

THE EXPIATION.

CHAPTER I.

The Persistent Efforts to Avert the Just Doom of Guiteau, the Assassin.

SELDOM in the history of criminal trials, and never, certainly, amid the records of such atrocious crimes as that of Guiteau, can there be found the details of such unwearied exertions to save a monster from the just consequences of his terrible misdeed. Judge Cox had barely completed the passing of the death sentence, on February 4th, 1882, after overruling the ingenious and elaborate motion for a new trial, made by Mr. George Scoville, when that faithful and painstaking, albeit abused and vilified, counsel for the assassin, plunged into the mazes of criminal statute law to begin framing a bill of exceptions.

On April 24th, at the first meeting of the court for the April term, Judges Cartter, Cox and James, constituting the Supreme Court in Banc of the District of Columbia, took their seats at 10 A. M.

District Attorney Corkhill stated to the Court that the bill of exceptions in the case of the United States against Guiteau had been signed and filed that morning, and he would ask the Court to fix an early date for hearing argument and deciding thereon.

Mr. Charles Reed, as counsel for Guiteau, said he found himself in an embarrassing position. He had only known within a short time past that he would be called upon to take charge of this case. It was one of the most important criminal cases ever tried, and he would like further time to prepare his argument. He therefore asked that the hearing be set for three weeks later.

After consultation with the Prosecuting Officers, Justice Cartter stated that the Court had seen a letter from Mr. Scoville, announcing his withdrawal from the case, some portions of which, being comments on the conduct of the Court below, the Court did not think it advisable to make public. In view of all the circumstances, the Court believed that two weeks would be ample preparation, and after further argument, set down the hearing for May 8th. The following are extracts from

MR. SCOVILLE'S LETTER.

"To the Honorable the Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, sitting in General Term of the April Term, A. D. 1882:

I desire, if your Honors please, to withdraw my appearance as counsel for the defendant in the case of the United States vs. Charles J. Guiteau. In so doing, upon the eve of the argument of the appeal, it is proper that I show to the Court the grounds of such action.

"With my conviction as to the mental infirmities of the prisoner and his consequent irresponsibility, I have endeavored to and would suffer yet longer his ingratitude and abuse, were I able to give further time and services to his defence.

The imperative cause of withdrawal is my inability, without absolute ruin to my family and myself, to give further time to this case away from home. It is some satisfaction, however, in leaving the case at this stage, to know that the record is complete, and the Appellate Court can review the proceedings and rulings of the Court below with absolute certainty as to what transpired."

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After the expurgated comments, Mr. Scoville concluded as follows:

"I do not wish to obtrude my personal affairs upon the Court, but cannot refrain from saying that my unfortunate and reluctant connection with the case, has been the source of untold trouble to me. Guiteau says he regrets that his relatives had not all died twenty-five years ago. It certainly would have been better for himself, and the world, at least for the Garfield and Scoville portion of mankind, if he had never been born.

"Thanking the Court, and especially his Honor, Judge Cox, for the uniform kindness and courtesy shown me, the foregoing is respectfully submitted, and I ask your Honors to accept my withdrawal.

"GEO. SCOVILLE.

"Dated, Chicago, April 22, 1882."

On Monday, May 8th, Judges Cartter, James and Hagner, constituting the Court in Banc of the General Term,

had assembled for the hearing, District Attorney Corkhill and Messrs. Davidge and Reed being in attendance. There being other cases before the Court, and Judge MacArthur being engaged in the Circuit Court, the proposal of the District Attorney that the case go over for one day was assented to, and the Court adjourned with the understanding that the Circuit Court-room be used for the subsequent proceedings.

On Tuesday, May 9th, the Court convened with Justice Cartter presiding, and Justices MacArthur, Hagner and James present. It was arranged that Mr. Reed should open, Messrs. Corkhill and Davidge follow, and Mr. Reed have the last word. After a few introductory remarks, Colonel Reed passed to a discussion of the question of jurisdiction of the Court below, arguing that the crime was not indictable in this District because the offence was not completed here, the mortal stroke having been given here, while the death occurred in New Jersey.

Chief Justice Cartter interrupted at one point to suggest that, while murder was the killing of a person, and the crime could not be defined as a murder until the death occurred, yet the act of felony was completed when the murderer had finished with his victim.

Counsel proceeded to discuss the various authorities upon the subject of jurisdiction, reading from his printed brief. He admitted that Guiteau might be indicted, and (if found to be sane) convicted in this District of assault with intent to kill, but held that he could not be tried for murder. Quoting from a decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts, "The crime not being murder or manslaughter before the death, an indictment alleging the stroke at one day and place, is good if it alleges the murder or manslaughter to have been at the time and place of the death, but bad if it alleges that the defendant killed and murdered the deceased at the day and place at which the stroke was given, for, in the words of Lord Coke, "though to some purpose the death

hath relation to the blow, yet this relation being a fiction in the law, maketh not the felony to be then committed."

Judge Cartter—I should say the relation of the bullet to the death was a hard fact, not a fiction.

The final point discussed by Counsel from his brief was that the sentence of death is void because the day fixed for the execution of the sentence is not authorized by law, arguing that under a proper construction of the statutes of the District of Columbia the date of execution should have been fixed on some day within thirty days after the fourth Monday of October, 1882. After alluding to other points Mr. Reed suspended his remarks and the Court adjourned for the day.

