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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Forecast — For Minnesota: Probably fair; slightly warmer in eastern portion; south winds.

For North Dakota: Fair; slightly cooler in western portion; northwest winds.

For South Dakota: Fair; cooler in western portion; winds becoming northwest.

For Iowa: Fair; slightly warmer; south winds.

For Montana: Fair; west winds; probably warmer in the vicinity of Helena.

For Wisconsin: Generally fair; warmer; winds becoming south.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, June 5, 8 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

PLACE.	Bar.	T'r.	PLACE.	Bar.	T'r.
St. Paul....	29.80	76	Med'e Hat..	29.68	68
Duluth....	29.78	56	Sw't Cur'ent	29.70	68
La Crosse..	29.82	64	Qu'Appelle.	29.50	72
Huron.....	29.64	8	Minnedosa .	29.66	75
Pierre.....	29.62	86	Winnipeg ..	29.60	80
Moorhead..	29.76	78	Port Arthur.	29.84	62
St. Vincent	29.86	76			
Bismarck..	29.66	82	Boston		68-72
Williston..	29.70	88	Buffalo.....		76-78
Havre.....	29.8.	68	Chicago.....		76-82
Miles City..	29.68	78	Cincinnati..		74-88
Helena.....	29.90	62	Montreal...		66-84
Edmonton..	.....	.....	New Orleans		84-88
Battleford ..	29.68	7	New York ..		68-74
Pr. Albert...	.....	.....	Pittsburg...		78-92
Calgary....	29.64	64			

P. S. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

A CHICAGO preacher on Sunday chose for the subject of his discourse, "Where is Hell?" He pretended that he did not know, but his congregation winked knowingly as they whispered: "We're in it."

THE rigid Sunday laws recently adopted in Peoria, Ill., have been wholly ignored by the people. Saloons and places of business were open last Sunday as usual, and the police made no effort to close them. The laws are contrary to public sentiment, and are therefore null.

THE experiment of inoculation as a preventive of cholera has, it is said, proved successful in India. Most people will hesitate long before enduring the operation, for even a faint imitation of the Asiatic plague is enough to frighten average mortals to the verge of the grave.

THE supreme court of Connecticut adjourned one day last week so that the judges, clerks and bailiffs might be enabled to attend a circus. The ground and lofty tumbling of that tribunal for several years past has given rise to the suspicion that its members were inclined to the tricks of the ring.

CONGRESSMAN HUNTER, of Illinois, in a recent interview, declared it as his opinion that the people are thinking more intelligently and critically about every act of this administration than they have of any administration in the political history of our country. Mr. Hunter is right. The people are doing a great deal of thinking nowadays, and their thoughts would not be very flattering to congress if they could be read.

EX-BOSS CROKER will have ground for a number of libel suits after his return from Europe. The New York newspapers continue to accuse him of being a fugitive from justice, although no evidence has been found to connect him with any questionable transactions, and no indictment has been found against him. It will be time enough to denounce Mr. Croker after the courts shall have accused him, although it would be more fitting to postpone such denunciation until after a jury shall pronounce him guilty of crime.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat bemoans the fact that the Republican party has no leaders of first-class ability. It mentions McKinley, Harrison and Reed as the only men capable of leadership; but these, it declares, are not up to the standard required by the public. The true trouble with the party is that it has no principles. If it represented ideas—theories of government—that were worth defending or promulgating, it would soon find champions for them. But what's the use of leaders in a party that stands for nothing but the insatiable greed of monopolists?

THE papers issued about sundown last night copied from the GLOBE of yesterday morning an account of the assassination of President Carnot of France. The account in the GLOBE was so complete that the twilight sheets made a pretty good show of news for once. It is rumored that the twinklers will print tonight a synopsis of the testimony in the Clapp-Allen murder case which appears in the GLOBE this morning verbatim, and clip entire from the GLOBE the verdict of the coroner's jury. For this are we evening papers. The GLOBE leads. Others follow.

THE Colorado mob that administered a coat of tar and feathers to Adjt. Gen. Tarsney for no greater offense than his having obeyed the orders of the governor, his superior officer, had a queer idea of propriety, as well as justice. Gen. Tarsney was not the chief in command of the state forces, and was not responsible for the presence of troops at the scene of the recent disturbances. He simply obeyed his duty as a sworn officer of the state. The act of the mob was cowardly and unjustifiable, and it is to be hoped that those guilty of it may be arrested and punished in an exemplary manner. Such acts bring disgrace upon a community, and cause all honorable men to blush for their race.

