

A DEED THAT WILL SHOCK THE WORLD.

MAN proposes but God disposes. Last night the arrangements were perfected for the grand celebration of the 105th anniversary of national independence in Liberty Park. The sub-committee's reports were eminently satisfactory, and it was supposed that nothing would bar the way to one of the largest and most glorious celebrations of the kind ever enjoyed in this Territory. But morning came and brought the startling and lamentable tidings of the attempted assassination of President Garfield. With the news came the conviction that the rejoicings of the season were at an end. Thenation's Chief Magistrate lay at the point of death, and whether he recovered, or in the Providence of God should pass from this mortal sphere, it would all become the people to be engaged in feasting and jollity while the head of the nation was lying prone, perhaps in the struggles of dissolution.

The Chairman of the General Committee, Hon. Geo. C. Cannon, by special call, summoned the committee, who met at President Taylor's office, when the following was adopted and ordered to be put at once in circulation:

"At a special meeting of members of the General Committee for the celebration of Independence Day called after the reception of the sad news of the wounding of General Garfield, President of the United States, it was decided that in view of the peril in which the life of the Nation's Chief Executive is placed by the act of an assassin, the proposed celebration of Independence Day by the Citizens of Salt Lake City, at Liberty Park, be abandoned, and that public notice to this effect be given to citizens and committees engaged in making preparations for the celebration of the Day and for the proposed amusements and general rejoicings arranged for the occasion."

On behalf of the General Committee,

GEORGE C. CANNON, Chairman.

President John Taylor being present endorsed the movement of the General Committee, and feeling deeply moved by the sad event of the hour arose and made the following remarks:

President John Taylor said:—In relation to the startling news that we have heard of the attempted assassination of President Garfield, whether it rises from private animosity or personal feelings of revenge, or whether it originates from a political clique, it is one of those things that all right minded people will lament. President Garfield stands at the head of a great and mighty nation, of which we form an integral part, and anything that tends to disturb the government of a nation like this is to be deplored, because anything of so nature is a natural enemy to the public mind, to startle the better feelings of humanity, to obstruct the common course of events and make insecure the peace, and an efficient administration of our affairs. Were it a private matter it would not be of so serious a nature as if it arose from a political clique, or combination of men similar to those associations which prevail to so great an extent at the present time in Europe; but there seems to be a feeling of weakness and blood-thirstiness that is spreading throughout the nations, and that is aimed particularly at men in authority in their midst.

The late Czar of Russia, from all the information I can get concerning him, was a man that sought to do more good than any of his predecessors for many generations. And while I could not approve of that form of government, he liberated somewhere between twenty and thirty million of serfs, and in doing so, so far as I can learn, he did not interfere very much with the rights of their owners. I have conversed with men from Russia on this subject, and that seems to be the general opinion. Nevertheless, there is a principle of Nihilism, and another of Communism, which appears to aim at the subversion of all rule and government anywhere and everywhere, and to place power in the hands of ignorant, irresponsible and brutal men.

I learned of the death of the Czar, and to hear of these alarming uncertainties and convulsions among the nations. And when our late fratricidal war commenced I had a similar feeling. I had known for years that a dreadful fate awaited the nation and had forebodings of the terrible calamities that would overtake it when it was first made known to me, because of the scenes of carriage and desolation that I knew would take place, and the sufferings, the mourning, the lamentation and woe that would exist among the people, and that would spread throughout the nation. In view of the state of the streets, the stances surrounding this horrible tragedy I could not enter into any arrangement such as this honorable committee have been contemplating in the celebration of our National holiday on the Fourth of July, because when the taking of the life of the Chief Executive of the nation has been attempted, if the full purpose was not accomplished, by the hands of an assassin of some shape, of which we are not presently fully informed—it would be impossible for me, with the feeling that I have, to mix up with anything like liberty on so sad an occasion, and I think that this is the sentiment that pervades this committee, and I am pleased to see a spirit of this kind prevail. Such vicious deeds, or any act of violence are always shocking to me, and I am sure that they reach men occupying the high and elevated position which President Garfield does.

We have, it is true, mixed up with our faith certain ideas pertaining to the events that will transpire in this nation and in other nations, which things have been fostered, and as well as to others, and while we cannot help or interfere with the fiat of Jehovah, yet we have very far from assisting in the perpetration of these iniquitous deeds, or entertaining any other than feelings of sympathy towards the sufferers.

