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THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

The Weekly Globe is a mammoth sheet, exactly double the size of the Daily. It is just the paper for the farmer, containing in addition to all the current news, choice miscellany, agricultural matter, market reports, etc.

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1881.

ALL talk of a political conspiracy attaching to the assassination of President Garfield is sheer nonsense. And the attempt to connect the so-called stalwart faction of the Republican party with the crime is mendacious.

"Le roi est mort; vive le roi!" has come to be the recognized formula on such occasions as this. The GLOBE can express grief at the death of the ruler of the republic, but it cannot express gratification at the accession of his successor.

THE question has been propounded to the GLOBE—though a little prematurely—as to who would be President in case of the death of Mr. Arthur. The constitution is explicit on the point, and there should be no controversy regarding it.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION. The entire country was stirred with emotions of sorrow and indignation when the news of the attempted assassination of President Garfield was flashed over the wires yesterday morning.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS. Ex-Gov. Fairchild Coming Back to Wisconsin—Hans Matteson for Calcutta—Dr. Leonard for Leith—Oscar Malmros recalled—Walker Blaine Third Assistant Secretary of State—Other and Important Appointments Made Friday and Friday Evening.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The coinage at the United States mint for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1881, was \$106,788,940, of which \$27,637,955 was in silver dollars. The President yesterday made the following appointments:

Hugh Hamlin, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Spain, in place of Lucius Fairchild, who asked to be relieved. Payson, of Massachusetts, charge d'affaires at Copenhagen in place of Creamer, transferred to Switzerland. George Carter, of Alabama, minister resident in Venezuela, vice John Baker, recalled. Rev. Hiram Highland Garnett, of New York, minister resident and consul general, Liberia, in place of John H. Smith, recalled.

The following appointments were made by the President late last night: John F. Winter, of Illinois, consul at Dundee, vice M. McDougal, recalled. Edwin Stevens, of Pennsylvania, consul at Wengo, vice Edward C. Lord, recalled. Winfield S. Bird, of Alabama, consul at Lagunayra. Wm. P. Pierce, of Georgia, consul at Cienfuegos, vice D. W. Stearns, recalled. James W. Willis, consul at Cape Town, vice W. W. Edgemoor, recalled. Henry E. Coney, Texas, consul at San Domingo, vice Paul Jones, recalled. Samuel C. Fessinger, consul at St. Johns, N. B., vice Warner, recalled. John T. Robeson, Tennessee, consul at Tripoli, Africa, vice Cuthbert B. Jones, recalled. Henry S. Lason, Missouri, consul at Port Stanley, Falkland Island. Silas P. Hubbard, New York, consul at St. Johns, Quebec, vice Robert J. Saxe, recalled. Robert Laird Collier, Iowa, consul at Leipsic, vice Montgomery, promoted. Hans Matteson, Minnesota, consul general at Calcutta, vice A. C. Litchfield, recalled. Mark S. Brewer, consul at Berlin, vice H. Kressman, recalled. J. A. Leonard, Minnesota, consul at Leith, vice Robeson, promoted. Fred. Vogel, Ohio, consul general at Frankfurt, vice A. E. Lee, recalled. Jas. Edgington, Montgomery, N. Y., consul at Brussels, vice John Wilson, recalled. Edmund Johnson, N. J., consul at Picon, vice Oscar Malmros, recalled.

The President has appointed Walker Blaine third assistant secretary of state in place of Chas. Payson, appointed charge d'affaires in Denmark. The President sent with Mr. Walker Blaine's appointment many expressions of regard, saying he need not consider it as done on his father's account, but on his own. The President has known him since his early childhood.

that the President lives, and if the sun goes down to-night with the assurance that the great calamity has been averted, Independence Day will be celebrated to-morrow with renewed zeal and a feeling that by the aid of Divine Providence the glorious Declaration of over a century ago has builded a Republic which is beyond the power of assassins or internal or external foes to destroy.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

There appears to be little reason for supposing that the assassination of President Garfield was prompted by a political motive. His assailant was a man, who it appears, was utterly worthless, both mentally and morally, and had been given a refuge in one of the departments simply as a means of getting rid of his importunities. But the political possibilities that are involved in the death of Mr. Garfield are momentous to every citizen of the republic, for they involve consequences of no mean importance.