THE Democracy of Illinois will meet in convention at Springfield tomorrow. The state officers to be nominated are a state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction and three anniversity trustees. There is far less interest in the question of who the candidates for these offices may be than in the question of who will receive the indorsement for United States senator. If the preferences of the delegates are correctly reported, Gen. John C. Black will have a practical walk-over, for he has already pledges from nearly half of the delegates, while two-thirds of the remainder are uninstructed. If he receives the approval of the convention, Gen. Black will enter at once upon a thorough canvass of the state, and the campaign promises to be one of the most spirited in the history of the state.

M'KINLEY AND HARRISON.

There was, it appears, a national significance in the recent contest for local offices in Chicago. The nomination of Mr. Kochsperger for county treasurer is generally regarded as a triumph of the Harrison over the McKinley wing of the party. Mr. Raymond, the defeated aspirant for the office, was an avowed partisan of the Ohio statesman, while the successful candidate was as pronounced in his advocacy of the cause of ex-President Harrison. In the inner circles of the party, therefore, the result is looked upon as a triumph of the latter, and as indicating that in the next national convention he will have the support of Illinois.

Although much secrecy has been observed, it is very evident that Mr. Harrison is in the field to stay. He has not been making a great deal of noise. A still hunt suits his purpose better at present. The McKinley boom was sprung upon the country early, and its reverberations for a time shook the nation. But its force was soon spent. As reason returned it was found that the idol of the protectionists had many weaknesses. He would more fully arouse party antagonism than any other candidate. He represents more than any of his competitors the protective idea that was so emphatically condemned by the people at the last election. Even under the altered circumstances of the present day, protection has gained nothing in the public favor. It has gained many advantages in congress, it is true, but congress does not represent popular sentiment, but the interests of monopolists and pensioners upon the tariff bounties, as opposed to honest toil and legitimate enterprise.

While McKinley has been steadily declining in favor during the past few months, we are hearing more talk of Harrison. There are newspapers and politicians that ridiculed the idea of the ex-president's candidacy a few weeks ago who are now speaking of his nomination as among the possibilities, and pointing to events in his career that might justify the party in taking him up once again. They say he gave the country a safe and an honest administration, and that while he is cold, unmagnetic, and perhaps mediocre, they might go further and fare worse. It is admitted that McKinley would make a far more brilliant campaign, but brilliancy does not always count. Blaine was more brilliant than the Ohio man, and yet he was badly beaten. The American people look for other qualities in their presidents. They prefer men of conservatism, of firmness and soundness on economic questions.

The candidacy of McKinley would be popular among the defenders of tariff spoilation. His cause would be liberally supplied with money. But the people are not so fickle as to change their views from one extreme to another in the course of four years. In 1892 they looked to a reform in the tariff for relief from many of the evils that were afflicting them. That reform has not yet been accomplished, but a step in that direction will be taken by the passage of the pending tariff bill. It will not be all the people demanded or expected, but it will be a step in the right direction. And if the Democratic party is wise it will be followed by the next congress by still further progress in the direction of a tariff for revenue only, and as near an approach to free trade as is consistent with the needs of the government.

The people have grown weary of the domination of the tariff beneficiaries. They are weary of the promises made but never kept—promises of great benefits accruing from the protection of American industry. American products have been protected at the cost of American labor. There has been a tariff upon all the products of labor, but free trade in labor itself, and, as a consequence, our industrial contest have been flooded with the cheapest of foreign pauper labor to be found. The Greeks, Italians, Hungarians and Austrians of the lower classes have come to our shores in swarms, and have crowded our native workmen from the mines, the coke regions and the manufactories. Under the system of protection for American products and free trade in foreign labor wages have declined, while the cost of existence has steadily increased. Ordinary laborers receive no more pay today than they did in antebellum times, when the cost of living was half what it is at present.

Why, then, should the American people elevate to the presidency a man who is the embodiment of a system that has wrought them such great injury? Harrison is, perhaps, as ardent a protectionist as McKinley, but he is less conspicuous in that direction. He has not made the tariff his hobby and ridden it to death. He would be a safer man in the presidential office than McKinley, and has the advantage of having been once tried. One thing is certain: If McKinley is nominated, he will be far more vulnerable than Harrison would be, and with a fairly good candidate opposed to him he could never succeed in carrying the election. But with wisdom as the guide of the Democracy from this time forward, neither of the candidates named would have any earthly chance of election. The Democracy, we have every confidence, will yet redeem every pledge it has made, and justify the people in continuing it in power indefinitely.

COURAGE THE BEST POLICY.

