

in the direction of the navy yard. It is not believed that Guiteau was hit at all.

Later.—The young man who witnessed the shot fired into the prison van as it passed through the Capitol grounds en route from the city hall to the jail, says that the person who did the shooting was a middle-aged man, well dressed, and mounted on a remarkably fine white horse. Immediately after firing off the shots the horse was started on the dead run, and although the guard stood on the rear steps of the van with pistols in hand trying to cover the man who did the shooting, he made his escape without difficulty. As he passed by, the young man mentioned, he remarked, "I have shot Guiteau."

A telephonic communication is just received from the Washington Asylum situated near the district jail, which states that Guiteau was struck by the shot fired into the van but only slightly wounded. The driver of the prison van gives the following particulars of the attempt to shoot Guiteau:

The facts are substantially these: Upon the adjournment of the court the van started as usual for the jail, having a policeman as a guard, who sat on a seat with the driver. Before reaching the capitol the guard noticed a young man on horseback riding leisurely behind the van near the corner of East Capitol and First Streets. The horseman rode directly up to the rear of the van and hastily peeped through the small grating. Guiteau was alone in the van and seated on the right hand side, the seats running lengthwise of the van. After evidently satisfying himself of the location of the prisoner, the horseman wheeled suddenly to the left of the van and fired directly through it. He then dashed to the front of the van and pointed his pistol at the driver with the evident intention of intimidating him or stopping the van. The driver was somewhat excited, and in response to the inquiry of the reporter said, perhaps he intended to stop the van by shooting one of the horses. Seeing an army policeman by the side of the driver he exclaimed "I've shot the—" and putting spurs to his horse, dashed down East Capitol Street in the direction of the Congressional Cemetery. The policeman fired one shot at the fast disappearing horseman, and the driver of the van whipped his horses into a gallop and kept in sight of him for several blocks. The would-be avenger was, however, mounted on a blooded horse and rapidly escaped out into the country. He was described as a smooth faced man, about 25 years of age.

Boston, 19.—At 11.30 the Central National Bank stopped paying checks. The officers say it is a temporary stoppage for the purpose of consultation among the directors as to the proper course to pursue. At the Clearing House, to-day, the Central Bank was compelled to pay \$100,000.

WASHINGTON, 19.—He had on a dark brown suit. The van then proceeded to the jail and Guiteau was taken out in a state of great excitement. He exclaimed, "I have been shot! Notify Major Brock at once. Tell him to arrest the scoundrel and have him dealt with as he deserves." On examination it was found that the ball had just grazed Guiteau's left wrist, inflicting a mere scratch. The ball struck the opposite side of the van and fell upon the floor, where it was found on reaching the jail. The announcement of the attempt upon the life of Guiteau created intense excitement on the streets, and all sorts of rumors were at once in circulation. The would-be killer was seen about the court-house this afternoon, and attempted to gain admission during the day, but failed. He was also seen to mount his horse soon after the van left and ride leisurely after it. It was rumored he hailed from Illinois, but there seems to be no foundation for the report. It was whispered in the crowd outside the court-house, just previous to adjournment, that to-day would be the last day of the trial. A rumor was also heard in the crowd that if one wanted to see Guiteau, they had better do so to-day. This would lead to the belief that more than one person was aware the attempt would be made.

Judge Hayden, of Missouri, a magistrate of long experience, said to-day that he had watched both the prisoner and the jury very closely. As to the former, he said he appeared to him not insane, in the professional sense of that word, but certainly of unsound mind, and he

judges not from the outbursts in court which may easily be the effect of simulation, but by his whole conduct and his appearance, especially when he is in court. The jury, he thinks, and in this he agrees with all who have seen it, that it is composed of good men. It is a remarkably good looking jury, and a conscientious one, if one may judge from appearance, and will do all in its power to reach a sound decision; but after all, the Judge said, the matter is almost entirely in Judge Cox's hands, and much perhaps depends upon the character of his charge.

Witness gave a narrative covering from the time he was called to the President's side, 15 or 20 minutes after he was shot, until his death. The immediate cause of his death was hemorrhage. Witness then explained minutely the character of the wound, using the upper portion of the wired skeleton for illustration, and detailed at great length the progress and symptoms of the case. Pending the arrival of the fractured vertebra, which the district attorney announced had been sent for, witness was subject to a lengthy cross-examination, the supposed object being to lay the foundation for malpractice, which Guiteau insists must be made the foundation-stone of his defense. Quite a sensation was produced when the district attorney suddenly drew from a paste-board box upon his desk, and taking out a section of the human backbone, and holding it up, inquired, "Do you recognize this, doctor?" The audience hung breathless upon the answer as witness in measured tones, replied, "I do; it is a portion of the vertebrae of the late President James A. Garfield."

