

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 29.—At 1.30 p.m., Guiteau's counsel, Rev. Dr. Hicks and Dr. Beard arrived at the jail. Dr. Hicks reports that the President declines to see any person in relation to Guiteau's case, and that he should announce to the prisoner that no earthly hope remains. After an interview with Warden Crocker, Reid and Hicks were admitted to Guiteau's cell. A small table was taken upon which Reed wrote Guiteau's last will and testament. Soon after they entered the prisoner's cell, John W. Guiteau, Mrs. Scoville and her little daughter arrived at the jail and were taken to the Warden's private office, where at this hour they are still waiting an opportunity to take leave of the prisoner. When told by the warden that his sister wished to see him, Guiteau remarked that he did not want any "crazy talk," but if she could restrain herself he would be pleased to see her, and would bid her an affectionate brotherly farewell.

Arthur will go to hell, he exclaimed, privately. The Cabinet will go to hell, Judge Bradley will go to hell, the Supreme Court of this district will go to hell, General Crocker will go to hell, and, turning to the Death Watcher, you, too, will go to hell. With each repetition of the word hell, he brought his fist violently down on the table to give it additional emphasis.

While Hicks was in the cell an attendant came in and presented Guiteau with a large and beautiful bouquet.

Where did that come from? Asked the prisoner.

"From your sister," the guard replied.

Guiteau pressed it to his lips and wept bitterly for a few minutes, and then suddenly conquered his emotion and exclaimed: "This does become a man who is about to meet his God for doing the will of God." This was the only exhibition of tenderness that he has had given him. At his suggestion and dictation, Reed then drew the will in which he desired that his body be given to Dr. Hicks, but on no account to be used for any mercenary purpose. He also gives to Hicks his book and other papers to be used in writing his biography. Reed also drew up the following paper at Guiteau's request which was presented to Warden Crocker:

WASHINGTON, June 29.

To General J. Crocker, Warden,
U. S. Jail:

We, Francis M. and John W. Guiteau, sole heirs of Chas. J. Guiteau, to be executed on June 30th, 1882, in the United States Jail of the District of Columbia, hereby request you to deliver the body of said Chas. J. Guiteau to Rev. Wm. Hicks.

F. M. SCOVILLE,
J. W. GUITEAU.

The President has decided to hear no more applications or interference in Guiteau's behalf. He has accorded the relatives and counsel of the condemned man a full hearing, but says he cannot listen to the appeals of outsiders for interference. Scores of cranks have visited the White House during the present week, from a man with a patent gallows; to a woman with an original cause of the assassination. Dr. Mary Walker harangued a crowd in the east room of the White House this morning upon the injustice of hanging Guiteau. The oration had been prepared for the President's ears, but he would not receive her. Mrs. Scoville will call upon the assassin at the jail, and it is not known whether she will be admitted to the cell or not. Her husband has said she is insane and would kill somebody if her brother was hanged. John Guiteau denies the truth of this assertion vehemently, and says Mrs. Scoville is prepared to calmly face the inevitable. Fears are expressed that some of Guiteau's relatives may secretly convey to him means of committing suicide. The jail authorities scout the idea. They do not believe the assassin has courage to destroy himself if he had the means at hand, and they think he prefers meeting death at the scaffold, regarding himself as a martyr.

Senator Miller has reported a bill from the committee on the revision of taxes, to define the meaning of the term Indian country as it had under the revised statutes and other laws of the United States, over which there has been more or less dispute for more than thirty years.

The bill provides that the terms shall be construed to apply and include the following classes of Indian reservation lands, expressly reserved by a treaty or act of Congress; or set aside for the use of Indians by the executive order of the President of the United States; the lands patented to tribes and lands which had been purchased by or conceded to the United States. Senator Miller reported from the naval affairs committee a bill giving the Rear Admiral David McDougall the pay and compensation of a Rear Admiral.