The politician—that is the man who from any motive, good, bad or indifferent, wants the votes of a majority of his constituents—is apt to be made a cautious, timorous creature. Whatever his physical structure mentally and morally, he has the long, vibrant ears of the jack rabbit, quick to catch the sounds indicating danger to himself, and his palpitating heart urges avoidance of risks. In his callow youth he had scrawled his imitations of the copy set for him in his writing exercise, "Many men of many minds," and the text sank deep in his memory, so that when his bent developed into politics he grew to the habit of trimming his actions to conciliate these many men with so many different minds, fearing that antagonizing men means a loss of votes. In his fuller, completer development he became the "ginooine statesman" of Lowell's, who—

* * * "must be on his guard,
Ef he must hev convictions, nut to b'leeve 'em too hard."

It is the weakness of the Democratic party and its misfortune to have too many of this kind of cattle representing it and shaping its course in congress at this moment. They are the creations of a period in the politics of the nation of lull between two eruptions of conscience when questions of right were uppermost and men were proclaiming that This is Right and That is Wrong, and stirring afresh the souls of their fellows; a period when office getting and bestowing was the chief concern, and the policy of one party was to keep power, and of the other to get it, for the accomplishment of nothing more than the pleasures of administration and what of poor distinction that might give. Borne into place on the crest of the first waves of another rising tide of conscience-movement, they have failed utterly to sense its deep meaning, and, oblivious to all signs that indicate that courage bordering on audacity is the popular quality, they bend and bow and trim and concede, "letting 'I dare not' wait upon 'I would,'" imagining they are statesmen, and serenely unconscious of the black storm of disgust gathering head behind them.

And yet it would seem as if even these poor creatures might read the signs of the times so plainly written on the recent years and in their party's later history that even he who runs may read them. The national conscience slept off the weariness of its mighty effort which ended when slavery was abolished and the Union restored, in the long period intervening between that and the tariff message of 1887. That message, temporizing as was its tone, was the signal that another political question, having a moral basis, was coming to agitate men and touch their sense of right. Back of that even was the successive election of a plain lawyer to the mayoralty of his city, the governorship of his state and the presidency of the nation, the sole significance of which was that the people of this country had tired of the shifty, cunning, plausible, pliable, politico-statesmen who had developed after the war, and welcomed the strong, sturdy, courageous man, daring to do what he thought to be right, capable of resisting pressure which would swerve him from that path, bringing to his office the conception that it was a trust and not a perquisite. It was this, and this only, that made Mr. Cleveland mayor, governor, president. It was this, with the unknown qualities developed in his first term, that won him at once the hatred of the politicians and the admiration of the people, and made him again their president.

Another striking lesson in the policy of courage and an exemplification of the new spirit of the people was the action of the last national convention of our party. It set aside the traditions of all parties in which the law was written as an infallible decree that no man could be named for president whose state delegation opposed him, and calmly notified New York that it might take the responsibility of defeating, as the convention would that of nominating, Mr. Cleveland. Then, when the dilly-dallying, shifty, back-and-fill politicians had written a tariff plank that had as many faces as Janus, and looked blandly toward free trade and protection, smiling equally on each, the convention tore out the deceitful plank and put in one declaring directly the honest purpose of the party, and went to the country and won on it the most stupendous and sweeping victory in our annals.

Descending to minor matters, the straws of the contest, as significant as the greater things, cannot these poor, shivering cowards see that the temper of the country is out of conceit with their methods and in hearty sympathy with courageous action? What utterances anywhere call out the loudest applause, the crawfishing apologies of Gorman or the defiance of Mills; the defensive speech of Wilson or the bold, outright declarations of Johnson? Is there nothing significant in this cordial reception accorded the bold men and the indifference which meets the apologists? Does it not point the course, gentlemen of the house of representatives, that policy, if no higher motive moves you, requires you to take? Cannot you see that the path of your safety lies in courageous, honest action? Can you not see that your strength is in the spirit of the Chicago convention and the campaign of '92 and in being true to it? Cut out the mush of concessions you mistakenly and weakly put into the Wilson bill and send it as your ultimatum to our house of lords, and stand on it bravely, honestly, to the end, and rest assured the country will sustain you.

THE national saengerfest, now being held at New York, will undoubtedly be one of the most notable musical events in our history. Societies are in attendance from every section of the country, and the productions promised are among the most elaborate every planned. Madison Square garden will be the center of musical interest for a week to come.

ALTHOUGH the anti-option bill has passed the house, it does not meet the approval of its chief promoters, for dealing in options in flour was interdicted, as well as traffic in wheat options. This was rather more than the originators of the bill bargained for.

