

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 a great extent at the present time in Europe; but there seems to be a feeling of recklessness 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 their general opinion. Nevertheless, there is a principle of nihilism, and another of Communism, which appears to aim at the subversion of all proper rule and government anywhere and everywhere, and to place power in the hands of ignorant, irresponsible and brutal men. I felt sorry when 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 premonitions of the terrible calamities that would overtake the people. I shed tears over 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 all the circumstances 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 fell purpose was not accomplished, by the hands of an assassin of some shape,—of which we are not presently informed—it would be impossible for me, with the feeling that I have, to mix up with anything like hilarity 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, particularly when 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 foreshadowed to us as well as to others, and while we cannot help or interfere with the fiat of Jehovah, yet we would be very far either from assisting in the accomplishment of these iniquitous deeds, or entertaining any other than feelings of sympathy towards the sufferers.

We have our ideas of principle 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 things 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 when they become the 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, we 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 neces-

sary 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 no honorable, high-minded man, even in the face of aggression, threats or danger, would shrink 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. Yet 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 associated with the 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 bosoms a strict and strong feeling to sustain and maintain all correct principles and the rights and privileges of all men, even of our enemies. And on the other hand, in a religious capacity, or in a municipal capacity, we should perform the various duties devolving upon us in 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 execrate the wretch who has perpetrated so foul a deed; be true to our fellows, 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 truth. I would say be true in 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 I have already in part expressed, to approve of the action taken by this committee in omitting the forthcoming Fourth of July celebration, and also I propose to send word to all our prominent men throughout the Territory to cease from any exhibition of jubilation on the Fourth of July; and to act in sympathy with our injured President as becomes good and faithful citizens, and to not only act in that way but to feel so in our hearts, that we may truly sympathize with the Chief Executive and with his family and with the nation of which we form an integral part.

The committee adjourned until 8 o'clock this evening in the City Hall after making arrangements to suspend at once all the work of preparation then proceeding in Liberty Park. The following telegram was dispatched to the different parts of the Territory by order of the First Presidency of the Church:

#### TO THE PRESIDENTS OF STAKES:

The lamentable news having reached this city this morning, that an attempt has been made upon the life of President Garfield by an assassin, and that he is now lying

dangerously wounded; execrating as we do the horrible crime of assassination, we suggest to the Latter-day Saints that out of respect to the nation's chief magistrate, and in accordance with our heartfelt sympathy in his behalf, all preparations by them for celebrating the national birthday, July 4th, throughout the Territory of Utah, be suspended and the demonstrations usually had on that day be dispensed with.

JOHN TAYLOR,  
GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
First Presidency.

As fast as any news arrived of the condition of the wounded President it was bulletined in front of the News and Herald offices, and eager crowds gathered around the boards anxious to learn the facts in the case.

From the conflicting dispatches that have come to hand it seems that President Garfield and Secretary Blaine were at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot in Washington, this morning, to take the train to Long Branch, expecting to meet Mrs. Garfield at Jersey City. As they entered the ladies' waiting room, a man who had evidently been waiting there for the purpose, arose and fired twice rapidly at the President, one shot taking effect in the right arm, and the other entering a point above the right hip, grazing the kidney and lodging in the abdomen, as supposed by the physicians, who up to the time of the latest news had been unable to find the bullet. The assassin was seized at once, being arrested by the special officer at the depot, while the wounded man was conveyed to a room in the building where he could receive assistance in private. The President after recovering from the shock of the attack, was able to give instructions for telegraphing to Mrs. Garfield, and was then taken 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 Arthur President. He is said to be a Chicago lawyer of doubtful reputation, named Guiteau, 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.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY JUNE 30.

**Changes.**—The *Millennial Star* of June 13th, announces: "Edward King, Traveling Elder in the London Conference, is released to return home with the June 25th company. David McKay is released from being Traveling Elder in the Glasgow Conference, and is appointed Traveling Elder in the Dundee Conference."

**Another Death.**—Sister Christina Christiansen McCarty, only daughter of C. Christiansen, late bishop of Levan, died from erysipelas at Ephraim, on the 21st inst. She left her husband and three children, two boys aged 7 and 3 years respectively, and a little girl of 17 months. Her father and husband are in Arizona. The deceased was generally beloved and respected. Her oldest brother, John E. Christiansen, watched over her faithfully day and night. The mother and grandmother were also there.

**Powder Accident.**—Yesterday afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, Angus J. Cannon, a son of Hon. George Q. Cannon, aged 13 years, met with a painful and serious accident at the family farm, south-west of this city. In company with a number of playmates he was amusing himself with some fire-crackers, and having a broken one from which he thought the powder had been extracted, lit it for a torch. As it did not ignite readily he endeavored to expedite the process by blowing upon it. While so engaged, the powder took fire and flew up into his left eye. He was at once taken into the house, where he received every care possible until the arrival of Dr. Roman B. Pratt, who was sent for immediately. She cleansed out much of the powder, but some still remains inside upon the eyeball. The orb was much swollen last night and has been to-day, but the patient was feeling quite comfortable about noon. The Doctor is not yet certain whether the sight can be saved, but expresses a belief to that effect.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, JULY 1.