The death of Gen. Garfield will place Chester A. Arthur, the Vice President, in the executive mansion. Mr. Arthur was collector of the port of New York under Grant, and was removed from that office by Mr. Hayes, "for cause," in spite of the opposition of Senator Conkling. He was nominated to the office of Vice President to appease Mr. Conkling and his three hundred and five fellow stalwarts at the Chicago convention. No claim was made as to his fitness for the place, for it was known that he had no fitness whatever. The convention regarded the man who should fill the place as a noted statesman described him—"His superfluous excellency."

Candidates for Vice President are never nominated with the idea of their succession to the executive chair. They are almost invariably selected to allay the irritability of some defeated aspirant for the first place on the national ticket, and they are as invariably men of mediocre calibre, mentally and morally. The last nomination was no exception to the rule. Mr. Arthur would not have been thought of for a moment in connection with the Presidency, yet he was placed in a position to assume that place. He is to-day the President of the United States, though possessing none of the qualifications for the post. His occupancy of the office is a disgrace to the republic. He has proved himself to be a man of small comprehension of his political duties and obligations, and of decidedly lax moral ideas. He has an ample fortune, made by trickery and office-holding, and may be possessed of the manners of polite society so that he may perform the social honors of the position in a becoming manner. But he has never had the respect of the American people, and he cannot secure it, even though he might endeavor to redeem himself for the sins of his past life. Chester A. Arthur may exercise the functions of President, but he never can be what a President should be, the head of the nation.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 2.—News of the attempted assassination of the President created great excitement in this city. Large crowds are now gathered on the streets and around the telegraph office awaiting full details of the crime. All classes are outspoken in condemnation of the dastardly act.

RALEIGH, July 2.—There is great indignation here at the attempted assassination of the President. A public meeting has been called to denounce it.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 2.—There was intense indignation this forenoon upon the receipt of news of the attempted assassination of President Garfield. A call is out for an indignation meeting to-night and is signed mostly by confederate soldiers.

GENERAL GRANT. LONG BRANCH, July 2.—Gen. Grant, in speaking about the attempted assassination says, "If this is an outgrowth of nihilism in our country I am in favor of crushing it out immediately by prompt execution of the would-be assassins and their followers."

WILMINGTON, N. C. July 2.—News of the shooting of the President was held here with a universal expression of horror and regret. The act is severely denounced and the President's early recovery hoped for by all classes.

TORONTO, July 2.—Excitement over President Garfield's attempted assassination here is great. Telegraph and newspaper offices are thronged. Consul Howell, an old time friend of the President, was greatly agitated.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 2.—The report of the attempted assassination of President Garfield created most intense excitement in this city this morning. All political differences are for the time forgotten and a universal expression of sorrow, coupled with loud calls for vengeance upon his would-be murderer, prevailed among all. Business was for the time almost entirely suspended and the people were gathered upon street corners discussing the crime.

THE USUAL BALLOTS at Albany. ALBANY, June 2.—Joint convention ballot, short term, combined vote: Potter.....31 Conkling.....20 Wheeler.....26 Cornell.....5 Lapham.....7 Crowley.....3 Chapman.....1 Rogers.....1 No choice.

ADJOURNED till Monday, and the Senate and Assembly adjourned till Monday.

ASSASSIN'S WORK.

Continued from First Page.

of state for some time. He had no occasion beyond his own desires to apply for an appointment, and we have never encouraged him. He is crazy, I believe. Guitau has been around the White House for several days acting in a strange manner. Watchers have thought him mad, and the personal attendant of the President noticed him around the White House last evening, and this morning he engaged a carriage at a stable and said he wanted a quick team. He wanted to stop at the depot a minute and then go over to Wilmington.

