## M. CARNOT SLAIN.

President of France the Victim of an Anarchist.

ITALIAN COMMITS THE DEED.

The Enraged Populace of Lyons Struggle to Lynch the Murderer.

A STRONG ANTI-ITALIAN FEELING.

The President Lingers Three Hours in the Throes of Death.

GREAT SORROW IN UNITED STATES.

Both Houses of Congress Adjourn Upon Announcement of the Event.

BRIEF TRIBUTES PAID THE DEAD MAN.

Action Taken in the Italian Chamber

of France, was stabled in the abdomen by an assassin in this city at 9.35 o'clock last night, and died of the wound at 12:45 o'clock this morning. The ssin is an Italian, named Cesare

The President was visiting Lyons in onnection with the International Exhi-Upon his arrival here he was tendered a reception at the Prefecture, after which he visited the exhibition. After spending some time at the exhibition, he proceeded to the Palais de Commerco, where a barquet was given in his

At 9:25 o'clock last night President Carnot started for the theatre, where a gala his presence in the city. Several carriages were in the procession, the first one benot's carriage was driven slowly along in front of the Palace of Commerce, and then turned into Rue de la Republique, still following the facade of the palace. When half way down the street, which was lined with enthusiastic crowds of people, who were loudly cheering, a man rushed out of the crowd and sprang upon the step of the President's landau.

Just at this moment M. Carnot was waving with his right hand and saluting with his hat in his left hand in response to the ovation that was being given to him by the crowd. The people close to the carriage saw that the man on the step had a knife in his hand. By the glare of the electric lights they saw the bright blade gleam in the air as the assassin's arm descended, and then President Carnot was seen to fall back in his seat, his face deathly pale. One of his hands was pressed over the spot, where the steel had entered his body.

M. Rivaud, Prefect of Lyons, who was seated beside M. Carnot, immediately struck the assassin a full blow in the face and knocked him from the step, thus preventing the man from again stabbing the President, which it was his evident intention to do.

Instantly cries of "Le President est assassine!" "Mort a la assassin!" were heard on every side, and the crowd in the vicinity of the carriage swelled to enormous proportions, every member of it seemlingly intent upon killing the assassin. He was grasped by a dozen hands, and his life would have then and there paid the forfeit of his crime had it not been for several sergeants de ville, who selzed him and attempted to draw him away from his captors. This was found to be impossible, as the infuriated populace were determined to lynch the man, and the efforts of the sergeants walled nothing beyond saving the man from instant death. Blows were alimed at its face and head over the shoulders of the police, who had by this time received reinforcements, and many of the base landed fairly. At last the police was landed fairly. At last the police was landed fairly at last the police is determined to imposible the crowd by the policy of the policy of

CHARGE BY MOUNTED GUARDS.

In the meantime the news of the attempted murder had spread with light-marketike rapidity, and mounted guards were sent to the aid of the policemen, who were still struggling to preserve the life or the assassin. With drawn sabres in their hands the guards rode down into the swirting crowd, heedless of whom their horses tramped upon. The crowd assity gave way before the horses, and at list the centre of the mob was reached. Then a cordon was formed around the ten almost exhausted policemen and their captive, and the march to the police station began. Even thus surrounded the prisener was not safe, for men in the crowd made frantic endeavors to reach them. The guards repelled these attacks with the flat side of their swords, while at the same time keeping watchful eyes from heing shot. Maledictions were buried upon the captive, and never before has such a wild indignation against a human being been seen in this city.

The landau, in which were General Borius, the Prefect, the Mayor and the wounded President, escorted by a detachment of mounted guards on a gallop, was driven rapidly to the Prefecture, followed by carriages conveying the officers of the President's military household, M. Beardeau, ex-Minister of Finance, and senator Millaud.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT. On arrival at the Prefecture General Borius, the Prefect, and the Mayor alighted President Carnot lay motionless and unconscious upon the cushiens of the carriage. His eyes were closed: his walst-coat was unbuttoned, and his shirt, on which the bright red cordon of the Lesion of Honor was conspicuous, was covered on the left side, just over the heart, by a large blood-stain that extended to the hip.

The crowd surged about in the vicinity of the carriage, but the mounted guards and the foot police held them in check some distance from the landau in which the President was lying Many and the carriage. expressions of pity for the President and anger at his assassin.

