. We all see danger before us. We all want to avoid it. Our only dispute is about the path. To those who have had chiefly in mind the struggle between silver and gold, this is the question which, for the moment, presses hardest. The little gold standard seems to us to be working ruin and violence that nothing can stand. If its influence is to continue for the future at the rate of its action during the twenty years since the gold standard took possession of the world, some generation not very remote will see in the broad continent of America only a half dozen overgrown cities, keeping guard over a mass of capital, and lending it to a population of dependent laborers on the mortgage of their growing crops and handiwork. Such sights have been common enough in the world's history, but against this we all rebel. Rich and poor alike, Republicans, Democrats, Populists, labor and capital, railways, churches and colleges, all alike and all in solid good faith regret such a future as that.

"This agreement is the least part of the situation, at least we can be sure that no one is deliberately conspiring against our safety. Even on the burning ground of gold and silver we agree in principle. No party and no party leader has ever approved of the single gold standard. Not one American in 100 believes in it. We are more unanimous in hostility than we are on any other question in politics. A vast majority in all parties agree that the single gold standard has been, is, and must be a material disaster of the worst kind, and what is still more strange, almost the whole world sympathizes with us. Nine-tenths of mankind are hostile to the single gold standard. Our 70,000,000 people are unanimous against it. Most of the great European countries and their Governments are against it. South America rejects it. The whole of Asia knows only silver, and India, which contains five-sixths of the subjects of the British crown, is as hostile to it as ourselves. Yet the London bankers say we must submit, and we have submitted. So strange a spectacle has never been seen in our history, and argument, and even the compulsive proof brought by world-wide ruin, seems to be helpless against such an astonishing power. What is the use of argument when we are convinced, and when at least nine-tenths of the civilized world agree. England holds us by the single gold standard by the force of capital alone more despotically than she could hold us to her empire in 1776. The mere threat of her displeasure paralyzes mankind.

"The most instructive point of all is that our great majority consists of the interests, in the whole, who have been from time immemorial reckoned as the safest and most conservative. The whole agricultural class, the whole class or classes of small prospectors, the farmer who made the bulk and sign was of our race, the artisan whose interests are bound up in the success of our manufactures, all these join hands with what is left of their old enemies, the landed aristocracy of Europe, to protest against a revolution made for the benefit of money lenders alone. On the other hand, that revolution is more radical than any which has been accomplished by progress and revolutionists. Had all the despotic governments that have existed in a thousand years united their intelligence to set class against class, to breed corruption, to stimulate violence and to shatter the foundation of society, they could have invented no device more effective than this decree, which at one stroke doubled the value of industry and swept the small proprietor everywhere into bankruptcy.

"The whole conservative force of the world protests against so violent and despotic a change. We protest against it, the more because we know enough about politics to fear the reaction against such extravagance. We see the risks to which the gold mania is exposing us. We have reason to know the popular feeling, and we do not believe that the single gold standard can long be maintained.

"We want real money—coin—carrying intrinsic value; yet if England succeeds in her obstinate effort to destroy the value of silver for coinage, nothing can save us from paper. England may well succeed; she seems already on the point of success greater than her Government wanted; and, in that case, irredeemable paper—fiat money—stares us in the face. Something, then, must be decided, and quickly, for delay itself is likely to be the decision.

"The Republican party must either fix the single standard of the nation, or reject it. This time we can no longer escape the issue, and whatever we do must be done openly. When a great policy is to be entered upon the straightforward path is the best. The Republican party held power for a whole generation, and during all that time made only one fatal mistake. Under the influence of the banking interests, acting in what was then believed the true interest of the country, the party fell into the foreign conspiracy for making a single gold standard, and, what was worse, did it with the foreign air of conspiracy.

"Even those who oppose the return of the Republican party to the old principles will admit that those principles would give it power for another generation. We need only to be true to ourselves. We need only to assist and maintain our own convictions, and no other party born or unborn can take the field from us as long as we choose to hold it. The other party can represent, as we do, the whole national instinct, all our industries, all our popular energies, all our conservative caution. As long as the Republican party holds to its duty of representing the whole nation, it must hold sway unless something stronger than the nation arises.