**The Silk Industry.**—We paid a visit this morning to the cocoonery of Judge A. C. Pyper, the largest of three, situated on the 10th Ward bench, east of this city. This neighborhood produces most of the silk raised in Salt Lake County. The past year has been one of unusual prosperity throughout the Territory, and in no place more so than in this county. Judge Pyper has nearly four acres of land planted with 2,000 mulberry trees, and at present about 30,000 worms are in the cocoonery. The building at present in temporary use accommodates 250 square feet of hurdles, upon which the worms have eaten and spun. None of them have been lost. They are of the species known as the Black American, imported from Connecticut by the Atwood Brothers, several years ago, from whom Mr. Pyper procured them. The three species used to advantage in this climate are the Tuscan, the French Annual and that called the Black American. He thinks the last named, superior to the others. There is less mortality among them, they are less inclined to spin double, the silk is very fine and the cocoons average a less number to the pound than other species. In his 30,000 cocoons not more than half a dozen are double. They average 1,300 to the pound, perfectly dried, while the French average 1,500, so far as our informant's experience extends. The cocoons of the Black American are firm and hard and beautifully variegated. This species has been used for several years in Utah with much success. Judge Pyper has used them for two years himself, and is enthusiastic in their commendation. A fact which he specially desires mentioned, is that for the 12 days previous to the time of spinning they were fed upon the leaf of the mulberry tree known as the *Morus Multicaulis*, a leaf that has been condemned, (he claims, wrongly) in California, the eastern states and in Utah. For two years he has experimented successfully with this leaf, and it has given the utmost satisfaction. In damp climates it is doubtless deleterious to the worm, but to this dry climate it is admirably adapted. He procured these leaves of Mr. Paul A. Schettler. His own farm is stocked with the *morus alba* tree. Mr. Pyper's views respecting the leaf

of the *morus multicaulis* as adapted to Utah, are sustained by the opinions of Mr. Wyckoff, of New York, the secretary of the American Silk Association, and Mr. John Ryle, a veteran silk manufacturer, of Patterson, New Jersey, both of whom he visited on his trip to the east. These gentlemen, with S. F. Simes, a New York silk importer of many years' experience, and many others, all received Mr. Pyper with great kindness and consideration, and gave him many valuable points in relation to silk culture.

The main object of his visit to the east was to acquire accurate information respecting the requirements of our Territory regarding silk machinery, and of our comparative status as a silk-raising community. The main difficulty in the way of Utah's success, is one which is experienced in all parts of the United States. It is the reeling of the silk, the forming of the thread for sewing silk and other purposes. This has been a vexed question for 40 years in the various silk-producing regions of the country. Until it is settled, it will be impossible for our home-made silk, though often superior in the raw material to foreign products, to compete with French and Italian importations. Utah silk is very highly spoken of in the east, and the superior advantages of this climate as an egg-producing region, are especially eulogized, but it is the silk-reeling process that stands in the way of exportation or manufacture. Mr. Wyckoff said that Utah was the best silk district in the United States, and in the last ten years had produced more raw silk than all the rest of the country put together, but that the inferiority of reeling was the main drawback. Mr. S. F. Simes, of New York, who had made silk reeling a particular study, corroborated this statement. Mr. Ryle, of Patterson, New Jersey, for 40 years a manufacturer, said with Mr. Wyckoff, that Utah's main chance was egg-production, (a view also entertained by the late President Brigham Young) and they suggested, in view of the difficulty of procuring suitable reelers, the exportation of the cocoons. This was also recommended by Mr. Mayenberg, a prominent silk manufacturer of Patterson. Judge Pyper, however, denied this necessity, and argued that we must raise our manufactures to a standard of excellence to enable us to compete with foreign importations. Mrs. Cardon, of Logan, is the only person known in Utah who can form a perfect thread for sewing purposes, or teach the process to others. She is a Swiss lady and acquired in Europe a knowledge of the art. Her reeling is fully equal to the Italian. She is willing to take pupils, but it will require capital to have them instructed. Some of our men and women of means should give this subject their consideration. The silk enterprise will be a source of future wealth to Utah, and but one difficulty, that of reeling, is now encountered in the progress of this important industry.

## WHOLESALE PRODUCE LIST.

List of Buying Prices of Produce in the Salt Lake Market, corrected Semi-Weekly for the DESERET EVENING NEWS, by Z. C. M. I. and others:—

Wheat.....	90cts @ \$1 75 bushel.
Oats.....	\$1.00 @ \$2.00 100 lbs.
Barley.....	1.30 " 1.40 " "
Shelled Corn.....	1.30 " 1.40 " "
Flour, XXXX.....	2.75 " "
" XXX.....	2.50 " "
" XX.....	2.20 " "
Brans.....	1.00 " "
Shorts.....	1.10 " "
Butter.....	22 1-2 " pound.
Eggs.....	15 " dozen.
Beef on foot.....	2 1/2 " pound.
Mutton.....	2 1/2 " "
Wool.....	18 to 18cts " "
Hides, Dry Flint.....	10 to 14cts. " "
" Salted.....	8 to 12cts. " "
" Green.....	4 to 6cts. " "

#### Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around us, seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cts., we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them? Sold by Moore, Allen & Co. 2

#### BURNETT'S COCAINE

Will Save the Hair and keep it in a strong and healthy condition, because it will stimulate the roots of the hair, and restore the natural action upon which its growth depends. Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are absolutely pure.