

ADASTARD CRIME

The Attempt on President Garfield's Life.

WILL HE SURVIVE?

The Prospect not by any Means Encouraging.

GUITTEAU'S CAREER

Sympathy From all Over the Globe.

THE WHOLE COUNTRY INDIGNANT.

Description of the Scene in the Depot.

MRS. GARFIELD'S GRIEF.

The Stalwarts' Share in the Crime.

LAST BULLETIN—HOPE IS DEAD.

was laid, bleeding profusely. Doctors were summoned by telephone and telegraph. Dr. Bliss promptly appeared. "First," soon followed a score of the most prominent physicians in the city. Dr. Bliss at first said, "It is a safe wound." After he watched the president a few moments he said, with great thoughtfulness, "It is not necessarily a mortal wound." Soon after Col. Robert Ingersoll was admitted. The president stretched out his hand, and in a voice not strong said, "I am glad you have come." Ingersoll said, "Are you in pain?" The president answered, "I feel a prickly sensation in my feet. One of the physicians says, 'A prickly sensation is not a good symptom; it might indicate that the spinal cord had been touched.' The wound is not dangerous." The only fear is from the wound below the kidneys. It has not yet been ascertained whether or not the bullet passed through the body directly, or whether it struck the vertebrae and glanced around the intestines. Upon that it is probable that the life of the president depends. Ingersoll says the president was clear in his mind, but a little dazed. His hands were cold. No number of his family was near. Telegraphic communication was immediately made with Long Branch, N. J., and the president's every minute. About 10.30 a. m. the physicians decided to remove the bullet. It was thought better to remove him while he was conscious. An anesthetic was administered. At about 10.30 a. m. the physicians decided to remove the bullet. It was thought better to remove him while he was conscious. An anesthetic was administered. At about 10.30 a. m. the physicians decided to remove the bullet. It was thought better to remove him while he was conscious. An anesthetic was administered.

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CHARLES CURTAM. Sherman gave the letter the following endorsement: This letter was handed me this morn by Major W. J. Twining, U. S. engineer, commissioner of the district of Columbia, and Major Wm. G. Brock, chief of police. I don't know the writer, and never heard of or saw him to my knowledge. His second is CHICAGO. In Chicago, Charles J. Guiteau acquired unenviable reputation. He was at one time young lady, but his character became known just in time to prevent such a calamity to the lady and her family. Guiteau was a man of letters, and for some months he seemed to have no visible means of support. He preached or lectured on religious subjects, and was an enthusiast. He started as a lawyer, but failed utterly, and then turned on religion one evening each week. After falling as a lecturer he began life as a tramp of the streets. He was 35 or 40 years of age, and his whole appearance was that of a dandified man of small caliber. He was unusually fond of notoriety, and would write a pamphlet on the streets. He was arrested here once on embezzlement. He wrote a pamphlet on the streets, and was arrested here once on embezzlement. He was regarded as weak-minded, and delivered lectures at the Methodist church on that subject. Failing to pay the price for his articles, he was arrested and wrote him up as a fraud, and was sued by her for libel, but the suit never came to trial. He wrote a pamphlet on the streets, and was arrested here once on embezzlement.

to gain information. Crowds were gathered at the American exchange, where the announcement was posted and bulletins were received by cable throughout the night. As the news spread among the theatres and other places of resort, Americans left the building, and many ladies and gentlemen in evening dresses went direct to the American exchange, seeking news. There were numerous callers at Minister Lowell's residence to enquire concerning the president. The queen at Windsor palace, immediately on receipt of the news, personally telegraphed Minister Lowell a message expressing her deep regret and concern. The news of the assassination of the president was received by cable throughout the night. As the news spread among the theatres and other places of resort, Americans left the building, and many ladies and gentlemen in evening dresses went direct to the American exchange, seeking news. There were numerous callers at Minister Lowell's residence to enquire concerning the president. The queen at Windsor palace, immediately on receipt of the news, personally telegraphed Minister Lowell a message expressing her deep regret and concern.