LONG BRANCH, 29.—The express train leaving Long Branch at 8 o'clock this morning on the Central New Jersey, met with a terrible accident while crossing a bridge over a branch of Spruceburg river, near Little Silver Station. The accident was caused by the spreading of the rails. Six cars, four ordinary passengers, a smoking car and a parlor car, left the rails and run over the ties of the bridge, tearing them to splinters. The cars kept on the bridge until the cars were half way across, when the four passenger coaches and the sleeping car went over into the water with a terrible crash. The cars laid on their side in about 4 feet of water. The scenes that followed beggar description. An unknown man from Ocean Beach was taken out dead. The cars were filled with passengers and the number injured is unknown, but there were nearly 100. Demorest, of the firm of Demorest & Co., Read Street, New York, was injured at the base of the brain and will die. Wm. R. Garrison, son of Commodore Charles E. Garrison, was terribly hurt in the chest. Chas. M. Nudrug, of New York, and J. Mitchell, Scranton, were seriously injured. It is impossible to get the names of all the persons injured. Physicians in the neighboring towns have been summoned. Charles H. Foster the fireman of the engine pulled ex-President Grant out of the smoking car uninjured. Robertson, an iron merchant of New York, was injured badly; a grocer named Edison, of Branch Port, was crushed terribly; James Brooks, of the firm of Brooks & Dickson, was badly hurt; a theatre troupe manager had his collar bone broken; M. H. Brown, son of T. G. Brown, superintendent of the Erie Railroad, received a severe blow on the head, and his back was injured; C. J. Fox, of Richmond, Va., had his hand crushed; J. Mallory, of 202 Broadway, N. Y., was so badly crushed that he cannot recover; G. W. Demorest is dead; Prest. Galloway, of the elevated road is slightly injured; Wm. R. Garrison has been unconscious since the accident; he is now at Holly Wood Park, at the residence of John Hoey; Geo. R. Blanchard, Vice-President of the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad, R. B. Minturn, ex-President Grant, and A. L. Sewell, were slightly injured; Annie R. Irwin, of Brooklyn, was seriously hurt and is unconscious. Wm. A. McCall had his throat fearfully cut. Wm. Woodruff and Mallory are nearly dead. John T. Raymond, the actor, collar bone broken, and otherwise severely injured. The cause of the disaster was the moving of the track for the Mammoth Park races. The switch was not properly spiked, and spread when the wheels struck it. It was a case of inexcusable carelessness on the part of those entrusted with the task of track-laying. Mr. Garrison has both legs broken, besides other injuries.

NEW YORK, 29.—Wednesday's Telegraph has the following from St. Petersburg: The 20 gend'armes and eight soldiers charged with having aided the correspondence of the Nihilists with the state prisoners were tried and sentenced on Saturday at the Fortress. Among these state prisoners are to be found the celebrated Netchaneff, delivered up lately by Switzerland; Mirsky, who was concerned in the attempt against the chief of the gend'armes, Dreutzler; and Dr. Weimar, condemned to 15 years' imprisonment at hard labor on the public works. The six others are also charged with complicity with the Nihilists, and two among them who are charged with treason will pass before a court martial and will probably be shot. The chief of the gend'armes of the Fortress, Major Philimonoff, and the chief of the soldiers, Cap ain Androf, were guilty of neglect of surveillance and have been sentenced to degradation and deprivation to the government of Archangel. The governor of the Fortress, General Galetski, apprehending the Nihilist mines, has been authorized to fill with earth the Petrowski Canal, which runs through the Fortress.

The servant of the lodging house in which 32 Nihilists were caught, has been arrested in Hertwin; she has been recognized as the daughter of a rich landowner of Kasan. The female medical student, including the Jewess Glimberg, have been arrested. General Orgeviski has finally accepted the post of chief of gend'armes and adjutant of Talatol.

The brakemen of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad made a demand for \$50 per month. If they do not receive a satisfactory answer to-night, it is said they will strike and leave the trains wherever they may happen to be.

Russell, the State Attorney General, to-day decided to apply for a writ of mandamus to compel the transportation companies to carry out their contract. The writ may have a tendency to dissolve the charter of the railroads. Its object is to bring the strike to an end. These proceedings are entirely independent of the suits for damages brought by individuals.

Boston, 29.—The freight handlers of the Boston, Lowell & Concord Railway of this city, numbering 450 struck to-day for \$1.65 per day. None of the places of the strikers were filled and business at the freight houses is at a stand still.

HARRISBURG, 29.—On the re-assembling of the convention, Geo. M. Dallas, of Philadelphia, was made permanent chairman. Resolutions were adopted protesting against what is called the "boss system;" against political assessments; against the spoils system, and denouncing all repudiation of State and Federal debts; denouncing spoliation of the State treasury, and the pardon of those guilty of subverting official trusts and stating a belief that the republican party is based on fraud, force and corruption; demanding a just apportionment; declaring against monopolies, and in sympathy with the labor seeking protection. Half a dozen nominations for governor were made after long balloting, and tumult and excitement followed, when finally Robert M. Patterson was nominated, and the convention adjourned till to-morrow.