O'Meara, keeper of the store on the corner of Fifteenth and F streets, in the Guiteau case to-day testified that Guiteau came in the store about the 6th of June, and looking at the showcase, pointed to a large calibre revolver and asked to look at it. He examined it carefully, inquired as to its accuracy, made some commonplace remarks, then left, saying he would call again in a few days. A few days afterward the prisoner called, examined the pistol again, inquired as to where he could test its accuracy, and was told the river side would be a good place. He inquired as to the price of the pistol. Witness told him it was a very strong shooting pistol. Prisoner paid ten dollars for the pistol, a box of cartridges and a lady's pen-knife.

A special officer of the Department of Justice to-day arrested Frederick H. Lilley, late Deputy Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department, on a warrant charging that Lilley named \$5,000 as compensation for services rendered by him in procuring for George W. Brott, a mail contract from Donaldsonville to Red River Landing, Louisiana, and in pursuance of this agreement he received drafts from Brott to be paid from amounts due him (Brott). The charge was made at the instance of Brott.

Boston, 19.—The directors of the Pacific National Bank have been in consultation with bank examiner Needham through the evening, and have come to no positive conclusion. Another meeting will be held in the morning. The bank will not go on to-morrow, said Needham, but it is reasonable to suppose that it is within the range of possibility and probability that the means may be furnished to enable the bank to start again. It depends upon Weak's ability to recover his losses.

Boston, 19.—A meeting is being held by the Pacific Bank people for the purpose of reorganizing the concern. Weak said this morning in effect that he will be able to meet his liabilities.

AUSTIN, 19.—A freight train on the track at Palestine was attacked by seven masked men. The train men were driven off and a dozen cars robbed. Four of the robbers were arrested.

Three masked men robbed a store and postoffice at Smithville and are still at large.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., 19.—Fifteen passengers were injured by the falling of a train through a trestle bridge across a creek on the Pekin division of the Wabash, four miles from here, to-day. The bridge was 80 feet long and 20 feet high. Recent rains weakened the supports, and the bridge gave way beneath the weight of the train. The passenger car was suspended at an angle of 45 degrees supported by timbers. None of the passengers were killed.

St. Louis, 19.—The heavy rain last night washed the road beds and only one passenger train arrived

this morning. Railroad communication with Chicago is practically cut off.

No trains left the Union Depot this morning, except on the Ohio & Mississippi and the Cairo short line.

Several hundred passengers due here last night, were transported by river from Alton, by the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

WASHINGTON, 21.—William Jones was brought before the police court this morning for an assault with intent to kill Charles J. Guiteau. He was detained but a few moments, and in default of \$5,000 was committed to jail, and the case indefinitely postponed.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The crowd about the Court House this morning was three times greater than on Saturday, and it was with the greatest difficulty that those entitled to admission could force their way through the corridors to the criminal court room. The opening of the court was delayed some minutes in consequence. Guiteau arrived in the van at 9 o'clock, having an escort of three mounted policemen in addition to two officers on the van. He was at once taken to his room, where he breakfasted and read the morning papers. He seemed to have recovered entirely from his scare. He attributed his escape on Saturday to the interposition of Deity, and desired his hearers to understand that he was not afraid to die if Deity desired it, but he did not want to be shot down like a dog before he had time to fully vindicate his conduct in a court of justice. Upon being brought into Court, Guiteau at once devoted himself to his papers, and contrary to the general expectation, made no demonstrations whatever, or allusions to the late attempt upon his life. Immediately upon opening court Robinson arose and addressed the court for the purpose of calling attention to an article in the *Sunday Post*, in which Scoville was made to say that he should request the withdrawal of Robinson from the case, as he (Scoville) had become satisfied that Robinson could be of no assistance but rather an embarrassment in the conduct of the defense. Robinson criticized in severe terms the discourtesy he had received by Guiteau, who broke in with:

"Your honor, I want Robinson to stay in."

Continuing, Robinson requested the court to grant his discharge from the case, and positively stated that he could not, with proper self-respect, remain in association with Scoville.

Guiteau, who had been closely following Robinson all through the latter portion of his speech, broke in again, and with considerable warmth said, "That's an able speech and I agree with most of it. If he had only made it last Monday, there never would have been any disturbance between us." Scoville here tried to quiet Guiteau, when he retorted upon him: "Keep quiet yourself, I'm talking now. I sympathize with him in this matter."

Scoville made a brief statement deploring any disagreement. After which Judge Cox relieved Robinson from further connection with the defense. Scoville began to address the Court with: "We do not expect to be compelled to conduct the case entirely without assistance."

Here Guiteau exclaimed: "I understood that Judge Magruder was anxious to assist in this trial, also Mr. Townsend. I should like to have them appear here as well as Sweet or Trude, of Chicago." Then adding, after a pause, "On the question of malpractice, my idea is simply this that by the physician's own statement, on the 25th of July the President was not fatally shot. We don't want to press the subject, or desire to have it go on record, so that the court in banc may take notice of it. After a brief pause, Guiteau added, "that's all there is to the malpractice business, short and to the point." "I want it understood that I appear as my own counsel here, I am the agent of the Deity and I expect him to take care of me, I think he has managed it pretty well so far." The District Attorney then called Drs. Woodward and Lamb, who testified to the character of the wound, that it was a mortal one. They also identified the ball, which was exhibited to the jury as the one they had taken from the body of President Garfield. The prosecution then rested their case. Guiteau was allowed permission to be heard in the opening of his defense.