General Borius, the Prefect and the Mayor, assisted by a number of attendants, lifted M. Carnot from the carriage, and, with difficulty, carried him as tenderly as possible to a room on the first floor of the Prefecture and laid him on a bed.

Dr. Gailleton, who is Mayor of Lyons, then examined the wound.

In the meantime the physicians were hastily summoned to attend the President. dent.
After examining the President's wound

menced.

Shortly after midnight the Archbishop of Lyons was summoned to the bedside of the dying President to administer to him the last rites of the Church. He was in the room but a short time when he emerged and retired to an adjoining room. Here he remained until half-past 12 o'clock, when he was again summoned to the President's room, where he administered to him the sacrament.

M. Carnot remained conscious to the last, He realized that his life was rapidly ebbing, and twice he said: "Je M'en vrais."

Doctor Ponce leaned over the led on which the President was lying and said to him: "Your friends are here, Monsieur le President."

M. Carnot replied: "I am grateful for their presence," and in less than a minute he gasped for breath, there was a convulsive shuddering of his body and the President of France was dead.

The receipt of the news of the assasination caused a great sensation at the Grand Theatre, which was filed to the walls by the elite of Lyons. The theatre presented a brilliant scene, the handsome toilets of the ladies being offset by the gay uniforms of the many military officers present. All were waiting with impatience the arrival of the Pre-ident, and all were unable to und retand the delay. Suddenly a man entered the theatre, crying at the top of his voice, "The President has been assasinated!"

The most intense excitement followed this abrupt announcement. Women, screamed and several fainted. Many men, without waiting to secure their hats, rushed 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. GLOOM CAST OVER A GAY SCENE.

THE SAD ANNOUNCIMENT.

Suddenly through the throng sped a landau, conveying Adrien Depuy, a brother of the Prime Minister, Deputy Chaudey and Prefect Rivaud, the crowd failing away before it as it dashed into the Rue de la Republique, preceded by four mounted gendarmes. The crowd thinking now that the report of the assassination was untrue and that the President was in the carriage, shouted "Vive Carnot," "Vive la Republique."

The carriage was stopped and MM. Chaudey and Rivaud, in tremulous volces, said: "Don't shout; the President has been the victim of an outrage."

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

The landau proceeded to the theatre, where MM. Rivaud and Chaudey went to the President's box. As soon as they were seen the whole audience rose, and amid profound silence M. Rivaud said, in a voice broken with sobs: "The President has just been assassinated." THE SAD ANNOUNCEMENT.

This announcement was received with a terribie explosion of fury, as the audience, when the first report of the assassination was received, had, though greatly excited, generally discredited it. The theatre resounded with shouts of "A mort a la assassin." and cries for vengeance upon him.

When silence was in a measure restored, M. Rivaud continued: "In the Rue de la Republique, a miscreant, under the pretext of presenting a position.

M. Rivand continued: "In the Rue de la Republique, a misscreant, under the pretext of presenting a petition, stabbed M. Carnot with a dagger."

M. Rivaud was again interrupted with shouts of, "Death to the murderer!" "Revenge."

Waving his hand for silence, M. Rivaud again spoke, saying, "Do not make my mission more painful. We left M. Carnot in the hands of doctors. You understand that under these conditions our hearts are filled with sorrow, and that the proposed performance in the Fresident's honor cannot take place."

The audience then left the building, many of them proceeding at once to the Prefecture, where they stood in the streets waiting for any report that might be youchsafed from the building, and discussing among themselves the horrible crime that they considered had cast a disgrace upon the fair fame of the city.

THE ASSASSIN SILENT.

Cesare Glovanni Santo, the assassin, is a beardless young man. When arrested he was attired in a brown suit, and vare a peaked cap that matched the suit in color. As he marched under his police guard

As he marched under his police guard from the Rue de la Republique to the station he held his head down, but his eyes glanced furtively around as though he was seeking an opportunity to escape from his captors. To have made such an attempt, however, would have been the height of foothardiness, unless he desired to commit suicide, for there is not the slightest doubt that had he got away from the protection afforded him by the police he would have been torn limb from limb by the crowd, whose every action showed that they were thirsting for his blood.

Santo, who speaks French badly, when questioned by Prefect Leping, at the police station in Rue Moliere, said he lived at Cette, Department of Herault, for the past six months, and had only come to Lyons to-day. He gave his age as twenty-two years. His replies were given cooly, but without any sign of bravado. He refused, however, to answer any of the many questions put to him regarding his motive for stabbing the President declaring that on this subject he would speak only before a tribunal.