THE PARISIAN PRESS.

PARIS, June 25.—The Figaro says President Carnot may have committed political faults, but his private character as a man always merited the respect of his adversaries. His faults were easily forgotten, but his dignity, generosity and the correctness of his attitude were not possible to forget.

Gil Blas says that abroad President Carnot held the high esteem of governments by his probity politically and at home by the purity of his private life.

La Lanterne declares the crime is entirely dissociated from politics, and expresses thanks that the criminal is an Italian.

The Dix Neueve Siecle says that the fact that the criminal is a foreigner greatly softens the blow.

L'Intransigeant, Henri Rocheforte's paper, says the murder was that of a lunatic. It is impossible that M. Carnot had personally raised any hatred sufficient to cause a desire for his death.

The Siecle says: "All France will mourn the loss of a man who represented the country with dignity and inspired the esteem of the entire world."

La Patrie says the loss of President Carnot will be universally regretted.

La Petit Parisienne says the crime is a great humiliation to a country possessing universal suffrage.

La Paix says: "A united cry proceeds from the populace against anarchism, which is a synonym for incitement to murder."

La France makes a bitter attrack on Italy and upon the Italian ambassador. The editorial declares that France ought not for a moment to tolerate the presence of Italian workmen.

IN THE THEATERS.

The Columbian Comic Opera company has scored another great success in its production of "Pinafore." This opera will be repeated at a special matinee today and tonight. The scenery used in the production is grand in every respect. Tomorrow night, Thursday, Friday nights and Saturday matinee the Columbian company will sing the "Mikado," and Saturday and Sunday evenings it will repeat, by request, "Said Pasha." Seats can now be secured for any of the remaining performances. The company will give a special matinee at the Metropolitan today. There will be no matinee tomorrow on account of Derby day.

FRENCH ARE FURIOUS.

Continued From First Page.

ties then expressed condolence with the family, concluding with:

"France remains brave and strong, even in the day of national mourning."

The chamber of deputies then adjourned.

CASIMIR-PERIER

The Choice of a Majority of Senators for President of France.

PARIS, June 25.—At the meeting of the Extreme Left party at the Palais Bourbon, this morning, the members decided to support the candidacy of M. Brisson, ex-president of the chamber, and ex-premier, for the presidency.

The Republican group resolved to support M. Casimir-Perier. The Socialists, who favor the suppression of the presidency, have decided to vote in order to prevent the election of a reactionary, a capitalist or a member of the Clerical party. By far the greater number of the senators are understood to support the candidacy of M. Casimir-Perier.

SANTO'S ACCOMPLICES.

Hairdresser Volley Especially Wanted by the Police.

LYONS, June 25.—The police are actively engaged in searching for accomplices of Santo, which they feel certain he had. They are particularly anxious to find a hairdresser named Arnus Volley, who is said to have repeatedly predicted that President Carnot would be murdered in his carriage on arriving here. An Italian woman, who proves to have been Volley's mistress, and one of Volley's associates have been arrested. Volley himself, however, has disappeared, but the police are hopeful that they will soon be able to trace him. Recently, while drunk, a friend of Volley in his mumblings exclaimed: "I hear tolling bells. Volley has written an article, and we are betrayed." This at the time was thought nothing of, but now the reference to the tolling of bells seems pregnant with fateful meaning.

IN THE PANTHEON.

Carnot's Body Will Lie Where Victor Hugo is Buried.

LONDON, June 26.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Paris says that the funeral of President Carnot has been fixed for Sunday. The remains will be laid in the Pantheon, where Victor Hugo is buried, beside those of Lasare Carnot, the president's grandfather.

The correspondent of the paper adds: "I am told that M. Carnot shrank from going to Lyons. He was long in deciding to make the journey on account of the weariness arising from his recent ill-health. When, however, his friends began to talk of the Lyons anarchists avenging Vaillant's death, the president thought he was in honor bound to go. There has been no disorder here. There is absolutely no feeling in Paris against the Italians. I never saw so little desire to create bad blood. Desnite the public grief, which is sincere, the Parisians never had such cool heads and so dispassionate a notion. Daily since Vaillant's attempt the president received menacing letters, sometimes ten or twelve in a single day. He disdained these threats, and would not allow any precautions for his safety to be taken. He was not a timorous man. I met him once in the Champ Elysee, and quite alone, Col. Pistor being twenty paces behind him.

"Throughout the day and night the news venders have been crying their papers upon the streets. While I am writing this dispatch, at 1 o'clock in the morning, their voices still rise like a knell.