We have our idea of principles which amount to something like this: That God lifts up one man and puts down another according to His will. We have a knowledge that great calamities will overtake this nation and other nations, but while we have an understanding of this kind, we cannot but lament the necessity for such action by the Almighty. I do not look upon these

thing as matters of chance, but there is an inscrutable Providence that overrules and controls all the affairs of the human family, and I cannot but have deep sympathy for President Garfield and for his family, and for the rulers of the nation, who have become victims of such infamous practices as are reported to have occurred to-day.

It would seem a pity that the Chief Executive of a nation—because of something of a private nature—should not be able to remove a man, or any number of men, if he thought they were incompetent, or for reasons that he might consider proper, without at the same time subjecting himself to the bullet of the assassin. If such were the case, should be drifting into a horrible state of anarchy; because the head of government in the administration of his functions as Chief Executive may have occasion to remove a great many people, make a great many changes for the benefit of the nation. It is necessary that we should have men who are pure and virtuous and upright, the most far-seeing men, and men of the greatest amount of integrity, to manage the affairs of the nation, and it becomes the duty of the Executive of the nation to see that the functions of the government are properly administered, and to honorable, high-minded man, even in the face of aggression, threats or danger, would stand firm from the proper administration of the laws, irrespective of the feelings that may originate among men who may consider themselves personally aggrieved. It is a pity, however, when such feelings break loose. We have had serious affairs heretofore and we will have again I am afraid, I am not only afraid, but know. Yes I am sorry when I see anything that tends to these things, and I am sorry to reflect upon events that will overtake the nation by and by.

But it is for us to act our part in the great drama of the last days in all truthfulness, with all integrity, with all fidelity, being faithful to the duties and responsibilities that devolve upon us in all positions of life, whether they relate to our duties as citizens, or as government, or any branch of the government, whether they relate to our patriotism—which never ought to be questioned—and we ought always to feel in our hearts a strict and strong feeling to sustain and maintain all correct principles and the rights and privileges of all men, and to be on our guard on the other hand, in a religious capacity, or in a municipal capacity, we should perform the various duties devolving upon us, and that capacity—many of you are members of the City Council and occupy other positions. It is for us to be true to our integrity, true to the government with which we are associated, true to the Territory and its interests, true to the nation and its interests, and true to the proper administration of correct principles, whatever position we may occupy, and as this infamous act has not been checked by the fiat of an inscrutable Providence, of course we ought not only in appearance, but in reality in our hearts have feelings of sympathy towards those who have suffered, with the honorable President of the United States in his dire calamity which has overtaken him; and feel to exonerate the wretch who has perpetrated so foul a deed; be true to our country, to our country and to our God, and seek to maintain correct principles under all circumstances; that we may be guided by the Lord, and seek for his assistance to enable us to perform the various duties of life in a manner that would be acceptable to Him, and that will be pleasing and approved of by all honorable, high-minded, intelligent and patriotic men.

We are the friends of God, and at the same time we are the friends of this nation; and we ought to exhibit this in every legitimate act, not in fulsome praise or in empty and unmeaning professions, but in sincerity, fidelity and truthfulness, and be true to our sentiments, be true to the Constitution of this nation, and seek to sustain that which is just and equitable in the sight of all honorable men throughout the world.

These are some of my feelings, and I thought I would express them on this occasion. And I feel as those things that are spreading throughout the nations, and that is aimed particularly at men in authority in their midst. The late Czar of Russia, from all the information I can get concerning him, was a man that sought to do more good than any of his predecessors for many generations. And while I could not approve of that form of government, he liberated somewhere between twenty and thirty million of serfs, and in doing so, so far as I can learn, he did not interfere very much with the rights of their owners. I have conversed with men from Russia on this subject, and that seems to be the general opinion. Nevertheless, there is a principle of Nihilism, and another of Communism, which appears to aim at the subversion of all rule and government anywhere and everywhere, and to place power in the hands of ignorant, irresponsible and brutal men.

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to the White House, where efforts were made to probe for the bullet in his body, but these, as we have stated, were unsuccessful.

The assassin on being arrested, acknowledged his crime, saying that this would make him a Chicago lawyer. He is said to be a Chicago lawyer of doubtful reputation, named Guitteau, who has been an unsuccessful seeker for office, and his disappointment, it is thought, unsettled his intellect. It is not believed that he is the agent of any conspiracy, or that the murderous assault is the result of any political movement.

According to the latest dispatches the chances of the President's recovery are exceedingly doubtful. The nature of the wound, the sultry weather, and the peculiar condition of the atmospheric elements are all against his prospects, and probably before we publish another issue of this paper, James A. Garfield will have gone to meet his God. Detailed particulars will be found in our telegraphic columns.

President Garfield has been singularly unfortunate. Ever since the day of his inauguration, which opened with such auspicious promises, he has met with obstacles and difficulties of no common nature, and now, when his Administration has become established, and the way of his opponents seems to have been blocked, he is smitten down by the hand of a half-crazy fanatic, and his life is trembling in the balance.