When he was searched by the police a book was found in one of his pookets in which it was written that he had been born in a village in the Province of Milan, Italy.

PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

It is too early to pronounce an opinion upon the cause of the President's assassination. His popularity, however, of late has been waning. The policy of his government I wards the Clericals and Socialists make him many enemies, and it was very doubtful whether he would have been a candidate for re-election at the presidential election of November next. With President Carnot dead, M. Casimir-Perrier, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and General Saussier, Military Governor of Paris, are the two strongest men in France.

M. Casimir-Perrier is probably the strongest candidate for the Presidency, as he seems to be the most powerful man in France at present. Firm, fearless, and alert, the ex-Premier was looked upon as likely to succeed President Carnot, and it will be recalled that his recent "fall" from the Premiership was looked upon as nothing more than a political move calculated to strengthen his political chances.

It is difficult to predict the immediate outcome of the assassination of President Carnot, but as the explosion of Vaillant's bomb in the Chamber of Deputies last year wonderfully strengthened the hands of the Casimir-Perrier ministry, so may the blood-stained knife of Santo strengthen Republican France and rally around a strong, patriotic Government all that is good and law-abiding in France.

The late President of France was Grand Master of the Legion of Honor, as Chief of the State, and had also been honored with a number of foreign decorations, including the Russian Cross of St. Andrew, bestowed upon him by the Czar in 1891.

The dead President also distinguished himself as the translator of Stuart Mill's "The Revolution of 1848 and its Detractors."

A President of France is elected for seven years by a majority of votes by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly of Electoral Congress.

Practical Carnot came into Dower on

January 1, 1888, and would, in the natural order of things, have retired on January 1, 1895.

ANTI-ITALIAN FEELING.

ANTI-ITALIAN FEELING.

Immediately after the death of M. Carnot Prime Minister Dupuy started on his return to Paris to officially announce the news to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

After it became generally known that his assassin was an Italian the feeling of deep indignation among the crowd found vent in the form of attacks upon cafes kept by inoffensive natives of Italy. Three such places in the vicinity of the Palace of Commerce were totally wrecked by the infurtated mob. French flags, which were in abundance, were then procured by the crowd, and with cries of "Down with the foreigners," Out with them, hundreds of men and boys marched to the Rue de la Barre, in which street the Italian Consulate is situated. There is no doubt that the Consulate would have been sacked had it not been for the prompt action of the police, who stopped the crowd and compelled its members to disperse.

The excitement continues at fever heat, and it would take very little to precipitate bloody anti-Italian riots. All over the city threats are made to take summary vengeance upon the countrymen of Santo, and the authorities, fearing that attempts will be made to put these threats into effect, ordered bodies of cuirassiers to patrol the city to prevent an outbreak. Everywhere the troops are greeted with cries of "Long live the army."

M.CARNOT'S LAST SPEECH.

M. Carnot's last speech was delivered at the banquet given in his honor. He dwelt upon the success of the exhibition, and said that the same heart beats in all French breasts when it is known that the honor, security or rights of the country are at stake. This same union of all Frenchmen formed a guarantee of the march toward progress and justice, to which it belonged to France to give an example to the world.

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LYONS, June 25.—The police have succeeded in getting the following information in relation to the movements of Assassin Santo

After leaving Italy he lived at different times in Lausanne and Geneva, Switzerland, and afterwards in Lyons. From this city he went to Cette, France, where he spent the last year, working as a baker. He reached Lyons from Cette at 6 o'clock Sunday evening. It is learned that his real surname is Cesario and his Christian name San Hieronimo. He is nineteen years of age. He was known to the police of Cette as a militant Anarchist. While in Cette he earned thirty frances a month besides his board and lodging. He was sober and industrious, but tacturn in his manner. He was a great reader, and outspoken only when Anarchist theories were discussed.

The police official who went to Cette to trace the assassin had an interview with Madame Viala, who keeps the baker shop in which the murderer worked. She says Cesario left her employ on Saturday, having given up his place on account of a quarrel. He received the money that was due him and disappeared. He left a box containing his effects in his lodgings. This the police opened, but found nothing compromising therein. Cesario, it was found, purchased the poignard with which he committed the murder on Friday. This discovery gives rise to the belief that his quarrel in the baker's shop was merely a pretext for leaving Cette and coming to Lyons to fulfil the murderous mission to which he was assigned by his associate Amarchists. ROME. June 25.—According to advices from Milan. Cesario, the assessin of President Carnot, was born at Motta Visconte, in Lembardy. He was expelled form Milan in 1893 and took refuge in Switzerland. The Italian police notified the Swiss and French authorities of his expulsion as a dangerous character.