"A friend who lives at Melun went to condole with M. Carnot's mother. The old lady was found bright, alert and happy. The friend's face wearing an alarmed look Mme. Carnot asked whether any misfortune had befallen her. Upon receiving the reply, "None," the old lady proceeded to chat pleasantly about her son and family. The visitor left without breaking the news, but met Adolph Carnot and his daughter coming from the station. She felt heartbroken at the blow the old lady was about to receive.

MOURNING AT MARSEILLES.

Police Obliged to Protect the Italian Colony From Violence.

MARSEILLES, June 25.—All the ships in the old and new ports are draped in mourning. Among these are a number of Italian craft, and they all display mourning flags.

The police have been compelled to take vigorous measures to protect the large Italian colony. Marseilles, however, has thus far been free from disorder, although there is great anxiety owing to the frequent conflicts which have taken place between Italian and French workmen. It is feared that it be necessary to occupy the Italian consulate with troops.

BRITISH COURT

Will Go Into Mourning for a Week.

LONDON, June 25.—Following the precedent adopted at the time of the death of the late President James A. Garfield, the British court will go into mourning for a week out of respect to the memory of the late President Carnot.

Bulletins posted at the White lodge, Richmond, this morning, as well as at York house, the mansion house and other points, say that the infant heir presumptive to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland is doing well.

The news of the assassination of President Carnot caused much grief at the White lodge, where only yesterday the Duke of York received a message of congratulation from the late president.

SANTO'S PARENTAGE.

He Became an Anarchist at an Early Age—Failed to Start a Newspaper.

ROME, June 25.—Cesare Giovanni Santo, the man who murdered President Carnot, is the son of Mari Broglio and Antoine Cæsavio. He joined the anarchist association at an early age. In January, 1892, he tried, with two fellow anarchists, to start a newspaper, but was unable to raise the funds necessary to float it. The police watched him until the end of 1893, when he went to Switzerland.

GERMAN SYMPATHY.

It Is Expressed by Emperor William and Chancellor Caprivi.

BERLIN, June 25.—The assassination of President Carnot has caused a profound sensation in Berlin. All classes of people are indignant, and much sympathy is expressed for France.

Emperor William, upon receiving the news at Kiel, immediately telegraphed to Mme. Carnot expressing his condolence in warmly sympathetic terms.

Chancellor von Caprivi has ordered Freiherr Marschall von Beberstein, the minister for foreign affairs, and all the representatives of foreign nations in this city, called upon M. Herbette, the French ambassador, as soon as the death of President Carnot was announced and expressed their sympathy for France.

In addition, the Austrian ambassador, Herr L. von Szecsen, and the Italian ambassador, Lieut. Gen. Count Lanza, made calls at the ministry for foreign affairs.

The general public of Germany fully recognizes the gravity of the crime from the political standpoint.

KING HUMBERT

Orders the Flag Over the Quirinal at Half-Mast — Pope Leo Says Mass.

LONDON, June 26.—A dispatch to the Telegraph from Rome says that King Humbert has ordered Count Gianotti to take a step never before adopted even at the death of a reigning sovereign, namely, that the royal standard be placed at half-mast over the Quirinal. The dispatch adds that the pope has celebrated mass for the repose of the soul of M. Carnot.

From Emperor Francis Joseph.

VIENNA, June 25.—Count Kalnoky, Austrian-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, and Prince Windish Gratz, Austrian prime minister, today called at the French embassy here and expressed their condolences.

Emperor Francis Joseph has telegraphed his regret and sympathy to Mme. Carnot and Prime Minister Dupuy.

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

The President Addresses Congress and Gresham Cables Minister Eustis.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—M. Patenotre remained some time with Secretary Gresham, and apprised him officially of the news he had received. The secretary was very much affected by the receipt of the information given him, and in an unofficial manner expressed to the ambassador his deep regret at what had taken place. A message to congress conveying the official announcement of President Carnot's death was prepared. Up to nearly noon neither the British nor German ambassadors had received from their governments official notice of President Carnot's death. According to diplomatic usages as soon as these notices have been received the representatives of foreign governments here will individually and in their official capacity call on the French ambassador and express to him their condolences.

The following official action was taken by the state department on receipt of Ambassador Eustis' official notification:

Washington, June 25. — Executive Mansion.—Eustis, Ambassador, Paris: Express to the minister of foreign affairs the profound sorrow with which the president and the American people have heard of the atrocious crime which has robbed the sister republic of its wise, humane and patriotic chief magistrate.