We must recognize in all this the hand of Providence, in whose hands are the results of the acts of all men. But at the same time we feel inexpressible horror at the deed which has struck down the head of the Government. The spirit of anarchy and murder is abroad in the earth. It is that which moved the Nihilists to strike at the life of the Russian Czar. It is agitating the people throughout continental Europe, and though the excuses made for the deeds it prompts in the Old World cannot be offered in the New, it is here, as there, and only waits for opportunities for active exercise. We deplore the terrible occurrence which has prostrated the President of the United States, and may cause a radical change in the administration of public affairs, and fully coincide with the movement to abandon all arrangements for public celebrations on the Fourth, feeling that while we hail with thankfulness the natal day of this great nation, and praise God for the principles which form the foundation of American liberty, we cannot enter into the amusements and rejoicings contemplated, while the President of the United States lingers in agony at the portals of another world.

A MADMAN'S FEARFUL CRIME!

PRESIDENT GARFIELD SHOT THIS MORNING:

Receiving Two Bullets, One of which will Probably Cause His Death!

[The following bulletins and dispatches have been coming in all day. We publish them as they came, notwithstanding they are in some cases slightly contradictory. Ed. D. E. N.]

WASHINGTON, 2.—Pres. Garfield was shot twice, at the Baltimore and Potomac Depot, Washington, this morning. No particulars.

9:30 a. m.—Pres. Garfield was shot this morning at the Baltimore and Potomac Depot. Col. Corbin has just passed in the Presidential train, and is with a physician on the way to the Baltimore and Potomac Depot.

10 a. m.—President Garfield is now lying in a private room in the officers' quarters of the Baltimore and Potomac Depot. Dr. Bliss, Surgeon General Barnes and Dr. Purvis (colored) are in attendance.

10 a. m.—It is reported that President Garfield is dead, but the excitement is so intense that it is impossible to find out anything definite at present. The man who shot him has been arrested. All particulars will be sent shortly.

The shooting was done by a slender man, about five feet seven inches in height. He refused to give his name, but it is said, by persons who profess to know him, that his name is Dooty. The prisoner was arrested immediately after the firing by officers in the depot. He was taken to police headquarters and subsequently remanded to the district jail. The shooting occurred in the ladies' room of the depot, immediately after the President had entered walking arm in arm with Secretary Blaine on their way to the limited express train, which was about ready to leave.

Two in number, rushed in the direction from which they came, with a view of reaching the President. Before reaching the man, however, the Secretary returned to the President, and found him prostrated. Both shots took effect, the first in the right arm, the second just above the right hip and near the kidneys. The physicians have probed for the balls unsuccessfully.

10:20 a. m.—The President is now being conveyed to the Executive Mansion under a strong escort of metropolitan police. Two companies of regulars from the Washington barracks have been ordered out to preserve quiet. Great excitement prevails.

10:30 a. m.—The President has been made as comfortable as possible in his chamber at the White House, and all persons are excluded from the grounds surrounding the mansion. Messenger boys are patrolling the grounds. The physicians are now holding a consultation.

The President has been removed to the White House. He is strong and he is conscious. One wound is in his shoulder, the other in his back and the ball has lodged in the abdomen. Not yet extracted. It is not necessarily fatal. The assassin was Charles Guitteau.

The shooting occurred in the presence of some 50 or 60 ladies. There is a rumor that the shooting was done by ex-Consul to Mexico, Guitteau, who was removed from the office. The pistol with which the firing was done is a California weapon and is extremely fine. It is better known as a "bull-dog."

It is utterly impossible to gain access to the White House, police and soldiers being around it and will not let any one come near it. This is a communication by telephone which is the only way to the White House.

11:30 a. m.—The condition of the President is very much improved. His pulse went down to 53 and his face was of an ashen hue, but his pulse now recovered to 68 and color is returning to his face.

The following are special details: At 9:30 o'clock this morning when President Garfield was at the Baltimore and Potomac Depot, with his party, waiting to take the train, he was shot twice by a man within two feet of him. The President's friends rushed to his aid. He fell. His friends called for Rockwell, the Station agent, Carney, arrested the assassin who said: "I did it. I am a naturalist and Arthur is now President. Take the order I have here to Gen. Sherman and he will tell you all about it." The President's wounds are now said not to be mortal. Great excitement. The President was shot twice. One ball entered from the rear to one side and is believed to have passed through the kidneys. The other ball hit some bone, but possible recovery, but it is plain that they feel but little if any hope. One shot went through the arm. The President talked to a reporter just now. He said he felt very strong, considering his wounds but complained of a tingling sensation in his feet as annoying him more than anything else. The man who shot him wrote his name on a card as Charles Guitteau, attorney-at-law, Chicago.