PRESIDENT CARNOT'S LIFE.

Distinguished in Professional Pursuits Before His Public Life Began. M. Marie Francols Sadi Carnot, fourth M. Marie Francois Sadi Carnot, fourth President of the third republic of France, was a grandson of the great Carnot, the celebrated war minister, who organized victory for the first republic, and, politically speaking, created Napoleon Bonaparte. Lazare Hippolyte Carnot, his father, was a distinguished journ dist, author, and statesman. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 183, and after the resolution of 1835 be held

after the revolution of last se head office as Minister of Public Instruction. The coup detait of December 2, 1813, drove years later he took his seat as a member of the Corps Legislatif. Gambetta defeated him in 1855, and from that time the day of his death M. Huppolyte Carnot devoted himself almost exclusively to literary pursuits. He wrote a life of Barere, which almost apothesised him. Macualay, in the most seathing of all his reviews, gibbetted the subject, and, unavoidably to some extent, the book itself. This so enraged the varior that animosity against all England animosity against a latent to preach the doctrines of St. Simon he betook himself to Oriental Herature and from the nature of his about a continuous animosity against animosity against a latent animosity and counsel of the school, and already and animosity and counsel of the school and already and animosity and animosity and alleas and animosity and animosity and alleas and animosity and animosity and

In his address to the Chamber of Depu-ies, December 12, 1887, President Carnot ties, December 12, 1981,

name, and the confidence that was feit by the entire Republican party in his political upropheness, have contributed not a little toward the preservation of peace in the crisia through which France has passed during the past seven years. He interested himself in the development of France, and in promoting the business relations with the rest of the world. President Carnot took an active interest in the Paris Exposition.

In his social life he was a favorite. Mme. Carnot is a rarisian, the Gaughter of M. Dumont-Withe, a lawyer and distinguished writer. She was married to M. Carnot, in 1864, and she has had four children, three boys and a girl, Mile Cunisset Carnot, whose husband is State's attorney at Dijon. Of the three soms, the first, Sadi, is a lieutenant in the Twenty-seventh Infantry; the second, Ernest, was a student in the School of Mines, and has made important travels in the East; and the third, Francois, has been a student in the Central Engineering School. The Sun's cable letter yesterday announced that M. Francois Carnot would have to break off his studies to serve as a private solder.

As President of the French republic M. Carnot received £26,000 a year-\$129,000 as salary, \$60,000 for maintaining his official state, and \$60,000 for traveling expenses, His predecessor, M. Grevy, was not noted as an entertainer. But when President Carnot and his wife took the palace in the Rue St. Honore as their town residence, no court in Europe was better kept up so far is elegance and good form were concerned. The receptions and dinners that were given in the Elysee were in accordance with the dictates which France herself gave to the world. In these entertalnments Mme. Carnot has been consulcaved as a hostess Ameri.

PREVIOUS ATT MOTS TO RILL BIM.

CARNO PS SUCCESSOR.

The deepest sorrow, dismay, and anger prevail throughout France, Great anxiety prevails in regard to the future, and this feeling will not be allayed until the successor of the President is in office. Behind this is the anger of France at the assassin, Cesare Giovanni Santo, the young Italian, whose deadly knife has plunged the nation into grief. On the boulevards this morning scenes of the greatest excitement have been witnessed. The police had the greatest difficulty in dispersing the crowds of wildly angry people who assembled at the different points discussing the tragedy, cursing the assassin, and liling for vengeance against the murderer and his supposed

MME CAPNOT SEES THE REMAINS.

Mme. Carnot, accompanied by her two sons, arrived at Lyons at 7 o'clock this morning. The widow was most respectfully greeted by a large crowd of people assembled about the railroad depot. She proceeded immediately to the Prefecture, where the body of the late President reposes in state. When Mme. Carnot reached the Prefecture the death chamber was cleared of all but the family and the widow, who had been joined by her third son, and she was left alone with her dead. The late President's family remained for a long time in prayer before the bler, and then the widow was led away by her three sons, all four weeping bitterly. Around the bler are stationed a number of high officers of the President's military household, who, with several Sisters of Charity, have watched the remains throughout the night.