GRESHAM.

The president took notice of the sad tragedy in the following message to congress:

To the Senate and the House of Representatives: The shocking intelligence has been received that the president of the French republic met his death yesterday at the hands of an assassin. This terrible event which has overtaken a sister republic cannot fail to deeply arouse the sympathies of the American nation, while the violent termination of a career promising so much in aid of liberty and in advancing civilization should be mourned as an affliction of mankind.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, June 25, 1894.

BARON FAVA.

Italian Ambassador Thinks Rupture Between France and Italy Improbable.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Baron Fava, Italian ambassador, believes the assassination cannot affect the relations between France and Italy. The ambassador was much pained to hear of the assassination. He was at the house of Ambassador Patenotre when the latter just heard of the president's assassination and Baron Fava then expressed to Mr. Patenotre his horror at hearing what had taken place. To-day he called again upon Patenotre. Ambassador Fava believes that the work of an assassin cannot affect the good relations existing between Italy and France. He says that the adoption of more stringent laws in European countries in dealing with anarchists and socialists is necessary and desirable.

CALLED ON GRESHAM.

The French Ambassador Carries the News in Person.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Official announcement of the assassination of President Carnot came to M. Patenotre, the French ambassador to the United States, early today in two cablegrams, the first announcing the attack on the president of the French republic, and the second the death of M. Carnot. The minister was just about to start to the department of state to see Secretary Gresham to communicate the fact officially to this government, when a reporter called on him and was told of what had been received. M. Patenotre will send a message of regret to his government at the sad occurrence, and the flag flying over the legation building in this city has been displayed at half-mast.

Secretary Gresham also received a cablegram this morning from United States Ambassador Eustis, at Paris, reporting that he had been notified by the minister of foreign affairs of the French republic of the assassination of President Carnot, and that his successor will be chosen Wednesday.

ANARCHIST VIEWS.

A Chicago Leader Says It is One of the Signs of Revolution.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Oscar Neebe, who spent seven years of life in Joliet after conviction of participation in the Haymarket riot, said the assassination of President Carnot was a cowardly and unnecessary act, and one that would injure the cause of progress.

"Carnot has been a very inoffensive man," said he, "and the assassination is taking the life of an innocent man who is a mere figurehead in the government. No intelligent anarchist would do such a thing. It must be the work of a fanatic."

To Thomas Greif, well known in Chicago as a leader in the international movement, the assassination is only another link in the chain of evidence of the great social crisis in the civilized world.

"President Carnot's death," said he, "is only one of the signs that point to the revolution that this world must pass through. All Europe has a volcano under it, and it is only a question of time until the greatest revolution the world ever saw will break out there. Carnot's death may be the starting point. This incident may be followed by scenes compared with which those of the commune were tame. If this proves to be the case, then all Europe will follow in France's footsteps. This country is also ripe for such a movement, and it would not be surprising if, in the next thirty days, the world, as far as governments are concerned, should be made over again."

When asked if there was any unity of action between the anarchists of France and of this country, Greif declared there was not. Neither did he believe that in any of the inner circles of American anarchists there had been any intimation of any special activity at present in France.

Demonstration Against Italians.

LONDON, June 25.—A special dispatch from Paris says there was a small demonstration against Italians on the Quai Montebello, in the Latin quarter during the afternoon. The police suppressed the disturbance.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

THE ADMINISTRATION WILL PROTECT THE NATIONAL CREDIT.

BANKERS' PROFFER OF GOLD

The Situation Does Not Justify Any Apprehension—The Government Pays as It Goes—Balance of Trade Represents a Change of $127,512,608 in Our Favor—Safety Assured.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The president, in speaking today of the financial situation, said to an Associated Press representative:

"The offer of certain of the New York banks to replace from their vaults this gold withdrawn from the government's treasury for shipment abroad is certainly thoughtful and patriotic. It not only tends to maintain the treasury's gold reserve in good condition, but it adds to the stock of popular confidence, which is at all times important.

"The elements which make up our actual situation do not justify any apprehension; and the administration still adheres to its pledge and determination to protect our national credit at all hazards, and to keep the quality of our money equal to the best, so far as the limits of executive power permit.