"The task before us is to restore normal activity to industry, to break down the barriers to sectionalism, to check the increasing tension between the rich and the poor, to relieve agriculture and to save the small farmer and manufacturer—in a word, to smooth away the threatening dangers of discontent. The Republican party alone has the power to do this and to carry on our society for at least another generation without further disaster. Your have only to adopt a platform of four words and to take your stand on it firmly, courageously, with honest determination to be true to it. The party has always maintained the national principle of high tariff. You, whose deepest and best interests depend upon its success, have the power alone to add 'Free silver.' Very truly yours,

"J. D. CAMERON."

At the conclusion of the reading of the letter three cheers were given, and on motion the letter was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

L. P. Goodell of Texas presented the report of the committee of nine appointed at Louisville last year to consider the question of negro representation in the Southern State League Conventions. The committee recommended that those States which desire to do so be allowed to adopt the following basis of representation: One white and one colored delegate for each 200 votes and fraction of one-half over for Harrison, apportionment on the basis of the census of 1890. The report was adoped without discussion.

The league was then invited by the Chairman of the Minneapolis delegation to hold its next convention in Minneapolis, and a similar invitation from Cleveland, O., was read, and after an address by ex-Congressman Moore on "Republicanism in the South," the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The Committee on Location decided to-night to recommend that the next convention be held at Des Moines, Iowa. The final vote was: Des Moines 15; Minneapolis 12.

The Committee on Rules will report to-morrow in favor of allowing each State to cast the full vote to which it is entitled regardless of the number of delegates present.

A minority report opposing this plan will be presented.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—William M. Singerly, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Recorder*, will be nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania without opposition at the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday.

CHINESE CONSPIRACY CASE.

PROGRESS OF THE SMUGGLERS' TRIAL AT PORTLAND.

Princely Sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars Paid Ex-Collector Lotan For His Work.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PORTLAND (Or.), June 26.—In the Chinese conspiracy case to-day Nat Blum, the Government's principal witness, continued his testimony. He was asked the amount he had paid ex-Collector of Customs James Lotan for his part of the work. He estimated it at about $20,000. He said that when the business stopped he owed Lotan about $4,200, being for about eighty-four Chinese at $50 per head. He told of the meetings held in his place at Fourth and Washington streets by conspirators, attorneys and others, and of the efforts made to prevent indictments being returned by the Federal Grand Jury last summer.

He was then asked to state ex-Special Agent C. J. Mulkey's connection with the conspiracy. The defense objected on the ground that Mulkey was not on trial, but the court ruled that it was admissible for the purpose of establishing the conspiracy. Blum retold the story of his negotiations with Mulkey, which resulted in the latter's being bought off for $1,200 per month.

Among the documentary evidence introduced was a certificate of deposit for $500 drawn in favor of J. Quinlan by the Ainsworth National Bank. J. Quinlan, Blum testified, was an alias under which he did business with Mulkey. This certificate he claimed to have sent to Mulkey with a letter. It was not introduced in the previous trials, and the offering of it in evidence was made another occasion for argument on its admissibility.

The connection of Seidback with the conspiracy was then entered on. Blum said he had a conversation with Seidback in Dunbar's office, and that he agreed to assist the conspirators in consideration of their not interfering with his Chinamen; that Seidback was bringing in a number of Chinamen. Seidback was to pay $25 per head for the Chinamen landed on his account, and was to act as interpreter for Blum, Dunbar, et al. on their ships, and was to sign false affidavits in Chinese when they were needed. At one time Blum, Cardinell (who was a Deputy Collector of Customs) and Seidback met in Seidback's office. Cardinell said there was a "kick" at the Custom House about the certificates on which a number of Chinese landed, and they would have to get some affidavits to "bolster up" the certificates. Seidback furnished blank affidavits, which Blum signed, and Sig Baer's seal was attached, after which they were delivered to Cardinell.