The report that Guitau was once consul is untrue. Assistant Secretary of State Hill says: Guitau never had a foreign appointment, but has been an almost daily applicant under this administration. He then applied for a passport, and wrote letters to the President or Blaine every day. His family is respectable, in Freeport.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Detective McIlfresh, who took Guitau to jail, says he asked him where he was from. "I am," he replied, "a native born American, born in Chicago." Guitau said he was a lawyer and theologian. McIlfresh asked him, "Why did you do this?" and he replied, "I did it to save the Republican party." "What is your politics," said McIlfresh. He answered: "I am a stalwart among the stalwarts. With Garfield out of the way, the way we can carry all the northern States and with him in the way we can't carry a single one." He then said, "McIlfresh, you stick to me." Have me put in the third story front of the jail, and General Sherman is coming down to take charge. Arthur and all those men are my friends, and I'll have you made chief of police.

When you go back to the depot you will find that I left bundles of papers on the news stand which will explain all." McIlfresh asked him, "Is there any one else with you in this matter?" and he answered, "Not a living soul." I contemplated this thing for the last six weeks, and I would have shot him when he went away with Mrs. Garfield but I looked at her and she looked so bad I changed my mind. On reaching the jail a jailer said, "He has been here before." He said, "yes, I was down here last Saturday and I wanted you to look through, and they told me that I could but to come Monday." He was asked "what was your object in looking through?" He said, "I wanted to see what sort of quarters I would have to occupy."

How the News was Received Through the Country.

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to extend sympathy to Mrs. Garfield, whose grief was, as might be expected, almost uncontrollable. The general had just received a telegram stating that the wounds from the assassin's bullets would not cause death, and the personal attendant of the President, which was placed in Mrs. Garfield's hand, had the effect of partially dispelling the fears occasioned by the first report. The Central New Jersey and Pennsylvania, with praiseworthy haste, combined in placing a special train at disposal of Mrs. Garfield and family, and the afflicted family soon after boarded the train, which proceeded to Washington, having the right of way in all cases. Just after the departure of Mrs. Garfield, a letter of condolence was received from Vice President Arthur.

MRS. GARFIELD. LONG BRANCH, July 2.—Gen. Swain, Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Rockwell and Miss Mollie Garfield left here on a special car at 12:47 p. m. Mrs. Garfield knows all and is standing it bravely. Mrs. Boynton left for Ohio yesterday with the other children.

AT WILLIAMS' COLLEGE. WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 2.—The news of the attempted assassination of President Garfield created great excitement here, not only because of his being a member of Williams' alumni, but from his intention of attending the commencement exercises. Every arrangement had been made for his coming, and when the first news reached here the telegraph office was crowded with excited students and professors, with President Chadburne at the head. Deep sadness prevails in town and college.

INTERVIEW WITH ARTHUR. NEW YORK, July 2.—The Post says: Vice President Arthur and Senator Conkling have arrived at the Fifth avenue hotel. There was a gathering of politicians about them as they walked into the hotel, together, through the Fifth avenue entrance. The Senator spoke a few words to the clerk, gathered up a few letters which had arrived for him and ran briskly across the hall to the stairway, dismissing one by one the reporters who tried to interrupt him with a move of the hand, and bounded up the stairway, two steps at a time. In the meanwhile the Vice President stood at the foot of the stairway. He apparently endeavored to maintain a cool demeanor, but it was evident he was much excited by the news of the attempted assassination. A reporter asked him if he had heard the news and what his plans were. His reply was, "I have just come from Albany. I came down on a night boat, which was detained by fog. I have just arrived in New York, and do not hear the news until a few minutes ago. What is the latest report?"

"The latest dispatch says that Dr. Bliss thinks the wound will not prove mortal." Gen. Arthur—"I certainly trust so. It is a most shocking event, and has so staggered me I do not know what to think."