The Prefecture itself is surrounded with troops, and a strong detachment of infantry is guarding the building in which Santo, the assassin, is confined. MME CARNOT SEES THE REMAINS.

The lobbies of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies were crowded this morning. The friends of Premier Dupy are already active in their efforts to promote his candidacy for the Presidency. Casimir-Perrier's friends, however, declare that he is morally certain to be elected. La France makes a bitter attack upon Italy and upon Signor Rossman, the Italian Ambassador. The editorial declares that France ought not for a moment to tolerate the presence of Italian workmen. The same feeling is reflected by telegrams from Bordeaux, Havre, Nancy, Algiers, Lyons, and other places, Italian workmen and Italians generally in France are fearful of reprisals, and many of them are keeping themselves out of the way.

"P. A. CALLEMETH-LACOUR."

An at memoria on PARIS, June 25.—The prominent members of the Italian colony in Paris are actively engaged in appending their own signatures and obtaining others to an address to the widow of the murdered President, expressing their horror at his assassination and their sympathy and condolone with his family and country. Several Italians were attacked by a mob on the Quaai Montabello to-day, and the most strenuous efforts of the police were required to save their lives. Subsequently anti-Italian demonstrations were made in front of the Italian Embassy and Consulate. Both were promptly suppressed by the police, who were in strong force.

Most of the theatres in the city are closed this evening. The civil courts were closed to-day. An anti-Italian riot took place at Grenoble this afternoon, and at the time threatened serious tesuits. The Prefect, with the aid of a strong force of police, succeeded in quelling the disturbance. The mob subsequently paraded the streets singing the Marseillealse. les I seine thambe Adj urne.

ROME, June 3.—In the course of his remarks in the Senate this morning on the assassination of President Carnot, Premier Crispi said the murderer belonged to an infamous set that recognized neither country nor family, and against whom every nation ought to raise its active reprobation.

The President of the Senate expressed his indignation at the idea that any opprobrium should attach to Italy through M. Carnot's assassination. He hoped, on the contrary, that the event would become the piedge of unity through the mutual sorrow of France and Italy. The Senate adiourused as a mark of respect to

LONDON, June 25.—The House of Commons was filled with members and visitors at the opening of to-day's stiting. The sympathy of the members with France was fully expressed.

Sir William Harcourt arose and annoused that to-morrow he would move an address to the Queen, requesting her Majesty to associate any sentiment of her own feeling which might convey to France the abhorrence with which the House of Commons regarded the crime which deprived President Carnot of his life. The announcement was received with cheers.

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.

The Kaiser's Rersonal Telegram, KIEL, June 25.—The telegram sent by the Emperor to the German Ambassador at Paris this morning was as follows: "Express to the Government of France my indignation at the murder of Pres-ident Carnot, whom I esteemed so high-

The Kaiser's telegram to Madame Carnot, which was sent personally, read: "The Empress and I are profoundly afflicted by the horrible news, Be persuaded, Madame, of our entire sympathy. Our sentiments at this moment are with you and your family, God give you strength to support you under this terrible blow. Your husband, who was worthy of his great name, is dead like a soldier on the battlefield."

Emperor Joseph's Sorrow.

VIENNA, June 25.—Emperor Francis oseph has wired Premier Dupuy, express-ig his deep sorrow at the death of Presilent Carnot.

ACTION OF CONGRESS.

Both Houses Adopt Resolutions and Ad-

journ-Cleveland's Message, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—The assassination of the President of the French Republic was one overruling

dispensed with, and after a quorum of the Senate had appeared, Mr. Morgan, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, rose, and in a voice tremulous with emotion, said:

Mr. President, the duty devolves upon me, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, to make the saddlest announcement that can be made to the American people in regard to any event outside of their own corders. It is the death, by assassination, of President Carnot, of the Republic of France. In view of that very oppressive and alarming event, at which the nations of the earth will feel a serious shock, I present for consideration of the Senate, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States unites with the American people in expressing to the people of France their sorrow and sympathy in the maitonal bereavement they are suffering from the cruel blow of the assasin, which was aimed at the peace of France and fell upon the heart of the President, and as a mark of respect due to the memory of the wise, virtuous, and patriotic President of the Republic of France will, at the close of this proceeding, stand adjourned until to-morrow, at 16 o'clock A. M.

Resolved, That the President of the United States is requested to communicate this expression of National sorrow to the Government of the Republic of France and to Madame Carnot.