A book containing a list of Chinese firms was introduced by the Government which Blum said was furnished him by Seidback, and that Seidback had told him the names in the book were friends of his who would be willing to have their names used in Chinese certificates.

Blum then identified several letters from Chinamen in Victoria and Vanconver to Dunbar and Blum, protesting that the price of $120 for transporting and landing Chinamen was excessive, and that other parties were landing Chinamen at Port Townsend at a less price.

THE CLAIM A LEGAL ONE.

Decision of Peculiar Political Interest Rendered by the Supreme Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—The State Supreme Court rendered a decision to-day of peculiar political interest. In the Gubernatorial campaign in 1890 it was charged by the Democrats that Markham, the Republican candidate, favored the Chinese, and in support of this assertion a letter was printed in which Markham was said to have written this sentence: "I am glad that Irish crowd are out, and hope the Chinamen will be all right."

The Republicans promptly charged that the letter was a forgery, and Irwin C. Stump, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, publicly offered $1,000 for the production of a genuine letter of Markham's handwriting containing the statement. After five days Russell J. Wilson, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, produced the letter, and demanded $1,000. The genuineness of the letter could not be disputed, but Stump did not pay the money, and was sued by Wilson. The lower court held that the claim was a legal one, and the Supreme Court to-day affirmed the decision.

JUSTICE DeHAVEN.

He Would Not Accept a Nomination at the Hands of the Democrats.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—In an autograph letter delivered to the Associated Press to-night Justice J. J. DeHaven makes the following statement relative to the attempt to make him a candidate before the coming Democratic Convention:

To the Public: My name will not, with my consent, be placed before the approaching Democratic State Convention as a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, nor could I honorably accept such nomination if tendered to me by that convention. While I fully appreciate the many kind words which have been written and spoken of me in this connection, I must insist upon my right not to be placed in seeming antagonism to the Republican party at this time. I am a Republican and desire the success of that party in the coming election.

June 25th. J. J. DEHAVEN.

Two Miners Horribly Disfigured.

FORT DODGE (Ia.), June 26.—A fatal accident occurred last night at the mining town of Gustanea, whereby two miners named Michaelson and Jones were horribly disfigured and fatally hurt, Michaelson having died since and Jones having only a few hours to live. The men, one of whom had a can of blasting powder, were holding some squibs over a lamp, when a spark from one fell into the can and caused the explosion.

THE MURDERED PRESIDENT.

The Funeral Train Bearing His Remains Arrives at Paris.

MET AT THE DEPOT BY THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE.

Serious Rioting at Lyons and Grenoble —Italians Suffering at the Hands of Frenchmen—A Meeting of Italians at San Francisco Called To Express Sympathy for France Breaks Up In a Riot, a Large Portion of the Assemblage Hooting the Speakers When Offering Condolence to the Bereaved Republic.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PARIS, June 26.—The funeral train bearing the remains of the murdered President arrived at 3:10 A. M. The Prefect of the Seine, M. Rubel, and staff; the Prefect of Police, M. Loze, and staff; railroad officials, and General Saussier, Military Governor of Paris, with staff, met the body at the station, which was heavily draped. The ceremonies at the railroad terminus consisted only of the formal transfer of the remains to the Prefect of the Seine. The casket was placed in the hearse and escorted to the Elysee Palace, followed by five carriages, including a landau, which was occupied by Mme. Carnot and her three sons. Several thousand people gathered about the railroad and stood with uncovered heads until the cortege passed.

At the palace the body was conveyed to the reception-room, which had been converted into a mortuary chapel, hung with black cloth and having the catafalque in the center, upon which, in silver letters, was the initial "C" over the letters "R. F." (Republic Francaise).

The body is now guarded by four cadets from the military school of St. Cyr. It will be placed upon a catafalque in the courtyard of the Elysee to lie in state until Sunday, when it will be escorted, with much ceremony, to the Pantheon and placed beside the remains of the late President's grandfather, Lazare Carnot.