"Will you go to Washington at once?" "No, sir; that is not my intention, but I do not care to talk about the matter at present."

"If the wounds should result fatally I suppose you will go at once to Washington." "I cannot say. I do not wish to be quoted as discussing the matter."

SCENES AND TALK IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, July 2.—Scenes occurred here to-day never equaled before. The crowds wended from one bulletin to another, and extras of all papers were eagerly devoured, so intense was the feeling to obtain the latest news. Was he shot dead, or was it but a slight wound? These were the thoughts of every one who looked upon or heard the first dispatch. Then followed the dispatch that the President's doctor was starting for Baltimore and to-morrow departing. This simple report banished all doubts of those who had heretofore regarded the rumor as a canard. Then the terrible enormity of the crime, the abject cowardice of it, broke upon all Americans like a flash. The chief magistrate of their country had been wantonly shot down in cold blood. It was an outrage that every citizen took to his own heart, a deed more worthy of despotic Russia than the free States of America. The excitement down town has not been equalled in a generation. The bulletin boards were thronged by great swarming crowds, and expressions of grief and vengeance were heard in the same breath. Faces flushed and streaming from the broiling atmosphere paled as they caught the dread intelligence conveyed. "Poor Mrs. Garfield, the news will kill her." "They ought to tear the assassin apart." "Russian methods in our country." These were a few of the expressions that were caught by a reporter as he worked his way through a dense crowd in front of a bulletin board.

In all the government offices the deepest sorrow was visible. Heads of departments made no effort to disguise the weight of the blow which had fallen on them. The clerks, even those who had arduous duties to perform, went about with thoughtful countenances. At the city hall the assassination was on everybody's lip. An official of the bitter Democratic stamp, spoke of the act as a national calamity, and freely expressed sympathy with Mrs. Garfield.

IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. ALBANY, New York, July 2.—A dispatch, read in the Assembly at 12 o'clock, saying the President was conscious, but the result doubtful, caused great sadness. In the Assembly, after reading the journal, Mr. Murphy moved that the House take a recess till five minutes to twelve. He said he made the motion in consequence of the terrible news received from Washington. He then referred to the progress of the victim from the tow path to the Presidency, and said the horror of the act just committed was too great for expression, too stupendous for adequate punishment. The minority of this House would mingle its feeling of condemnation with those of the entire country. In the Senate the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the President and his family, and at the same time express our horror and indignation at the atrocious attempt made upon his life.

Mr. McCarthy said that while he agreed with much of the resolution, yet he wished to defer expressions of indignation until particulars were received from the assassin, and he then moved that the resolution be postponed until a viva voce vote. The Senate then took a recess. During the recess Senator Robertson received Associated Press dispatches which were read from the desk, Senators and employes gathering about the reader. A similar resolution was passed by the Assembly.

CHICAGO RECOLLECTIONS OF GUITAU. CHICAGO, July 2.—The thoughts and tongues of everybody continue occupied with the President and his assassin. Execrations and curses were heaped on the head of Guitau by some, but the general opinion seemed to be that he was a crazy fool—crazier even than when he lived here. There was no other possible explanation of his act. There was 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. The President's condition was favorable. He said a wealthy iron manufacturer: "I wish I had thrown him into my boiling pot of molten iron."

There are many recollections of Chas. J. Guitau, 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. His character became known just in time to prevent such a calamity to the lady and her family. Guitau left town immediately after this for some months. One gentleman remarked, "I remember Guitau well. He was here two or three years ago and seemed to have no visible means of support. He preached or lectured on religious and social subjects, upon which he was an enthusiast. He started in here as a lawyer, but failed utterly and then tried to lift himself into notoriety by lecturing on religion one evening in each week. His card in the newspapers is produced to-day and is a literary curiosity. He bored the newspapers by trying to get his manuscript printed. He failed also as a lecturer and then began life as a tramp of the more respectable order. He was branded by the Hotel Keepers' association as a dead beat."

