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EXCURSIONS, &c.

17TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Royal Arcanum. At MARSHALL HALL, Wednesday, June 27, 1894.

Parcoran Cadets. Escort by the Mount Pleasant Drum Corps.

Grand Pyrotechnic Display. Dancing afternoon and evening.

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Christian Endeavor. Excursion. TO INDIAN HEAD.

Excursion. TO NORFOLK AND FORTRESS MONROE, VA.

Excursion. TO BOSTON.

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EDUCATIONAL

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M. CARNOT MURDERED

The President of the French Republic Stabbed. He Was Driving to the Theater at the Time.

AN ITALIAN THE CRIMINAL WAS KILLED LAST NIGHT AT LYONS

Gen. Bortus, the prefect and the mayor, assisted by a number of attendants, lifted the assassin, who was an Italian youth, named C. Giovanni Santo, narrowly escaped a terrible death at the hands of the infuriated people, but was saved by the police.

President Carnot died a few hours after he was wounded.

The assassin, who is an Italian youth, named C. Giovanni Santo, narrowly escaped a terrible death at the hands of the infuriated people, but was saved by the police.

President Carnot was visiting Lyons in connection with the international exhibition. Upon his arrival there he was tendered a reception at the prefecture, after which he visited the exhibition. From the exhibition he proceeded to the Palais de Commerce, where a banquet was given in his honor.

At 9:25 o'clock last night President Carnot, on his way to the theater, where a gala performance was to be given because of his presence in the city. Several carriages were in the procession, the first one being occupied by the president. M. Carnot's carriage was driven slowly along in front of the Palais de Commerce, and then turned into the Rue de la Republique, still following the parade of the police.

When half-way through the crowd was in the roadway, a man rushed out of the crowd and sprang upon the step of the president's landau.

Just at that moment M. Carnot was waving his right hand and saluting, with his hat in his left hand, in response to the ovation that was being given him by the crowd. The people close to the carriage saw that the man standing on the step had a knife in his hand. By the glare of the electric lights they saw the blade gleam, and then President Carnot fell back in his seat, his face dabbly pale. One of his attendants rushed to his aid, and the steel had entered his body.

M. Rivaud, prefect of Lyons, who was seated beside M. Carnot, immediately struck the assassin a blow full in the face and knocked him from the step, thus preventing the crowd from rushing upon the president, which it was his evident intention to do.

Instantly cries of "Le President est assassiné" were heard. The assassin was heard on every side, and the crowd in the vicinity of the carriage swelled to enormous proportions, every member of it seemingly incensed against the president.

He was grasped by a dozen hands, and his life would have then and there paid the penalty of his crime, had not several sergeants de ville who were with him attempted to draw him away from his captors.

Tried to Lynch the Assassin. This was found to be impossible, as the infuriated populace were determined to lynch the assassin, and the police sergeants availed nothing beyond saving him from instant death. Blows were aimed at his face and head, over the shoulders of the police, who had by this time received reinforcements, and many of the blows landed fairly. At last the police succeeded in driving the crowd back to the carriage, so from their prisoner, but to get the knife from the crowd was practically impossible. In the meantime the news of the assassination had spread, and the mounted guards were sent to the aid of the policemen, who were still struggling to prevent the crowd from rushing upon the president.

With drawn swords, the mounted guards rode down into the maddened crowd, heedless of whom their horses trampled. The crowd slowly retreated before the horses, and at last the center before the mob was reached. Then a cordon was formed, and the ten almost exhausted policemen and sergeants de ville, who were the police station guard. Even thus surrounded the prisoner was not safe, for the crowd made frantic endeavors to reach him.

The guards watched these attacks with the greatest vigilance, and at the same time kept up a steady fire upon the crowd to prevent the prisoner from being shot. Maledictions were hurled upon the captive in every direction, and in a few minutes against a human being was heard.

The attendant physicians were hastily summoned to attend the president, who almost immediately being conveyed to the prefecture. A careful examination was made, and the doctors declared that the condition of M. Carnot was hopeless.

Announcing the News. The receipt of the news of the assassination caused a great sensation at the Grand Theater, which was filled to the walls by the elite of Lyons. The theater presented a brilliant scene, the handsome members of the ladies being dressed in the uniform of the military officers present. All were waiting with impatience the arrival of the president, and all were unable to understand the delay.

Suddenly a man entered the theater, crying at the top of his voice: "The president has been assassinated!"

The most intense excitement followed this abrupt announcement. Women screamed and several fainted. Many men, without waiting to secure their hats, ran out of the building to confirm the news. They found all the streets leading to the palace filled with excited throngs, and in a few minutes they were convinced that the report of the cowardly attempt upon the life of the president was true.

Finally, through the throng sped a landau conveying Adrien Dupuy, a brother of Prime Minister Dupuy, Deputy Chaudey and other members of the cabinet. Before it as it dashed into the Rue de la Republique, preceded by four mounted gendarmes. The crowd, thinking now of the report of the assassination, and that the president was in the carriage, shouted: "Vive Carnot!" "Vive la Republique!"

The carriage was stopped and M. Chaudey and Rivaud in tremendous voices said: "Don't shout, the president has been the victim of an outrage!"

The crowd, however, instantly turned to curses, and many and loud were the cries for vengeance.

When the Freycinet ministry fell the question of the budget was one of economy and the minister of finance refused to conform to large reductions in expenditures demanded by the budget committee. Clemenceau then overthrew Freycinet's government and was appointed to a post as engineer in upper Savoy, where he remained until after the fall of the empire, in 1870. In January, 1871, he was appointed to the department of the Seine and river, and eventually organized the defense of that and other departments during the Franco-German war. In the following month he was elected to assembly from the department of Cote d'Or. His pronounced republican views were one of the most important factors in his election to the post of minister of finance. As such he took a stand in favor of liberal public works, which stood by him in his opposition to the reductions demanded by the budget committee, and the committee was chairman in 1883. His professional training and experience as engineer had qualified him for the post of minister of finance. He was given the minister of finance in 1880. He retired with his chief of the accession of Gambetta, in 1881, and returned to France in 1882. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1881, and the latter gave way to Freycinet, and Carnot was made minister of finance. As such he took a stand in favor of liberal public works, which stood by him in his opposition to the reductions demanded by the budget committee, and the committee was chairman in 1883. His professional training and experience as engineer had qualified him for the post of minister of finance. He was given the minister of finance in 1880. He retired with his chief of the accession of Gambetta, in 1881, and returned to France in 1882. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1881, and the latter gave way to Freycinet, and Carnot was made minister of finance. 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