The widow was overcome with emotion when the casket was placed in the mortuary chapel.

Among those who witnessed the arrival of the body of President Carnot at the palace was his coachman, who was so affected that he fell insensible and died from the shock.

CARNOT'S LIFE BEFORE THREATENED.

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PARIS, June 26.—Mme. Carnot has piles of letters threatening her husband and sons, received before and after the executions of Vaillant and Henri. Not long ago M. Carnot, when walking in the Bois with General Borious, chief of his military household, was shadowed by a sinister-looking fellow of whom he could only rid himself by retreating to his carriage. He had been warned from Italy to keep well guarded. Other warnings came from Brussels to beware of the Grand Prix on June 16th. In December 8,000 francs were voted to increase the police force, but M. Carnot was not practically unguarded.

During five years the prefecture of police was charged to secure his safety, and it did it well, appointing the sharpest detectives to watch over him. Under the pretense of economy this duty was shifted to the Ministry of the Interior, where, says the *Echo De Paris*, unmentionable intrigues were rife. The officials there were devoted to M. Constans, between whom and M. Carnot there was a feud. Was the change made to worry M. Carnot into leaving the Elysee by arousing a sense of insecurity? Possibly. When M. Carnot was going to Toulon to visit the Russian squadron a warning was received from Scotland Yard, but no attention was paid to it. On June 20th the Prefect, Perault, telegraphed to the Minister of the Interior that a dangerous Italian anarchist named Santo had arrived at Cette. This intimation was also ignored, with the Lyons tragedy for the consequence.

DECLARES HE IS AN ANARCHIST.

LYONS, June 26.—The assassin Santo, before the examining magistrate to-day, declared himself an anarchist. He said he acted upon his own initiative and had not been engaged in any conspiracy. Nevertheless it has been ascertained that when Santo stopped at Vienna and Montpelier he had several conferences with persons suspected of being in league with the anarchists. The police have already arrested three persons at Vienna who are believed to have been engaged in the conspiracy.

WHY HE KILLED THE PRESIDENT.

LONDON, June 26.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Lyons says Santo stated while being examined by the magistrate that he had no personal grievance against President Carnot, he killed him because he was a tyrant.

The magistrate asked: "Are you an anarchist?"

Santo replied: "Yes, and I am proud of it."

"Why did you kill the President?"

"I will tell the jury; they shall know the motives that prompted my action."

"How did you stab Carnot?"

"I pushed aside a cuirassier's horse. I had the dagger concealed in my sleeve, and I only had to raise my hand. I aimed at his stomach and brought my hand down sharply, at the same time shouting, 'Vive l'Anarchie!' The crowd rushed at me and prostrated me, and I was beaten unmercifully."

"You persist in affirming that you did not have an accomplice?"

"Yes; but is the President dead?"

Santo gathered from the magistrate's silence that his blow had been effective. He smiled with satisfaction, and raising his hand simulated the stabbing. The examination lasted four hours, and the magistrate was convinced that Santo acted alone.

RIOTING AT LYONS.

LYONS, June 26.—Throughout the night rioters thronged the streets and sacked Italian stores and taverns, and after throwing their contents into the streets made bonfires of everything combustible.

The police frequently chased the rioters, who always retreated, seeming to be determined to demonstrate that they were vindictive against Italians only, and not seeking a conflict with the authorities. There and in other towns in France, excited by the murder of President Carnot, Italian sculptors, woodcarvers, image-makers, grocers and gilders have suffered at the hands of the mobs. When forced out of their homes they were beaten and rolled in the gutters, their belongings were seized and broken up or burned, and many barely escaped with their lives. Large numbers of Italians are hopelessly ruined, and some have fled from Lyons.

Scenes of disorder similar to these here are reported from other towns, notably Grenoble and Dinan, and there is a prospect of more rioting to-day. Troops have supported the police in their efforts to restore order.