\*\*SNATOR MORGAN'S BEMARES.\*\*

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SENATOR MORGAN'S REMARKS.

The resolutions having been read, Mr. Morgan said:

"The grief of a national bereavement never fails upon France without exciting the sympathies of the American people. In the carliest days of this republic of the United States, and created a sentiment of the deepest and most sincere regard, which has united the names of Washington and Lafayette in a sacred memory that is imperianable. In the progress of both nations towards the nighest attainments of civilization and government, France and the United States of America have moved abreast, and in the front rank of the great powers of the world, without controversy or jealousy. In the noble purpose of securing to their people the blessings of liberty, regulated by law, and founded upon the sovereignty of the people, France and the United States have achieved a common result, and have established, immutably, the true and just basis of human government.

"It is not to be expected that ungrateful and vicious men will not find a pretext for license and anarchy in their daring efforts to abolish all restraints that interfere with their wicked passions and indulgences, or that they will not appeal to the sacred name of liberty as a shelter for their mischievous designs. Under forms of government less liberal towards their subjects and more repressive of the common liberties of manning, the same pretexts for crimes are found by such persons in their flerce denunciations of tyranny. But in each case the government owes the duty to the people of stern and summary repression of crime, and especially of crimes that threaten the integrity of the State and the peace of the country.

"President Carnot, the honest friend of liberty, regulated and supported by law, was marked as a victime by the men who, being criminally insane, hold society and law in contempt, and cruise through the world in the propagation.

declared that he would vote against the Empire for the same censon that he had voted against a life consulship, but without any personal animosity, and that he was quite prepared to render obedience to the Emperor should he be elected. He spoke in high praise of the American form of government, and added that Bonaparte might have adopted it at the time of the treaty of Amiens. When he voted in the National Convention for the execution of Louis XVI., he said: In my opinion both justice and good policy require the death

the memory of M. Carnot. All of the Italian bourses closed to-day in honor of the memory of President Carnot.

All the Italian bourses have been closed out of sympathy for the great loss France has sustained by the assassination of President Carnot.

The municipal authorities publish an invitation to all citizens to unite in common mourning with France, and appeal to all governments to take every precaution to safeguard society against Anarchy.

ROME, June 25.—King Humbert to-day sent a telegrom to Madame Carnot, say ing: "The blow that struck your husband struck at the same time my heart. The Queen's grief is profound. Italy is wounded not less than France. All share your mourning."

King Humbert went personally to the French Embassy to convey his sympathies. He also sent a dispatch to Fremeler Dupuy, recalling the fact that the assassination of President Carnot occurred on the anniversary of the battle of Solferino, which was won by tarmies of France and Italy, and adding: "That sacred day which united the two nations in common glory reunites them in common sorrow."

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LONDON, June 25.—The House of Commons was filled with members and visitors at the opening of to-day's sitting, The sympathy of the members and visitors at the opening of to-day's sitting, The sympathy of the members and an anothy of the commons was filled with members and visitors at the opening of to-day's sitting, The sympathy of the members with France. As full approach and the count of the count of

MR. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Sherman, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations and its chairman in the last Congress, next addressed the Senate. He said:

"I heartily approve the resolution offered by the senator from Alabama and all he has said in favor of its adoption. The people of the United States and the people of France have been bound together by a tie, since the period of the Revolution, which has never been forgotten by the people of the United States. When they meet a great disaster, such as the one which has just befallen them so suddenly, the people of the United States sympathize with them, appreciate their situation, and earnestly hope that the crime which has been committed, so bad, so dangerous, so cruel, so merciless, may pass away and only brighten and clear the atmosphere to that country, so interesting to us."

The resolutions were agreed to, and the Vice-Fresident, in accordance therewith, declared the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

Simple Action in the He sec.

with, declared the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

Sim—a Action in the Bosse.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The influence of the assassination of President Carnot was manifested in the hali of the House this morning before Speaker Crisp's gavel rapped to order. The horrible event was the invariable topic of conversation among members, and the galleries contained more than the usual number of spectators drawn thither to observe the proceedings in respect thereof. In his prayer, Chaplain Bagby touchingly referred to the blow that had fallen upon our sister republic, and gave thanks that the lives of our own rulers and prominent men had been spared.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal a message from the President was announced by Mr. Pruden, Executive Secretary. It was the official notification of the assassination of the French President, and was at once laid before the House. Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.), chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was recognized, and addressed the House as follows:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

THE RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Speaker, the civilized world is shocked and sorrow-stricken by the announcement of the assassination of the President of the French kepublic. He was in many respects an ideal President, and was loved and respected in his own country and regarded with confidence and admiration in other countries. His death is a serious calamity for France and for Europe, and all over our country the people are filled with sympathy and sorrow.