His general symptoms, it is said, denote a very considerable improvement. It is not thought wise to make any further attempts at present to withdraw the bullets, and it is difficult to determine until a thorough examination is made how seriously the internal injuries may be. The surface indications, however, give good grounds for the prophecy that the President will rally. Chas. Guitteau, the would-be assassin, is a foreigner by birth. He has been a very successful applicant for a consular position. He has haunted the Executive Mansion several weeks, and his disappointment in not getting what he wanted has caused temporary aberration of mind.

Dr. Lincoln, who has just left the President, denies the report that he said President Garfield will not live two hours. Dr. Lincoln says the wound is very serious, but not necessarily fatal.

1:25 p. m.—President Garfield's strength is increasing every minute, and he is quite cheerful. The physicians announce that as soon as his pulse reaches 70, another attempt will be made to probe for the bullets. Washington is wild with excitement, the whole populace is gathered about the Baltimore and Potomac depot. The man had deliberately planned the assassination with the idea, so far as can now be ascertained, of making Arthur President.

The following official bulletin is just issued: Executive Mansion, 12:35 p. m.—The reaction from the shock of the injury has been very gradual. He is suffering some pain, but it is thought he will not be disturbed by making any exploration for the ball until after the consultation at 2 p. m. (Signed) BLISS, M.D.

The President's symptoms at this time are very unfavorable. It is thought there is an internal hemorrhage.

2:30 p. m.—The President's symptoms continue to grow more unfavorable. Doctor Beckwith, an old physician of the President's, says that President Garfield has but few chances of recovery and that he may not live twelve hours.

1:35 p. m.—An official bulletin has been furnished by Dr. Bliss. At 1 o'clock p. m. the condition of the President has been growing more unfavorable since that time. Internal hemorrhage is taking place and grave fears are felt as to the result.

Washington, 1 p. m.—An effort has just been made to probe for the ball, but it was ineffectual. The President is somewhat restless, but is suffering less pain; pulse 112; some nausea and vomiting has recently occurred. Considerable hemorrhage has taken place from the wound.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS, M.D.

Washington, 3 p. m.—Hon. Sam'l Shellabarger, who has just left the bedside of the President, says that there seems to be absolutely no hope of his rallying. His symptoms are growing more and more alarming, and his death is thought to be very near.

Surgeon-General Barnes says there is absolutely no hope of the recovery of the President. He is probably the best man in the country to know a case like this.

The Very Latest.

The following official bulletin has been issued. 4 p. m.—The President's condition is somewhat less favorable, evidences of internal hemorrhage being distinctly recognized. Pulse 130, temperature 88. That is a little below the normal. He suffers more pain, but his mind is perfectly clear.

D. W. BLISS. 5:30 p. m.—The President is easier, but his condition is very critical. Mr. Garfield is expected at 5:45.

City postmaster Anger, who was present at the shooting, is quoted as saying: "I have been in many a battle and have seen men mortally wounded, and never one with a face that more clearly showed certain death than the President's."

A Chicago special says: The President is making his ante-mortem statement. His pulse is rising so rapidly it is necessary to use morphine to keep it down.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

MEMPHIS, Tennessee, 2.—Great excitement in the city. Large crowds gather in the streets around the telegraph office. Now the telegraph details of the crime. All classes are outspoken in condemnation of the dastardly act.

New York, 2.—Vice-President Arthur and Conkling arrived from Albany, by boat this morning. The boat was late, not arriving until about 10 o'clock. As the President was shot, a telegram was handed to Arthur. Upon reading it he dropped back in his chair, greatly shocked. It is presumed the telegram announced the shooting of President Garfield.

The news of the shooting of President Garfield, reached the police headquarters immediately with the report that the President was dead. Amid the utmost excitement the story fled from mouth to mouth, and was listened to at first with incredulity, and then as a fact arrived, indignation took its place. Mr. Nichols, the only commissioner in the city, left his office for down town in search of fuller information of the reported assassination. A total suspension of business in the department office followed. Clerks and employees gathered in knots in the halls to discuss the situation and keep a look-out for fresh news. When at length the message came announcing that President Garfield was not mortally wounded, a shout of "God be thanked" went up.