LYONS, June 26—7:30 P. M.—At 7 o'clock this evening a riotous mob marched upon the Italian quarters in the northern part of the city and attacked and looted a number of stores. A barrel of petroleum exploded and burned three of the rioters to death. The dangerous points about Lyons have been occupied by military.

SERIOUS RIOTING AT GRENOBLE.

GRENOBLE, June 26.—There has been serious rioting here to-day. The disturbance was commenced Sunday night by Italian workmen employed on the horse-cars who were drinking in a wine shop. An Italian made a remark which the Frenchmen regarded as an insult. A free fight followed, and a mob of Frenchmen, headed by flags and armed with sticks, invaded the yards of the horse-car company and attacked and badly beat the Italians. Just as the trouble was becoming more serious the Prefect arrived and induced the Frenchmen to retire.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Italian cafes were attacked. A number of Italian stores were treated in the same manner. The mob marched through the streets shouting, "Down with the Italians." Several Italians who were met in the streets were beaten and kicked. The mob was reinforced and proceeded to the Italian Consulate. The police vainly tried to check the mob, but the leaders procured a ladder, fixed it to the balcony of the Consulate, and several rioters, headed by a drunken carpenter, entered the Consulate, tore up the Italian flag, smashed the escutcheon, broke the furniture, threw the statues upon the floor and kicked them to pieces, and seizing upon two large handsome oil-paintings representing King Humbert and Queen Margherita of Italy, threw them into the street.

A detachment of military was summoned and the soldiers charged upon the mob. After a short conflict the rioters were driven out of the Consulate, which was then occupied by the troops, and the Prefect made an apology to the Italian Consul.

The riotous crowd spread throughout the city, seizing upon all Italians—men, women and children—and took them to the Prefecture, believing that they were to be expelled from the city. The Italians were guarded by the police until this morning, when the disorders had temporarily subsided.

The two leaders of the attack on the Consulate were arrested to-day and this caused a renewal of the trouble. Several mobs gathered as soon as the arrest of the leaders became known, and the Prefect was compelled to summon troops. At 11 o'clock this morning the military authorities had occupied all the public squares and boulevards with infantry, cavalry and artillery, and Grenoble was to all intents and purposes in a state of siege.

DO NOT SYMPATHIZE WITH FRANCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—The Italians of San Francisco do not sympathize with France in the death of President Carnot. To-night a mass meeting of Italians broke up in a riot when expressions of condolence were uttered by speakers. The police were called in, and after a number of heads had been cracked the excitable Italions dispersed, and France is still without their sympathy.

When the news of Carnot's assassination reached San Francisco many Italian citizens expressed keen regret at the outrage, and steps were taken to have a mass meeting held at which suitable action could be taken to condole with the French citizens in their great loss and to denounce the assassination. To-night Bersaglieri Hall was crowded with Italians and it soon became evident that they were not there to sympathize with France. When Joseph E. Calegaris, a prominent Italian druggist, attempted to speak words of condolence he was hooted and howled at and then a riot began. His friends rallied to his support and a fight ensued. The police interfered and escorted Calegaris to his home and the meeting broke up.

REDS AT LISBON.

LISBON, June 26.—Six Spaniards have been arrested and charged with having posted red placards yesterday evening in leading thoroughfares. The placards were inscribed: "Ravachol, Vaillant and Henri are avenged. Santo's arm has rendered them justice."

A LESSON IN THE TRAGEDY.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 26.—Ex-President Harrison talked further yesterday about the assassination of President Carnot, saying that the act was due to an inflamed and revengeful mind. "The relations between the Government of which Carnot was the head and this Government at this time," said he, "were not personal, but official. They were always characterized by great courtesy and kindness. His treatment of our representatives was in the highest degree cordial. I have heard Whitelaw Reid and others who have been in Paris speak of him, and always in terms of highest commendation. Such a tragedy as this is an admonition to us that everybody should unite in insisting on the strictest observance of the law in everything, small or great. We often say of this or that occurrence: 'It is an awful crime and deserves a lynching.' If a saloon is blown up by dynamite, we hear the comment that it was a nuisance anyhow. The only thing to do is for everyone to draw a straight line; for everyone to say that evils shall be corrected by lawful methods; that no man, no class of men shall take it into their hands to remedy their wrongs, whatever they may be."