"Of course croaking and the spread of disquieting tales are calculated to injure the stringent financial condition. I assume, however, that there is too much patriotism among our people and too much familiarity with our resources and capabilities to permit our reserved force and financial vigor to be discredited. When the last government bonds were issued to replenish our stock of gold it was nearly as low as now, while, outside of our gold, we had as available money to pay ordinary expenses of the government only about $19,000,000. We have now, besides our gold and in money applicable to government expenses, more than $53,000,000. I understand it is charged in certain quarters that the payment of matured obligations is postponed to the amount of $50,000,000 or $75,000,000. This is not true. We are paying as we go, in the usual way. Last year up to June the balance against us arising from the exports and imports of merchandise, excluding gold and silver, was $64,552,040. The balance in our favor for the same period this year was $62,960,562, representing a change in our favor of $127,512,608. These conditions, taken in consideration with the willingness of our banks to help the treasury during any temporary and unusual drain of gold, ought to satisfy the most conservative of our safety.

"It must not be forgotten, as another favorable feature in the situation, that we are no longer purchasing silver or issuing gold obligations therefor."

WILL IT BE JUSTICE?

Insanity Trial of Mayor Harrison's Assassin Fairly Begun.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The assassination of President Carnot, of France, has added fresh interest to the case of Carter H. Harrison's murderer, Prendergast, whose trial for insanity today got fairly under way. It was freely predicted in the court room that this latest slaying of a public character would have its effect on the Prendergast jury, the members of which are not denied newspapers, and that material would be found in the person of Prendergast for an example to would-be assassins.

Mrs. Prendergast, mother of the assassin, was in court for the first time since the day the murder trial closed. She was dressed in black, and sat directly behind the attorneys who are trying to save her son. The assassin sat in his accustomed place, and appeared less nervous than heretofore. He feigned inattention. Today's proceedings developed nothing sensational.

SIMSROTT DISAPPEARS.

Left the Inebriate Asylum Without Giving His Future Address.

CHICAGO, June 25.—William A. Simsrott, late treasurer and secretary of the Switchman's Mutual Aid association, has left the city. He was discharged from an inebriate asylum, and quietly took his wife and child and went away. His relatives say he did not tell where he was going, but said he would be absent a month. Considerable comment is occasioned by the discovery that the ex-official, whose accounts are said to be $25,000 short, left without any word as to his whereabouts.

Spanish Eulogies.

MADRID, June 25.—In the senate and chamber of deputies today the ministers and the leaders of the several parties expressed their abhorrence of the crime that has robbed France of her chief executive. The dead French president was warmly eulogized by all the speakers, after which both houses adjourned for a week as a mark of respect to his memory.

French and Italian Securities Affected.

LONDON, June 25.—The assassination of President Carnot had the effect on the stock exchange today of unsettling French and Italian securities, in which little business was done.

Yellow Fever Scotched.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 25.—State Health Officer R. M. Swering returned this morning from Galveston, where he inspected the steamer Jessemore with yellow fever on board. The steamer lost her second engineer on the 19th with yellow fever. No sickness now in the crew of twenty-three men. Every precaution has been taken to prevent another outbreak. Steamer will probably leave Galveston Wednesday for New York.

BUTTERFLIES

Have Scent Scales Concealed Under Colored Wings.

Fritz Muller discovered patches of singular scales on the wings of butterflies, which sent out more than thirty distinct odors. These scent scales are called androconia. An excellent study by microscopical sections of the wings of some butterflies, by Prof. M. B. Thomas, appears in the American Naturalist. He shows that these scales are the outlet of unicellular glands situated at the base of each scale.

One especially prominent was detected beneath the androconia in the wing of Danais archippus. The surface of the wing above the glands is sometimes covered with a great number of papillæ, from the end of which the scent scales project; or it may be like the ordinary surface of the wing. In the former case androconia are quite small, and but one to each papilla, at the base of which lies the gland. This gives the scent scale the appearance of a small rod placed in a flask. The material elaborated by the local glands and distributed upon the surface of the wing by the androconia is that which gives to many of the Lepidoptera their characteristic odor.

NICARAGUA WANTS IT.

PRESIDENT ZELAYA FAVORS THE BIG CANAL.

UNITED STATES MUST DECIDE

Whether the Colossal Enterprise Will Be Pushed to Completion—Zelaya Outlines His Position Concerning the Mosquito Reservation—Financial Ruin of the Government Predicted.

BLUE FIELDS, Nic., June 19, via New Orleans, June 25.—President Zalaya, by request of the special correspondent of the Associated Press, has written a letter outlining his position concerning the Mosquito reservation. The letter is dated Managua, May 26. At the outset the president says:

"The present state of this coast does not correspond with the demands of life with which it is endowed, and I am sorry to say that the Conservative party, which, before the revolution of July, directed the politics of this country, may not have lent any attention to those rich regions, to the extent of keeping the inhabitants in a semi-savage state, and not having profited by the magnificent ways of communication which nature so cheerfully gives us at small cost. Intimate relations with the United States and Europe, and their negligence may have gone to almost have lost the Bay of San Juan del Norte at Greytown."