France is one of the great republics of the world. The relations of our country with that country are peaceful and cordial, and we should show in a marked and conspicuous manner our sorrow for the sad affliction which has fallen upon our sister republic. I therefore ask that

carnot: and, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Freedent of the French republic, the House of Representatives do now adjourn."

Mr. Hitt (Rep., III.), a member of the committee, and formerly Secretary of Legation at Paris, said:

"Mr. Speaker, all the people of the United States to-day share in the grief and horror of the French nation in the great calamity which has fallen upon them, and this House but expressed the universal feeling of the American people in the resolutions proposed. It is a calamity not alone to the French people that President Carnot has been stricken down, for nations are so interdependent at this time in which we live that it is ablow feit by every lover of liberty and order in the world.

President Carnot, at the present time of critical questions pending in Europe, was a man whose personality was of grave and great importance aside from and above his political position. He was chosen in 1887, at a time when there were other and far more brillant names presented for the Presidency. M. Brisson, M. Floquet, M. DeFreycinet and M. Jules Ferry, names that were known far more widely than his, but the reputation he had carned in the Chamber of Deputies, a hody which exactly corresponds to the House of Representatives of the United States, by his temperate, moderate, sensible and laborlous course through years of patriotic service, had built up for him a strong name, and won the confidence of all, so that he was chosen President, and it was a most hopeful sign, that in this our day a nation believed to be the one most easily charmed with and led aside by brilliant quantites, should have in a moment of grave trial selected as chief ruler a man who was the very embodiment of sound common seles, hie was about to be re-elected President of the republic, and at-this time, when social disorder is threatened in so many places, when the interests of great nations are liable to come in conflict, and plunge the world into tumult and strife, we can feel not merely personal grief and anxiety

President Cleveland M are.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Secretary Gresham received a message from Ambassador Eustis this morning, announcing the death of the French President. Almost at the same moment (II A. M.) M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador, called, bringing the official notification of the French Government. Secretary Gresham immedizely started for the White House, and the President addressed the following message to Congress:

To the Senate and 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 the career, promising so much in the aid of liberty and in advancing civilization, should be mourned as an affliction to markind.

Executive Mansion, June 25, 1894.

The President also directed the following message to be sent to Ambassador Eustis, in Paris:

State Department.

Washington, D. C., June 25, 1894.

Eustis, Ambassador, Paris, France:

Express to the Minister of Foreign Af-

## MR. HILL'S AMENDMENT

THAT TAXING INCOMES FROM BONDS WILL COMB UP TO-DAY

No Chance for the Anti-Option Bill to Page the Senate...The Question of Adjourn. ment of Congress.

Times Bullau, Rapley Bullding, | Washington, June 25, 1894. | The Congress to-day adjourned as a na-

tional token of respect and sympathy for earth, in her loss of President Carnot. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies of France set this example for us, and established this precedent when President Garfield was assassinated.

Senator Harris was distressed at the idea of losing the day on the tariff bill, but was, of course, in favor of so doing. A great many of the senators had gone out of town on Saturday, but, expecting to witness the closing scenes on the tariff bill to-day, they had returned, and nearly a full Senate met this morning and cheerfully adjourned, as the heat is wellweeks no rain has fallen, and the heavens are brass above, the dusty, humid atmosphere is stifling, and the sweltering con-gressmen are cussing just about as much as the folks at home who are waiting for "something to be done."

MR, HILL'S AMINDMENT.