CARNOT'S SUCCESSOR.

Casimir-Perier the Choice of the Republican Senators.

PARIS, June 26.—At the preliminary meeting of the Republican Senators this afternoon to decide upon a candidate for President, the vote resulted: M. Casimir-Perier, 144; M. Dupuy, 15; scattering, 17.

Casimir-Perier is now serving his second term as President of the Chamber of Deputies, after having presided in the Ministry previous to the present one. He is a grandson of the celebrated Minister of Louis Philippe, and the most moderate of Republicans. He has represented the Department of Aube since 1886, and has been Under Secretary of State of War and the Interior, and served bravely in a regiment of mobiles during the war.

DEPUTIES COME TO BLOWS.

PARIS, June 26.—At a preliminary meeting of the Republican Representatives and Senators, which was called to decide upon a candidate for the Presidency, the members of the two chambers were unable to come to an agreement, and the meeting culminated in an uproar, during which Deputies Berteaux and Sausette came to blows. The result of the encounter is that both gentlemen have appointed seconds and a duel will shortly be fought.

Mrs. Lease Will Visit England.

TOPEKA (Kan.), June 26.—Mrs. Mary E. Lease announces that she will visit England this fall for the purpose of settling up an estate there in which she is interested. She also stated that she had an offer to make a lecture tour in Australia which she was seriously considering. Mrs. Lease is just recovering from her illness, and will be unable to fill engagements in this country, with the probable exception of a few in the East.

Case of Leprosy at Niagara Falls, Ont.

TORONTO (Ont.), June 26.—Dr. Brice, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, has been notified of a case of leprosy in Niagara Falls, Ont. The patient was examined and found tainted with the disease. The man was at once isolated. He will likely be sent to the lazaretto in Tracidie, N. B. This is the first case in Ontario.

Bill Against Howston Dismissed.

LONDON, June 26.—In the Old Bailey to-day the Grand Jury threw out the bill for manslaughter found against General John Hewston of California by the Coroner's jury, June 5th, on the charge of having caused the death of George Burton, street musician, May 30th, by poking the point of an umbrella into his eye.

BANDITS IN GEORGIA.

Passenger Train Held Up Near Homerville by Masked Men.

EXPRESS CAR BLOWN OPEN AND CONTENTS OF SAFE TAKEN.

Reign of Terror Existing at Colorado Springs, and Rumors of Contemplated Raids, on Account of the Tarnsey Affair, Fill the Air—The Jail and Public Buildings Strongly Guarded—Threats of Burning the Town.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAVANNAH (Ga.), June 26.—Train No. 6 of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, due to arrive at 7 o'clock this evening, was held up this side of Homerville at 10 A. M. by six masked men. The safe in the express car was robbed of its contents, $1,222 in cash.

Two of the men boarded the train at Homerville, concealing themselves behind the tender. As soon as it started they climbed over the tender, covered the engineer and fireman with pistols, and told Engineer Jenkins to stop where ordered. About a mile from Homerville the order was given and the train came to a standstill. Then four other masked men joined the party, and while two kept the engineer covered, the rest proceeded to the express cars. Conductor Farris came out with a train hand to investigate the cause for stopping, but was ordered to return to his car.

While two of the men kept watch the other two ordered the messenger to open the door. He heard one of the men lighting a fuse, and before he could reach the corner a dynamite cartridge was exploded, breaking the door from its hinges and completely stunning the messenger. When he came to he was looking into the barrel of a pistol, and was ordered to throw up his hands. He did not hesitate long, and when told to open the safe he did so, taking the packages out as ordered.

The robber (there was only one in the car) gathered up the money and went to join his associates. They got on the engine, made the fireman uncouple it from the cars, and compelled both the engineer and fireman to leave it. They then ran the engine up to a point in the woods near Argyle, eleven miles from the scene of the robbery, where they left it and took to the woods.