In appearance he is an American of French extraction, thirty-five to forty years old, medium height, slender build, fair complexion, brown hair, freckled, shaped mustache and beard tinged with gray. His whole appearance is that of a cultivated man of small mental calibre. He was unusually fond of notoriety, and would go almost any length to get his name in the papers. He was arrested here once for embezzlement. He got the idea in his head that he was fit for official position, and has been trying with all his power to get a consulate at Marseille. He has a sandy complexion and is slight, weighing not more than 125 pounds. He wears a mustache and light chin whiskers, and his smoken cheeks and eyes far apart from each other, give him a sultry or an official described, a loony appearance. The officer in question gave it as his opinion that Guitau is a Chicago communist, and stated that he has noticed it to be a peculiarity of nearly all murderers that their eyes were set far apart, and Guitau he said proved no exception to this rule.

PRESENTMENT OF THE PRESIDENT'S MOTHER. CLEOELAND, July 2.—A messenger who went down to Solon this afternoon where Guitau's mother and his two sisters live, says the first news was received there from newspaper extras thrown off the train. Immediately on receipt of the intelligence Mrs. W. J. Larabee, the President's sister, with whom the mother had been staying, sent her mother over to Mrs. N. S. Newbridge's, (another sister), about a quarter of a mile away, out of hearing of the dreadful news. An hour later, about noon, the following dispatch was received by Mrs. Larabee:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 2.—The news of the assassination of the President has been received here. The doctors think the wound not fatal. Don't think of coming until you hear further. (Signed) HARRY A. GARFIELD.

The signature is that of the President's seventeen year old son. Garfield's mother has been prostrated for some days in consequence of the death of her other-in-law, Thos. Garfield, and only this morning she was informed of the death of Mrs. Arnold, the President's cousin, who died yesterday, and it was deemed certain the death of James would kill her. This morning the mother said to Mrs. Larabee, "Expect something is going to happen to James' family." Mrs. Larabee said, "Mother, don't worry. I think the trouble in James' family is passed," alluding to Mrs. Garfield's illness. The mother replied, "No, no, fear something is going to happen to James." She afterwards reiterated her presentiment to Mrs. Townbridge, adding that "accidents never come singly. I feel that something is going to happen to James." Before Garfield left for Washington in March, Mr. Larabee told him to take care of himself. Garfield's reply was, "I am no coward, I can't have a body guard about me all the time." The sisters have agreed to keep the news from Mrs. Garfield at least until to-morrow, when Dr. W. Moore, of Solon, a Baptist church, will bring it here. This makes the fifth death in the Garfield family in as many months, comprising besides the President, his uncle, Thos. Garfield, his cousin, Mrs. Cornelia Arnold, his favorite niece, Mrs. Hattie Palmer, who formerly lived at his house, and the latter lady's infant daughter.

The messenger who went down to Solon, says the farmers had entirely suspended work and had gathered in from the crossroads to the railroad track awaiting the arrival of successive bulletins.

MORE HISTORY OF THE ASSASSIN. WASHINGTON, July 2.—Charles Jules Guitau who shot the President, is a native of Illinois, about 40 years of age. He is the son of L. W. Guitau, who for many years and to the time of his death, which occurred about three years ago, resided at Freeport, Ills. Twenty-five years ago accompanied by his son Charles Jules, then about fifteen years old, left Freeport and joined the Oneida community in New York State. The father remained with the community but a short time and returned to Freeport, where he remained several years, and the son next turned up in Chicago as a lawyer. When a boy and up to the time of his arrival in Chicago he was known as Charles Jules Guitau, but changed the name, dropping Jules soon after reaching that city. He visited Washington about two years ago, and lectured in Lincoln Hall on second adventism, of which at that time he professed to be a believer. General Lemen, in the city, who met him there, pronounced him a lunatic on the subject of religion.