When the Senate meets to-morrow its first business will be to resume consideration of the amendment to the income tax bill offered by Senator Hill on Saturday, which provides for the taxation of incomes derived from the interest on non-taxable Government bonds. Mr. Hill denies that the contract exempting the bonds from taxation was intended to include the interest on them, and claims that incomes derived from this source are as justly liable to taxation by the Federal Government as those derived from real estate. In this opinion he is supported by many able constitutional lawyers, although Senator Vest and other members of the Finance Committee argue to the contrary. As the holders of these bonds are principally of that class who "toil not, neither they spin," the Senator argues that if the country is to bear the infliction of an income tax they are the first persons who should be included in its provisiors, and his sentiments were reflected to-day in the conversations of several southern and western Democratic senators. It is probable that had the amendment been offered by any one else it would have stood some show of passing the Senators, but as his Democratic colleagues say that Senator Hill is thinking more of making and preserving a symmetrical record for himself than of assisting in legislation for the good of his party, they propose to allow him undisputed possession of the isolated position he has chosen, and it is very probable that, notwithstanding the individual opinions of senators, when the vote is reached on this amendment the superb discipline which has hitherto been maintained by the managers of the bill will be in nowise relaxed, and this one will share the fate of other amendments offered by the senior senator from New York.

THE FINAL NOTE ON TARIPE.

The spinion several times advanced in this correspondence, that the end of the fiscal year would find the tariff bill in the Senate, was endorsed to-day by several senators of the opposition. The friends of the measure don't know at what time the final vote will be reached; they simply "hope" that the measure will be disposed of by Thursday. If their "hopes" are to become realizations some phenomenal work will be done by the Senate in the meantime.

The anti-option law has passed the House and its friends in that body have held their carnival of boisterous congratulations, This is the last of it, for it would be as easy for a camel to squeeze his big, ill-formed carcass through the eye of a needle as for this legislation to pass the United States Sepate.

REWILLESS RPPRESENTATIVES.

The members of the House are beginning to grow very restless. With the exception of the month of November, they have been engaged here for nearly one year, and, in fact, with the Democratic majority most of them have been almost constantly in Washington since Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated, and have had the laborious and thankless job of distributing patronage Joined with their current labors in Congress, Just now, too, many of them feel that they are being misrepresented and undermined at home by ambitious opponents, and there are already several instances of defeat for the present members, simply because they have no opportunity to go before their constituents. Of course, this is perfectly apparent to the Republicans, and they are urging the senators to filibuster and talk against the trainf bill day after day for the sole reason of creating and increasing a sentiment against the Democratic Congress.

The final adjournment of Congress is still a question of a considerable future, for, with the tariff bill out of the Senate by Thursday, or certainly this week, there is anywhere from five to eight weeks of business now in sight. The Senate amendments to the tariff will be considered in committee of the whole, and a great many speeches will be made before the conference committee is appointed; and after this the fourteen various appropriation bills will come back from the Senate amended. The earnest supporters of the State bank tax repeal will also present another measure and attempt to pass it, but there are obstacles in the way which will probably defeat any legislation on this line before the adjournment.

PPERSONAL.

Ex-United States Marchal John G. Watts is here on business connected with the Department of Justice.
Concressmen Marshall and Tucker are still detained at their homes; Mr. Marshall on account of sickness in his family, and Mr. Tucker because his physician ordered a rest from his laborious legislative duties.
Messrs. J. H. Drake, W. J. Payne, and D. D. Cummins, of Richmond, are registered at the Metropolitan.
There were no appointments of fourth-class postmasters to-day for Virginia of North Carolina.

Cesario Remains Tranquil.

Cesarlo Remains Tranquil.

LYONS, June 25—Cesarlo, the assassin, shows not the slightest sign of agitation. He is perfectly tranquil, and at times appears careless and even callous. He has admitted that he had for some time contemplated his crime. He produced today a programme of the Lyons festivities, giving President Carnot's route through the city. Along the route he had marked spots where he presumed he would have a chance to strike the fatal blow. He bought the poignard with which he stabled the President in Cette, paying for it five francs. He had given the subject of his crime considerable thought, and felt confident that he knew how to deal a fatal blow before he left Cette. According to his own version, which inquiry in Cette has corroborated, he visited his sweetheart before leaving, and said:

"I have quarreled with my employer and am going to Lyons. You will see me no more."

He referred to the execution of Emil Henry, who was beheaded for exploding a homb in the Cafe Terminus, and said. "He did not die bravely. I will show more courage than he did if I ever mount the scaffold."

NEW YORK, June 35.—Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, has granted a stay in the Erastus Wiman case until Friday next. A Stay for Erastus Wiman.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—For Virginia: Fair, followed by probable thunder showers and slightly cooler in the afternoon; south to southwest winds.

For North and South Carolina: Showers; south winds.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER. Following was the range of the thermometer at The Times office yesterday: 9 A. M., 30; 12 M., 38; 3 P. M., 97; 6 P. M., 94; 9 P. M., 88; midnight, 82.