In order to promote the advancement and civilization of these regions, Special Commissioner Dr. Jose Madraz was sent personally to gather data and documents relative to this affair, to dictate the measures necessary to maintain order and give guarantees to all inhabitants of that region, and finally, to point out what he deemed expedient to give impulse to commerce, to favor national and foreign interests, and to make of this extensive and rich territory a civilized district, where immigrants can come with all confidence, to promote its material and intellectual advancement by means of honorable labor, and the professions usual in cultivated countries."

Minister Madraz has already returned to this capital, and is preparing his information, which will be extensive, minute and detailed, as is required by the many observations made in those places for the betterment of their condition; he has studied what they need to hasten their progress, and the multitude of documents which justify the measures adopted by Nicaragua in this reserve. A little later President Zelaya discusses the Nicaragua canal subject at some length. In the course of this he says:

"I believe it opportune to say, now that they agitate this question warmly in the United States, that the government has the best wishes to enter into arrangements with the old construction, notwithstanding that they, perhaps from causes independent of their will, were unable to comply withit. But it rests with Americans, with whom our commercial relations have been very close and advantageous; the commerce of the world already needs this communication; Nicaragua will aggrandize herself with the opening of this canal, and for these considerations the government is animated with the best intentions in favor of this colossal enterprise."

The president concludes his letter as follows:

"I am grateful for the interest which you take in the republic of Nicaragua, and, giving you now my thanks, I sign myself, your servant, J. S. ZELAYA."

Commissioner Locayo states that he is going to Greytown. The general impression is that he will be superceded by a commissioner who will be more acceptable to the government of the United States. The present government is very much in need of money, and the signed agreement of the merchants not to pay any more duties excepting in the scrip of the Mosquito government will result in complete financial ruin of the provisional government.

DONS HER WAR PAINT.

Horace Greeley Perry Proves She Is a Newspaper Man.

St. Peter Journal.

The Moorhead News editor takes occasion to say: "We trust that Miss Horace Greeley, of the St. Peter Journal, will not deem the News ungallant when it suggests that Mrs. Wood edits the Sauk Rapids Free Press and Mrs. Seward edits the Stillwater Messenger." Pardon us, Mr. News editor, but both of these papers, while being owned by these ladies, are conducted by men. Mrs. Wood's sons are on the Press and Mrs. Seward has a city editor on the Messenger. The News editor evidently forgets what goes to make up an editor, and he will pardon us for reminding him: It means to get out and hustle up news, work and subscriptions; to go into the country and meet the good farmer friends at their own firesides; to meet your competitor at every turn; to attend political and all other meetings; to go into the press room, roll up your sleeves, wade into printer's ink and run your presses when necessary; to keep both eyes open night and day; to be at six different places at the same time; to attend all dog fights and other bow-wow meetings; to get up your own paper; laugh and cry to suit the public; and to take all the hard knocks this world is ever ready to give. That is exactly what the writer does, and we will keep the armor of this distinction buckled around us, for it is ours. We have come out of a good battle victorious, and the News editor is the first to fire upon our flag.

PRESS OPINIONS.

During the warm weather the senate might as well keep its doors open. It will need fresh air to keep down the perspiration produced by its vigor in dodging the evidence of the way its members trade on their votes.—New York World.

Has no one thought to advance the idea that Erastus Wiman might have been insane when he committed the forgery for which he was recently convicted.—St. Louis Republic.

From the outset Mr. Hill as a senator has been a decided disappointment to his friends. The only ones he seems to have gratified by his failures are his life-long opponents.—Pittsburg Post.

Justice, not misfortune, has overtaken Erastus Wiman, and justice, not sympathy, should be meted out to him. All clear-headed people will rejoice that high standing and money cannot always save a forger from jail.—Washington News.

Col. A. L. Conger has reached that point where he is described in the Washington dispatches as "the man who, it may be remembered, created so much discussion lately by his opposition to McKinley."—Columbus Dispatch.

Edison Injured.

Friday evening last Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, fell from a chair backward, striking heavily, but said he felt no inconvenience. Monday he suffered much pain. Yesterday he was worse, and physicians are puzzled, fearing serious internal injury.

In a Receiver's Hands.

The appointment of Edwin McNill as receiver of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company created no surprise at Union Pacific headquarters, as it has been expected for some time. Traffic agreements will continue, and it will not affect either company.

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