The assassin has been lying about here for nearly two months, and was several days ago turned out of a boarding house at 922 Fourteenth street, because he did not pay his board. He owes fifty dollars for board, and kept saying he would get a big foreign mission in a few days, when he would pay up. He dressed shabbily and acted strangely, so the landlady and boarders say. Some of them formed the opinion that he was crazy. He made his appearance at the state department in a few weeks after his arrival in Chicago, and made application for appointment as United States Minister to Austria. Afterwards he applied for consul-generalship at Paris without having withdrawn the other application. He had no paper with his application except a copy of a speech which he had made in the Presidential canvass last year. He said he accompanied Grant and Conkling on their canvass tour last fall and was a stalwart of Grant. His application was given by a man named Chas. J. Guitau, of Freeport, Ill., and his age 30 years. He says Director of the mint Burchard, knows all his family. Many think the fellow light-headed and that he has brooded over his disappointment at not getting a foreign appointment until he became

wild and crazy. He had evidently planned the assassination before, but does not seem to have meditated escape. His chief desire seemed to be to get to General Sherman, with the idea he could convince Sherman he had done right.

THE ASSASSIN A YEAR AGO. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 2.—The assassin of the President, Charles Guitau, was in this city in July last, and advertised a lecture on the political situation on the evening of July 2d, one week ago to-day. An admission was charged, and as people would not pay, he went to a political meeting the lecture was not delivered. He afterwards wanted to be engaged as speaker by the Republican committee and leading Republicans then thought his mind unsound and would have nothing to do with him. He was afterwards announced to speak at other places in this State.

Sketch of the Assassin by one of the Globe Staff, Who Knew Him. Charles J. Guitau, the assassin of the President, is a man of about 40 years of age, of small stature and slender build. He was well-known to the writer during his residence in Chicago. He appeared in Chicago about a year before the great fire, and rented an office in the Honore block, on Dearborn street, hanging out his sign as an attorney at law and counsellor. His office was luxuriously fitted up, and he made quite a display of wealth. He claimed to be connected with a prominent family in France, though he had a very imperfect knowledge of the French language, and when questioned regarding his family he could give but an unintelligible account of their location, estates or family connections. Some were inclined to call him an impostor, but as he appeared to have a good practice, and was in almost constant attendance at the courts he was received in society. He boarded with a woman whom he called his wife, at the Nevada Hotel, located at the corner of Washington and Franklin streets. The proprietor, Mr. Thos. Kendrick, waited long and anxiously for the pay for the board of the pair, and at the end of three months gave them notice to quit without their baggage. Guitau departed for the Sherman House, and by means of bribing the porter at the Nevada Hotel secured his baggage. At the Sherman House he carried things with a high hand, and was in a fair way of beating the proprietor of that hotel out of a few weeks' subsistence when his "wife" becoming indignant at his conduct towards her, brought suit against him for seduction. This secured his dismissal from the hotel, and he was compelled to leave his trunks behind him. When inventoried they were found to contain a few worn-out garments and a number of bricks to give the trunks the proper weight. About the same time the custodian of the Honore estate—Honore being bankrupt—turned him out of his office for non-payment of rent. He secured the carpets and book-shelves for what was due. When the attempt to make a sale of the library was made, it was found that the books were nearly all "fakes," the revised statutes being almost the only genuine book upon the shelves.

For several years Guitau disappeared from Chicago. He returned in 1874. He had in the meantime "got religion," and felt called upon to preach the gospel. The Young Men's Christian Association took him up. He led the exercises at the noon-day prayer-meetings for a few weeks, and "worked the religious racket" to perfection, for he soon blossomed forth in an elegant coach and pair, and sported a new watch and pair of gold-rimmed eyeglasses. His conduct became so erratic, however, that his association dropped him. He then began to pester the newspapers with communications, and after the lapse of six months or so turned up as a man who had inherited a fortune from his relations in France, and conceived it to be his mission to expend it in the promulgation of a new religious doctrine. This doctrine was that of prophesy. He held that all men were endowed with the gift of prophesy, but that it was not properly developed. In a course of papers published in the *Chicago Tribune* (at advertisement rates), he tried to show how this gift could be developed, quoting liberally from scripture to sustain his position. His last paper was a prediction that the world was shortly to come to an end. There was but little novel in the production. His arguments were substantially the same as those of the Millerites, that are familiar to every one. His scriptural references were also similar, but he apparently made no converts.