Guiteau retaining his seat, began: "Your honor, I was not aware that

I was expected to speak this morning." Scoville here leaned over and whispered to him, when Guiteau retorted sharply and with impatience, "I won't stand up, I'm not afraid to, however, but I have only a moment to speak and will keep my seat. I do not care to say more than was published last Monday in my address to the public; I presume the jury all saw it. I have no set speech to move. I appear as my own counsel and my idea is to make corrections as we go along, just as we have done in the past three or four days. I don't mean any discourtesy to any one, I only want to get at the facts. If any one says I owe them \$20 and I don't I will deny it on the spot. My idea is to take things when they are hot, not let them get cold and suffer from misrepresentations. Of course I shall go on the stand at the proper time and be examined and cross-examined. My idea, however, is to meet a misstatement when it is hot, instead of waiting to let matter get digested and misunderstood. I think this the true way to interpret my statements as the case proceeds. I have no set speech to make, but am much obliged to your honor and to my counsel for the courtesy of this invitation.

Guiteau's manner seems to have undergone a marked change since the early days of his trial, and during the delivery of his short speech this was particularly noticeable. At the conclusion, he settled back in his chair with an air of exhaustion and rested his head on his hand wearily, while a care-worn expression appeared to rest upon his face. Scoville then addressed the jury at considerable length. Much, he said had been introduced in evidence thus far, which, to his mind, should have no bearing upon the case. All men shared the same opinion relative to the suffering of the President. It was not pleasant to contemplate these things, and when they were presented to a jury, they must exercise an influence. The only question, however, for the jury to consider was whether the prisoner killed the President, and whether at the time he was in such a condition mentally as to render him responsible for the action. The speaker, with no attempt at oratorical effect, presented in a plain matter-of-fact manner the points which he proposed to move, and upon which the defense would rely. Without concluding the opening address, Scoville requested the court to allow him to finish to-morrow. This was granted and the court adjourned.

NEW YORK, 20.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: The effect of the explosion was the same on Guiteau as that which raw soldiers experience when they are for the first time under fire, as he had to have a change of clothing on reaching the jail.

The *Washington* special says: The police officer says, Guiteau was terribly alarmed to-day, when shot at, he jumped about like a monkey. What is the matter, said? He replied, oh, who shot that pistol. I told the officer fired his pistol, (you know Edelin did fire at the man as he rode off.) I could not make Guiteau believe the officer had fired. He thought both shots were fired at him. "Somebody is shooting at me," he screamed, "and came near hitting me." He didn't know he was hit then.

"You tell McElfresh and Williams I want them to put on more force." The evidence of the prisoner's fright were more apparent when he was taken from the van.

NEW YORK, 21.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Several important changes are soon to be made in the Treasury Department. Some high officials are to be relieved and others to be transferred to other bureaus.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: On behalf of Allen G. Campbell, claiming a seat as Delegate from Utah in the next Congress upon the certificate of Governor Murray, whose case is that Mr. George M. Adams, the holding over clerk of the last House of Representatives, has placed the name of George Q. Cannon, the representative of the Mormon Church upon the roll. The formal attention of Clerk Adams, has been called to the recent decision of Chief Justice Hunter in the Third District Court of Utah, that Mr. Cannon is not a citizen of the United States, that the certificate held by him as a certificate of naturalization was obtained by fraud and has been fraudulently used, and is void on its face, in view of this decision and further facts, as set forth at length in

the printed brief accompanying the communication, that on the 8th of January last, after a full hearing of counsel on both sides, the Governor of the Territory rendered a decision in favor of Campbell and issued to him the certificate as delegate elect, and that on appeal taken by Cannon to the United States District Court of Utah, this decision of Governor Murray was sustained. Clerk Adams is asked: First, whether he proposes to continue the name of Geo. Q. Cannon on the roll of the House as Delegate from Utah; Second, if not, whether he will recognize the certificate of the Governor by placing on the roll the name of A. G. Campbell. Adams has made no written reply, but orally has stated that he cared nothing for the question of citizenship, and would have put Cannon's name on the roll even had he known him to be an unnaturalized Englishman. It is learned from the Sergeant-at-Arms' office that Cannon is regularly drawing his pay every month as Delegate from Utah, though he holds no certificate of election. Campbell and his attorney, Judge J. R. McBride of Salt Lake, are now on their way to Washington, and it is stated that they propose to bring to a test in the courts of the district, the power of the holding-over clerk to place on the roll of the next House, a person lacking the first qualification, viz. citizenship.

An Indianapolis exchange mentions that St. Jacobs Oil cured Mr. J. H. Mattern, a letter-carrier of that city, of a severe sprain, contracted in the war.—*Detroit (Mich.) Western Home Journal*.

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