JACKSON, Mich., 29.—The Prohibition State Convention nominated for governor Daniel P. Sugendorph; for Lieutenant-Governor, William G. Brown; for Secretary of State, A. H. Lowry; for Treasurer, E. L. Benner; for Land Commissioner, E. C. Newell; for Attorney General, Gen. J. H. Tatem; for Auditor, J. H. Osborn; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, N. H. Wallbridge; for member of the State Board Education, J. W. McKeever.

The platform thanks the members of the Legislature who favored the prohibition amendment. A ballot is demanded.

CHICAGO, 29.—A discussion has been started in Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan, since the great prohibition victory in Iowa, which seems likely to bring the prohibition question to a vote at an early day in each of the States named. Indiana seems to be the next objective point of the temperance people, and they express great confidence in their ability to carry the measure there.

Since January 28th, last, or in just five months, 18 deaths have resulted from collisions with the cable cars on State street. These have mostly been caused by carelessness of the people themselves, but the latest is due to the carelessness of a conductor, who has been arrested.

ST. LOUIS, 29.—The St. Louis jury gave John Somerville, a gambler, six months in Jail. Chas. Palle plead guilty and got six months.

Every boss gambler in town has been convicted or plead guilty and all the gambling halls are closed and the law is completely victorious.

WASHINGTON, 30.—Guiteau was hanged at 12.40 p.m.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Reed also drew up the following prayer at Guiteau's request, which was presented to Warden Crocker:

Washington, June 29.

To Gen. John L. Crocker, Warden,
U. S. Jail:

We, Frances M. Scoville and John W. Guiteau, sister and brother and only heirs of Charles J. Guiteau, to be executed on the 30th day of June, 1882, in the United States Jail, District of Columbia, hereby request you to deliver the body of said Charles J. Guiteau to Rev. Wm. W. Hicks after such execution.

(Signed) FRANCES M. SCOVILLE,
JNO. W. GUITEAU.

Witness—Chas. N. Reed, Alzira A. Chevallier, J. W. W. Godding.

Guiteau thanked Reed for his ef-

forts in his behalf, and becoming greatly excited, exclaimed, "As for President Arthur, he is a coward and ingrate, and he will be punished hereafter." Reed started to go, when Guiteau said, "Wait one moment, I wish to say something more." He then sat down at a table and in a firm bold hand wrote the following and handed it to Reed, who came from the cell deeply affected by the interview:

Washington, June 28.

To my dear friend, Chas. A. Reed:

I am only too glad to express to you my unbounded appreciation of your service in my behalf. You did splendidly. May God reward you for it; meet me in heaven.

Signed, CHAS. J. GUITEAU,
U. S. Jail.

Dr. Hicks remained about 15 minutes longer with the prisoner, but was unable to turn his thoughts away from the consideration of his immediate surroundings. When he retired from the cell, Mrs. Scoville and her little daughter, and John W. Guiteau were admitted. Their interview with the prisoner lasted 15 minutes, the warden and deputy being present. Guiteau was at first much excited, and roundly abused the President and those wretches, as he termed them, who had handed him to the scaffold, and you too, he cried out, pointing his finger at General Crocker and his deputy, You will be both sent to hell. In a few minutes he calmed down and said he was ready to die and wanted to be hung at 12 o'clock sharp. At parting he said, "Let me kiss my sister through the grated bars and let it so go on record." After kissing his sister and little niece, he turned to his brother, and, handing him a dime, said, "Here is the ten cents due the washer-woman, I guess you had better settle that balance to-day." Mrs. Scoville and her brother John then took leave of him and passing directly to their carriage were taken back to the city. Guiteau is now, at 4 o'clock, perfectly quiet and composed and apparently in deep meditation.

Washington, 29.

Charles A. Reed, counsel for Guiteau, says: "I have seen nothing as yet to shake my conviction that Guiteau will die to-morrow without weakness or faltering. His courage is not that of the ordinary criminal, a mere ruffian who takes pride in dying game; it is rather that of the martyr, of the man who suffers and dies for the sake of some religious principle. I thought at one time he was beginning to show weakness. I saw in the newspapers that a spiritual adviser had been called in, and the thought occurred to me that perhaps Guiteau had begun to realize that he had committed a crime and needed divine forgiveness, and that he wished to make preparations for death. The next time I saw him I said to him, 'Charles I see by the newspapers that you have called in a minister, do you feel as if you needed to prepare for death? Do you repent of what you have done? He looked at me with a wild expression in his eyes and shouted,

"No, I haven't called in any minister, I haven't done anything wrong. The minister came of his own accord, I didn't send for him."