When he began his career in Chicago he was, without doubt, a dead beat. This characteristic he retained throughout his residence in that city. When he ended his career he was generally regarded as a religious lunatic of a harmless description. His eccentricities may have been assumed for the purpose of extorting support from the credulous. His playing upon the credulity of the Young Men's Christian association seems to support this view, but the fact that, after he had worked that institution all it was worth, he continued his listless career, and apparently at great cost to himself, sustains the presumption that his mental faculties had given way.

THE NEWS IN ST. PAUL. The first announcement of the shooting of President Garfield was received in this city about 9:30 a. m. It was received with incredulity at first, but when the GLOBE hung out a bulletin announcing the fact there was no longer a doubt of its truth. Crowds gathered in the vicinity of the GLOBE office and discussed the situation gravely. There was but one expression—that of regret and indignation that so senseless a attempt upon the life of the President had been made.

When the first extra GLOBE was issued, the people eagerly snatched them up and perused the contents with interest. Opinions were divided on the motive of the deed—the assassin not being then known. A few were inclined to attribute the assault to the machinations of the stalwart or Conkling faction of the Republican party, but these were soon ridiculed out of their opinions.

Intelligence as to the event was eagerly sought, and large crowds besieged the center of news at the GLOBE. The bulletins were eagerly displayed and read, and each indication of an improvement in the President's condition was received with tokens of intense satisfaction. The second extra of the GLOBE was exhausted within half an hour, and yet citizens thronged the office seeking for more particulars. When, at 4 o'clock, the third extra of the GLOBE appeared, announcing the sinking condition and probable speedy death of the President, there was a general expression of sincere sorrow and the intense grief was manifested in the indignation against the would-be murderer of the chief magistrate of the republic was intense, and had been without reach he would, without doubt, have been hanged to the most convenient lamp post.

Among those who visited the GLOBE office in quest of news there was but one opinion. Democrats and Repub-

licans united in their regrets at the terrible fate that had befallen the President. They also united in the expression of regret that so unworthy a man as Arthur was likely to succeed to the Presidential chair. The hope was universal that President Garfield would survive his injuries, and live to carry out the policy he has inaugurated of driving out the thieves from the service of the government.

LATEST BULLETINS. WASHINGTON, 12 o'clock.—The improvement in the President's condition is still maintained. He is resting quietly. All members of the cabinet remain at the executive mansion through the night.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 1:15 p. m., July 3.—The following has just been issued: The improvement in the President's condition which began early in the evening has steadily continued up to this hour. His temperature and respiration are now normal, and his pulse fallen to 120. The physicians regard his symptoms as favorable, and a more hopeful feeling prevails.

D. W. BLISS, M. D. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 3:30 a. m.—The President has been quietly sleeping much of the time since 9 p. m., awakening a few moments every half hour. He has vomited since 1 a. m. He is now taking some nourishment, the first time since the injury. Pulse 124, temperature normal, respiration 18.