Sheriff Hurst of this county and a posse reached the scene about four hours later, and with a pack of hounds started in pursuit of the robbers, and it is believed they will be captured.

The robbers did not enter the mail car or any of the coaches. The passengers were considerably alarmed for the time being, but no one was hurt.

REIGN OF TERROR.

Rumors of a Contemplated Raid at Colorado Springs.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 26.—A reign of terror prevails here and rumors of contemplated raids, on account of the Tarsney affair, fill the air.

The jail and public buildings are strongly guarded at night and Sheriff Bowers received a letter warning him if he did not arrest Tarsney's assailants the town would be burned.

W. H. Brooks, a Cripple Creek mine-owner, who was the first to require nine hours for a day's work, has been warned that he will receive the same treatment given Tarsney.

THE PULLMAN BOYCOTT.

CHICAGO, June 26.—The threatened strike to enforce the boycott of Pullman cars was inaugurated at 8 o'clock to-night, when the American Railway Union ordered the Illinois Central men out. The switchmen were the first to obey, and quietly walked out, tying up the suburban as well as express train service. The 9 o'clock train for St. Louis was allowed to pull out, as it was made up before the boycott went into effect, but that train, the men asserted, was the last that would be allowed to go out until the Pullman strike was settled. The union men were quiet and orderly, but apparently determined to a man to maintain the boycott. The strike, it was asserted by an American Railway Union officer to-night, will immediately extend to five other roads, the St. Paul and Kansas City, Wisconsin Central, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific and Santa Fe.

Two trains on the Illinois Central that were tied up at Grand Crossing, south of the city, were run out by a Central employe under police protection. A crowd of 2,000 strikers and their friends gathered about the station, and an extra detail of police was called to protect the switchmen. No attempt was made to run suburban trains.

A largely attended meeting of railroad men was held to-night, at which it was decided by the switchmen, car inspectors and brakemen's unions to announce to their employers to-morrow that no more Pullman cars will be handled until the boycott is declared off.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore trains were allowed to pass Grand Crossing, but none carried Pullman cars.

SEEKING A BOND ISSUE.

Two New York Bankers Visit Washington on an Important Mission.

NEW YORK, June 26.—President King of the Union Trust Company and President Williams of the Chemical National Bank of this city are in Washington on an important mission, growing out of the gold shipments, the decline in the gold reserve and the possible indisposition of New York bankers to make good the weekly gold shipments from their individual reserves to the United States Sub-Treasury. For, it might be said, the plan settled at the meeting of the Clearing House Association last Thursday to assess the banks from 7 to 10 per cent. does not seem to be meeting with the success that was promised for it. It is stated on the best authority that the sudden visit of these gentlemen to the Capital is made upon an arrangement for a conference, having for its purpose the urging upon President Cleveland the necessity for raising funds for Government purposes by the immediate issue of $100,000,000 of bonds. They want this amount to be at once issued in what are known as revenue bonds, or, as they are designated in London, exchequer bills.

It is urged that as soon as the tariff bill is disposed of and goods begin to come out of bonded warehouses the revenue will again be ample to meet expenses, and then these bonds can be paid off. In other words, it will provide an easy plan for lightening the great burden and enabling the banks to make use of their bullion reserves. It is felt by bankers that if the mission of Messrs. King and Williams succeeds it will lead to the issuing of a big amount of Government bonds. There is here also a growing feeling in banking circles in favor of an issue which will appeal to the public instead of to bankers alone. There was a cautious expression of opinion by several bankers that the gold assessment which they had paid would be the last.

The banks' reluctance to pay more gold, it is stated, is due to the desire to force the Government to another bond issue, and thus give a chance for getting good interest for their idle capital.

A Lucky Policeman.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Policeman Neuschaffer bought forty clams for 25 cents of a street vender and took them home. Upon opening one of them he found a pearl weighing sixty-five grains, perfect in form and composition. It is about the size of a thumb nail, and is pronounced one of the largest ever discovered. The estimated value is $2,000.