Two or three days afterwards I was introduced to Dr. Hicks, whom I had never previously met, and I said to him,

"Doctor, has Guiteau ever shown, in his talk with you, any consciousness of having done wrong, any feeling of repentance or desire for forgiveness?"

"None whatever," he replied, "he has maintained consistently throughout that he has done no wrong, that he has simply done God's service and has nothing to repent of."

"Up to the present time," Reed added, "Guiteau has talked of his death without any manifestations whatever of fear or dread. He said to me to-day:

"Mr. Reed, what are you going to do with my body?"

I told him that was a very painful subject to talk about and that I would rather not go into it, but that he might rest assured that his body would be properly cared for. He said:

"I don't care particularly what is done with it so long as it is not used for gain."

I assured him again that his body should not be dejected or used for mercenary purposes.

"What do you mean by that?" he inquired,

I explained to him the meaning of mercenary and he said, "That's all right, perhaps that's a better word, I don't want my body used for gain."

In handing to Reed to-day a farewell letter which he wrote just before bidding him good bye, Guiteau said, "This, my best friend, is the only compensation I can give you for your services to me. You have never lied to me, nor deceived me while nearly everybody else has. I am going to heaven to-morrow at 1 o'clock and I wish you were going with me."

At 1 o'clock Guiteau expressed desire to take a bath. No one in the "death watch" was with him. It was quite apparent that the effect in bathing was simply to distract his thoughts from approaching death. He evinced increased nervousness and his uncertain movements, distraught manner and marked tremor in his tone when attempted to speak impressed the guard with the belief that he rapidly weakening.

United States Jail, Washington, D. C.

June 30, 9.45 a.m.
Guiteau was very restless during the most of the latter part of the night, not sleeping more than minutes at a time. Towards morning he fell into a sounder sleep, sheer exhaustion. He rose at 5 minutes after five, and breakfasted heartily at 6.30.

When the cook took his breakfast to the cell, Guiteau told him to bring his dinner in at 11 o'clock promptly. Dr. Hicks, who remained at the cell all night, was called into the prisoner's cell as soon as he rose, and had a conversation on religious subjects with him.

At eight o'clock Dr. Hicks saw the prisoner again, when he made a request for a bath and asked Hicks to go out and see the scaffold. Guiteau desired him to arrange with the warden to have the trap sprung as soon after 12 o'clock as possible. He also expressed considerable anxiety lest some accident might occur, and insisted that Hicks should see the scaffold and appurtenances were all in proper condition. After Guiteau had disposed of these matters he read a poem composed by himself, which he calls "Simplicity," religious baby talk. After reading it aloud he attempted to sing it, but broke down in the effort.

Guiteau then talked for some time about the future. He remarked that his heart was tender.

"I don't think," he said, "I get through this ordeal without weeping, not because of any great weakness, for the principle in me is strong; but because I am nearer to other world. I hold to the idea that God inspired me."

Guiteau subsequently asked, in his books, all complimentary marks about President Arthur and his administration be eliminated. Then he presented Hicks with books that were the companions of his lonely hours. He told Hicks that he wanted him to offer the prayer on the scaffold, saying that he (Guiteau) would then read his favorite scriptural passage, the 10th chapter of John, and offer a prayer on his own account. Then he attended he said, to read his poem "Simplicity." He desired to have the edition so arranged that just as he uttered the last word the drop should be sprung. John W. Guiteau arrived at the jail at 9 o'clock and was followed, in a few minutes, by Warden Crocker. These two gentlemen, with Hicks, had a consultation as to the disposition of the body.

9.15.—The prisoner came out into the corridor and exercised for fifteen minutes. He walked very briskly making it rather difficult for the guards to keep pace with him.

The scene about the jail this morning is unique.

The office of the jail has been given completely up to reporters.

The reporters remained all night. The private office of the Warden has been transferred temporarily to a telegraph office. At nine o'clock there was a constant stream of persons coming into the jail. The scene outside is like that of some great gala occasion. Enterprising colored men had erected booths from which to dispense refreshments to the weary and thirsty people. Mounted messengers are speeding to and from the city, and carrying are bringing visitors to the jail.

At 10 o'clock Dr. Hicks and John W. Guiteau went with Gen. Crocker to the scaffold, together with a number of the guards. John W. Guiteau ascended the steps and carefully examined the structure, hanging carefully and inspecting all the fixtures both above and below the