D. W. BLISS, M. D. The Intended Excursion. NEW YORK, July 2.—President Garfield and party were to arrive in Jersey City at 3:35 p. m. The President's party consisted of Postmaster General James and wife, Secretary Hunt and wife, Secretary Windom and wife, the secretary of war, Col. and Mrs. Rockwell, son and daughter, and Dr. Hawkes. It was managed that Mrs. Garfield would leave Long Branch on the 12:22 p. m. train accompanied by Judge Advocate General Swain. If nothing had happened Mrs. Garfield would have arrived in Jersey City at 2:30 p. m. to-day, thus preceding the arrival of the President and other members of the party by about an hour. President W. Field, whose guests the Presidential party were to be, was to have received Mrs. Garfield at the depot in Jersey City, in company with G. S. Jaffray, whose steam yacht, the Vidette, was to be at the service of Mr. Field. Mr. Field first heard of the lamentable occurrence this morning while riding down town on the elevated road. As soon as Field had satisfied himself that the report of the shooting of General Garfield was true, he telegraphed to his country seat at Andleys, where he was to contain the Presidential party to-morrow, cancelling all preparations for the reception and ordered the flags upon his residence to be taken down.

Beaconsfield's Heir. The London World takes up a subject that will have interest in many countries when it says that the position and prospects of the lad, who, if he lives, is some day to possess Hughden, are extremely interesting. Four years ago, Lord Beaconsfield knew no more of him than of any other child of his tender age. One day Master Disraeli presented himself at Downing street, and, after several rebuffs, was shown into the presence of his uncle. It was a meeting worthy of a place in history beside that of Coningsby with Lord Beaconsfield and of Contrarian Fleming with his father, the Baron. The then Prime Minister condescended to be amused with the incident, liked the boy, asked him to Hughden, declared that he had the stuff of a man in him, and that a man he should be, talked of sending him to Eton, and actually did send him to the Charterhouse. Whether the child realizes the expectations formed on him events can only show, but a child who begins life with such a load of conscious responsibility resting upon his shoulders is sincerely to be commiserated. It was clearly Lord Beaconsfield's intention that Master Disraeli should be the founder of a famous house. If he dies prematurely or childless, arrangements are made by which the gap will be filled up, and the name of Disraeli of Hughden perpetuated. Imagine how such thoughts as these must prey upon the juvenile mind. Little Coningsby Disraeli can scarcely avoid constantly puzzling himself as to the model which he is to take from his illustrious uncle's romances. Is he to pose as a second Vivian Grey among the pupils of Dr. Coningsby Fleming, or shape himself on the lines of his namesake? Is he to be a second Eudymond? Is he to keep before him the boyhood of Lord Cadurcis? Is he to be a Buchhurst, a Sidney, a Milbank? Or will he be content to fall into the ruck of urchins who bought barley sugar of Tom Toff? It may be that he will run some risk of being spoiled. Already we see that he begins to be enveloped by that fierce light which beats upon the possessor of a famous name. A fortnight ago his father and mother might have taken Knole Park, and he might have frolicked all day under the trees, without the attention of the public being drawn to the fact. Now the fact of his accompanying his parents to the inn at Sevenoaks is chronicled in the announcement that "Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Disraeli and Mr. Coningsby Ralph Disraeli have taken apartments at a certain hotel," and "and propose making a sojourn of some days." And it is just possible that Master Disraeli may find that, for a little while, he attracts as much attention as any other memorial of the late Lord Beaconsfield would command. On the other hand, he may be so completely forgotten by the fine friends of his uncle and benefactor. Of the vitality of Lord Beaconsfield's reputation no idea can as yet be formed, and it is just possible that when Coningsby Disraeli attains his majority, nothing more will be known of him than that he is the nephew of a man who, once upon a time, was Prime Minister of England.

A RARE BIRD. The Rev. E. Tearle, Gazely Vicarage, Newmarket, informs the London Times that a very rare species of gull (*Larus atricilla*) has been shot in that neighborhood. The severe weather round the coast seems to have driven it inland, but had not prevented it from obtaining a supply of food, as when shot it was very plump and in beautiful plumage. The characteristic of the latter is a delicate rose tint suffusing all the underparts from throat to tail. The bird has been carefully preserved.

PREJUDICE KILLS. "Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery, under the care of several of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had pooled at for two years, before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."—The Parents.

Dr. Roger's Vegetable Compound instantly destroys worms and removes the secretions which cause them.