Mills Resume Running.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—The Starr Flour Mills at Vallejo resumed running to-day under the management of the Sperry Flouring Company. The combination has now under its control thirteen flour mills with a daily capacity of 77,000 barrels.

A Convict's Death.

FORT MADISON (Ia.), June 26.—Considerable excitement prevailed over the death last night of Joseph Turner, a convict in the Penitentiary, who died from a fracture of the skull, alleged to have been caused by a blow from a club in the hands of Guard Scherelt.

Thomas A. Edison Ill.

ORANGE (N. J.), June 26.—Thomas A. Edison is quite ill. His ailment has taken the form of acute bowel complaint.

DAN M'LEOD WINS.

Defeats Moth in the Wrestling Match at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—Dan McLeod won the wrestling match with Charles Moth at the Alcazar Theater to-night, although the latter took the first fall at Græco-Roman style. Then the sturdy Scotchman went to work at his man catch-as-catch-can, and handled the big German in good style.

It was after 9 o'clock when the wrestlers appeared. Moth was the first to be presented by Master of Ceremonies Jordan, who stated that he was the champion Greco-Roman wrestler of America. The German is very tall, with long, muscular arms and legs. His skin is very dark, but he looked to-night to be in excellent condition. McLeod appeared small by comparison. One of his fingers was sprained, and was bound to another with sticking plaster.

EXCITEMENT AT LODI.

Letters Found Containing Threats to Burn the Place.

LODI, June 26.—A fire at Acampo, which destroyed Sigelkoff's Hotel on Sunday morning, has caused much excitement here on account of two letters which were found on the streets of Acampo, and in which the statement was made that the writers had burned Galt, had commenced on Acampo, and would soon go through Lodi and Stockton, unless the ranchers and all others who employ Chinamen get rid of them and put white men in their places.

It is believed that a regularly organized band of incendiaries is infesting this county, and many blame that part of Coxey's army who came from Vacaville and Napa Valley since the recent outrages there.

Fatal Channel Collision.

LONDON, June 26.—The steamers Croeshill and Nora F. collided in the British Channel. The Nora F. sank and several of her crew are missing. The Croeshill has been beached.

The Liquefaction of Oxygen.

The critical temperature of oxygen is —171° (—113° C.). Above that point it remains obstinately gaseous—interstitial movements are too active to permit its molecules to lay hold of one another. Nitrogen is still less amenable, its corresponding stage being reached only at the deeper depth of —233° (147° C.). Such cold is unattainable by direct means; the intervention of liquid oxygen is required to produce it. The principle of its employment is easily explained. Mounaineers know by experience that no good tea is to be had at high altitudes, because water cannot be sufficiently heated to infuse it properly.

On the summit of Monte Rosa the boiling point is reduced from 212° at sea level to 185°. The change is simply an effect of diminished atmospheric pressure, and can accordingly be brought about by a few strokes of an air pump with less exertion than by an ascent of 15,000 feet. Now, boiling oxygen, like boiling water, is colder in vacuo than in the open air—so much colder, indeed, that a temperature of —328° is afforded by it, and this suffices to liquefy not only nitrogen, but also atmospheric air.

On June 2, 1892, the singular spectacle was witnessed during one of Professor Dewar's lectures of common air, more than ordinarily warm and elastic owing to the heated state of the room, trickling spontaneously into an open vessel surrounding a test tube in which oxygen was boiling under exhaustion. Air, we need scarcely say, is a mechanical mixture of four parts of nitrogen with one of oxygen; and the later, being the less refractory to cold of the two ingredients, might have been expected to condense first. Yet things happen otherwise. The two gases liquify together, but evaporate separately. The nitrogen boils off on its own account, leaving almost pure oxygen behind. Somewhat similarly sea water freezes without depositing the salts dissolved in it, but abandons them in vaporizing. The analogy is indeed far from being complete, yet it serves