Earl Granville: "The queen desires that you will at once express the horror with which she learns of the attack upon the president's life, and her earnest hope for his recovery. Her majesty wishes full and immediate reports as to his condition." A message of sympathy from the governor-general of Canada says he was greatly shocked at the sad and untimely death of the president's life. He trusts the wound is not mortal. A message from Mr. Lowell, minister to England, to Secretary Blaine, says: "Express to Mrs. Garfield the profound sympathy of this legation. The queen has sent to inquire and express her solicitude." An avalanche of telegrams expressing sympathy with the president and his wife were received on Saturday, a very large percentage originating in the South. Messages of sympathy have also been received from the principal cities of Europe.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION. Great Prostration on Saturday—Good Rest and Favorable Symptom on Sunday. Great anxiety was felt throughout the president's condition throughout Saturday and Sunday night, as he was greatly prostrated and his stomach a very sensitive state. The evening bulletins reported him as steadily striking, and the prevailing hope was that he would see the light of the Sabbath morning. THE NEW YORK TIMES. The Washington special says that at half past eight o'clock Saturday evening when the physicians saw great resting going on they determined to make an effort to ascertain the exact location of the ball and treat the patient accordingly. They began by examining the stomach, but nothing would stay down; however, a hyperemic injection was given and the examination proceeded with. It was found that the ball had fractured the eleventh rib and passed into the liver. It was feared that the liver would be lacerated, though it is supposed to have lodged in the locality of the spinal column, the result of which would be hemorrhaging the liver. Now that the ball has been located in the liver, it has been thought there were slight chances of saving the patient. There are only thirteen cases on record in the medical books where persons recovered after being shot in the liver. It is a hard struggle to secure an education—his mother cut wood that her boy might go to school—and a school teacher, then a lawyer, then a member of the senate of Ohio, an officer in the civil war, and a pronounced opponent of slavery, a second time state senator, followed by election to congress, next a member of the United States senate, and finally in 1880 chosen as the candidate for the presidency by the republican party, he was elected to that high office by a large majority over General Hancock. There are prominent events in his career. If it be said that he was fortunate, it may also be truly said that he was possessed of pluck and perseverance; and that if he was a successful politician, he was also an honest and a true man. He was a man of high character, and a man of high character, and a man of high character.

THE ASSASSINATION.

Some Account of His Career—A Stalwart of the Stalwarts—His Letters.

CHARLES J. GUITTEAU.

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On Saturday morning President Garfield, accompanied by several members of his cabinet, left the white house with the object of taking the train to join his family at Long Branch. He walked into the station arm-in-arm with secretary of state Blaine to purchase a ticket, and without a word of warning was shot twice in the rear by a man named Charles J. Guiteau—a disappointed office-seeker and a stalwart republican. The president fell upon receiving the second bullet. His assassin sought to escape, but was immediately captured and removed to goal. One of the bullets entered the shoulder and the other struck the neighborhood of the kidneys. The president was soon afterwards removed to the white house, where he received the unremitting attention of the best physicians in the city. Detailed accounts of the dastardly crime, which calls forth universal execration, are given in the columns of this paper. The world has issued bulletins and extra editions on receipt of important news, and the report of the most remarkable incident in the history of the republic which we present our readers this morning will be found to be complete, concise and interesting.

WASHINGTON, July 2. President Garfield, with Secretary of State Blaine and Potomac depot at Washington this morning, was shot by a man named Charles Guiteau. The bullet first struck the shoulder and the second striking him in the back as he fell. The assassin was taken to the white house in an ambulance under guard of mounted police, and amidst intense excitement. At 11.30 his pulse recovers to 63, and the color returned somewhat to his face. It was not thought wise, however, to make further attempts to withdraw the bullet; as it was difficult to determine until a thorough examination how serious his internal injuries might be. At 12.35 p. m. Dr. Bliss issued the following: Reaction from the shock of the injury has been very gradual. The president is suffering some pain, but it is thought best not to disturb him by making an exploration for the bullet until after consultation at 3 p. m. The following telegram was at once sent to Mrs. Garfield at Long Branch: "The president wishes us to say that he has been seriously hurt—how seriously he cannot say; he is himself, and hopes that it will be a very slight affair." She was very excited and left for Washington by special train at 1 o'clock, reaching the white house at 7. The assassin has been a very persistent applicant for a consular position in the executive mansion several weeks, and it is said his disappointment at not getting what he wanted led to temporary aberration of mind. HIS MOTIVE EXPLAINED. The following letter was taken from the assassin's pocket soon after his arrest: JULY 2, '81.—To the White House.—The president's tragic death was a sad necessity, but it will unite the republican party and save the republic. Life is a dimmy dream, and it matters little when one goes. A human life is of small value. During the war thousands of 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 than for me, to part with her husband this way, than by a natural death. He is liable to go any time, any way. I had no ill-will towards you, president. His death was a political necessity. I am a lawyer, theologian and politician. I am a stalwart of the stalwarts. I was with Grant and the rest of our men in New York during the campaigns, and I have some with Byron Andrews and his co-journalists at 1420 New York avenue, where all reporters can be had. I am a republican. (Signed) CHARLES GUITTEAU. The papers referred to above have been sent to the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, who says that while it is true the age of papers is in the hands of the police, accompanied by a note addressed to the editor, he has no personal acquaintance with Guiteau, and never heard of his existence till this morning. A LETTER TO GENERAL SHERMAN. The following letter was found on the street shortly after Guiteau's arrest, the envelope unsealed and addressed: "Please deliver at once to General Sher-

man or his assistant in charge, war department. To General Sherman: I have just shot the president. I have shot several times at the same agency as has attempted the lives of so many crowned heads, but there is no evidence yet that the attempted assassination comes under the category of political crimes. The probability seems to be that the assassin was the act of some half-crazed lunatic. Lincoln fell a victim to political animosity, but Garfield owes the attempt on his life, so far as known, to a financial grievance. Regardless, however monstrous, is still an intelligible crime, but to kill one president with a view to making room for another is an insane folly which is hardly likely to be committed by any man in his senses. Our American kinsmen may rest assured that the news of Garfield's condition will be awaited as eagerly by Englishmen as by the president's own fellow-countrymen.

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