Boston.—The news of the attempted assassination of the President caused the most intense excitement in this city, and crowds surrounded the newspaper offices, all of which have been closed. The city was temporarily suspended on every hand. The later favorable news, that the President was not dead in a momentary collapse, but that he was in a dangerous condition, drew a crowd of one of mingled grief and rage in reference to the shooting.

of President Garfield. Cooler heads counsel moderation. The outcry against the leniency of the community against persons as breeding spirits of murder is everywhere emphatic and outspoken. The hope that the President will survive coupled with the fear that he will not, adds suspense to the excitement and intensifies it.

Philadelphia.—The Pennsylvania railway ordered a locomotive and car at Jersey to carry Mrs. Garfield to Washington, she had arranged to meet her husband at Jersey City to-day. Left Long Branch this morning on the Central Road for Jersey City. The message informing her of the attempted assassination is awaiting her arrival at the latter place. Much excitement here.

New York.—The news down town was received with consternation and caused much excitement on Wall Street. Brokers and Bankers almost forgot everything in their eagerness to get further particulars. They besieged Kernan's New Agency, Broad Street, where dispatches from Washington were constantly arriving and being distributed. Groups were seen in the streets, discussing the subject anxiously and newswomen did a heavy business in extras. On the opening of the stock exchange the news depressed the market, but further dispatches announcing the wounded President was in a fair way to recover and was not so dangerous as first reported, caused a reaction.

Long Branch.—So far the only particulars received of the shooting of the President is learned from the following:

General Swan. We have the President safely and comfortably settled in his room at the Executive Mansion, and his pulse is strong and nearly normal. So far as I can determine from what the surgeons and from his own condition, I feel very heart sick. Come on as soon as you can get a special. Advise me of the movements of your train and when you can be expected. As the President was on a similar occasion 16 years ago, God reigns, and the government at Washington still lives.

(Signed) A. F. ROCKWELL.

Chicago. Charles Guitteau, the man who attempted to assassinate the President has been more or less known in Chicago for the past ten years. He was a respectable lawyer and has generally been considered half-insane. He went to New York seven or eight years ago, and upon his return in '76, professed to have been converted, and delivered several lectures under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. He next appeared at the head of a scheme to buy the Chicago Inter-Ocean and run it, but as he had neither capital or backing the matter was soon dropped by him.

Although the news of the President's attempted assassination was received only a few moments in advance of the reassuring dispatches as to his condition. There was a sensation created and excitement manifested, only second to that when President Lincoln was assassinated in April, 1865. The news spread from corner to corner as if by magic, and in a twinkling the bulletin boards, telegraph and newspaper offices were besieged by eager and excited crowds who quickly communicated their information to distant friends by means of telephones and telegraph. Business was entirely suspended for a while, and each man's business was to learn and spread the news. Never has the genuine affections of the people for the President been more effectively demonstrated. There was an intense feeling of sympathy where there was a good deal of trading to use the news to effect stocks and grain. Execrations and curses were heaped on the head of Guitteau by some, but the general opinion seemed to be that he was a crazy fool, crazier than when he lived here. There was no other possible explanation of his acts.

Every street corner an involuntary expression of sorrow, as the unfavorable news and details came in, and there were hearty cheers and congratulations as it was announced that the President's condition was favorable. "I wish I had him in my foundry so that I could throw him into my boiling pot of molten iron." There are many recollections of Charles J. Folger, which is his correct name, who lived here several years and acquired an unenviable reputation. He was at one time on the point of marriage with an estimable young lady on the south side, but his character became known just in time to prevent such a calamity to the lady and her family.

The Particulars of the Shooting.

The President had alighted from his carriage and was passing through the ladies' room to the cars. When about five feet inside of the room, the assassin, who was within three feet from him, fired one shot. The President was dazed and made no attempt at self-protection. Blaine had turned towards one door as the President fell. White, who attends the ladies' waiting room, rushed to him and raised up his head. Blaine also rushed to the assistance of the President. The assassin passed out towards Capt. Parker, the ticket agent, who jumped through the window and caught him, he made that more clear shot, and certain death than the President's."

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The White House. President's death was a sad necessity, but it will unite the republican party and save the republic. Life is a funny dream and it matters little what happens to a man. A human life is of small value. During the thousand brave boys went down without a tear. I presume the President was a Christian and that he will be happier in Paradise than here. It will be no worse for Mrs. Garfield, dear soul, to part with her husband this way than by a sudden death. He is able to go at any time any man had no will toward the President. His death was a political necessity. I am a lawyer, a theologian and politician. I am in the front of the stalwarts. I was with Grant and the rest of our men in New York during the campaign. I have seen some of the press which I shall leave with you. I draw the Inter-Ocean correspondent and his confidants at 1430 New York Avenue, where all reporters see them. I am going to the jail.

(Signed) CHAS. GUITTEAU.

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