On Wednesday May 10th, Mr. Reed resumed his argument. After referring at some length to the question of jurisdiction, he proceeded to discuss the evidence for the prosecution admitted at the trial, and objected to by the defence, making a vigorous argument against the evidence of Dr. Fordyce Barker, of New York. The next exception upon which Counsel laid special stress was to the admission of Mrs. Dunmire's evidence, she having been the wife of the defendant. He argued that her testimony was based upon facts which it was clearly incompetent for her to testify to. He then discussed at some length the question of insanity, and held that it was error on the part of Judge Cox in refusing to grant the eleventh prayer of defendant's counsel, asking the Court to charge in effect that to constitute sanity there must be not only discrimination between right and wrong, but the power to follow the discrimination. At half-past one he closed his argument with an appeal to the Court to save—under the law and by the law—this fair land from the shame, and her judiciary from the disgrace, of sending an insane man to the gallows.

On Thursday, May 11th, District Attorney Corkhill opened the argument for the prosecution with a thorough review of the case and then proceeded to quote authorities upon the subject of jurisdiction. He then reviewed

the exceptions taken by defendant upon the trial, and argued that the evidence admitted for the prosecution in rebuttal was competent and properly admitted. At the close of a long argument counsel complimented the course of Judge Cox during the trial, and claimed that the result fully vindicated his calm, heroic, patient, lawyer-like, judicial deportment. Mr. Davidge then began the closing argument for the prosecution, and had not concluded when the Court, at 2 P. M., adjourned.

On Friday, May 12th, Mr. Davidge resumed and concluded his argument. After ridiculing the idea of the defence that the jurisdiction of the Court was faulty, counsel passed to the question of sanity, and contended that while the defence had attempted to prove insanity from a life of alleged abnormal virtue, if the prosecution had shown to the contrary the defense could not use the argument back to bar the prosecution. In conclusion, he said that this was a case where the law had been violated, and punishment should be administered; he would not make any oratorical peroration. Mr. Reed then closed the arguments by an appeal to the Court not to send Guiteau to the gallows if a doubt existed of the jurisdiction of the Court which tried him. The Court then adjourned until ten o'clock on Monday May 15th, taking the matter under advisement.

On Monday, May 15th, it was announced that the opinion would not be delivered until the 22d, and all sorts of rumors as to a disagreement among the judges constituting the Court in Banc were rife, and, although reports later in the day, positively denied that such a state of affairs existed, the public mind was still uneasy. On the 22d, of May, however, the Court formally announced its decision. Judge James read the principal opinion, and Justice Hagner also delivered a supplementary review of the Maryland law, which had been relied upon to set aside jurisdiction. Chief Justice Cartter then announced that the opinions were unanimous, that a new trial was denied, and the judgment below was

affirmed in the case. Once more public opinion was quieted as the prospects of the administration of law and justice were advanced.

ANOTHER APPEAL.

On the 1st of June, Mr. Chas. H. Reed, as counsel for Guiteau presented a petition for a re-hearing of the case. After the usual recitals the petition continued:

It appears by the record in said cause, on page 1,757, that the said defendant at the proper time during his trial in the criminal term of said court, by his attorneys, asked and prayed the Court to give to the jury an instruction known as prayer No. 13, which was and is as follows:—

"The jury are instructed to find a separate verdict upon each count in the indictment, and, inasmuch as it charged in the first, second, fourth, fifth, seventh and eighth counts of the indictment in this case, that the death of the President took place in the county of Washington, in said District of Columbia, and there is no evidence of such fact, therefore the jury are directed to find the accused not guilty upon each of said counts separately."

It appears on page 1,849 of the record in said cause that the Court refused to give said instruction to the jury. It also appears in exception 32 that the defendant in apt and proper time, in due form of law, excepted to the decision of the Court in refusing to give said instruction to the jury as prayed. It appears conclusively from the undisputed record in said cause that the deceased, James A. Garfield, died in the county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey, and that no evidence was offered or produced which showed or even tended to show that he died in the District of Columbia.

I therefore respectfully submit that the said instruction should have been given to the jury. The defendant had and has the lawful right to have an honest and truthful record in said cause, and should not have been convicted and should not now be embarrassed by false record.

It also appears by the record, on page 2,349 that the jury found a general verdict of guilty against the defendant upon all the counts of the indictment, and that the defendant reserved by express consent of the Court an exception to the refusal to grant the instruction prayed by the defendant and to the charge.

I submit that the law requires that an indictment for murder should allege the place of death, and that the evidence should sustain such allegation. The District Attorney considered such an allegation necessary, for each count in the indictment in this case contains an averment of the place of death. If it was necessary to aver a place of death it was necessary to prove it in this trial. All the precedents and authorities in England and America require such an allegation except the single case in 16 Webb (Kansas), cited in my brief in this case. I have referred to a few of the authorities in my brief, but can cite numerous others if the Honorable Court so desires.

This Court, in its opinion in this case, did not refer to the question and gave no decision upon it. I cannot believe this Court will strike down the precedents and authorities in order to impose upon this defendant a false record.

In his behalf I ask and petition this Court for a truthful record, confidently believing my prayer will be promptly granted.

CHAS. H. REED, Attorney for Defendant.

Chief Justice Cartter and Judges James and Cox were on the bench. Justice Cartter stated the Court had already passed upon the material points, and that the matter was not debateable. The Court would, however, consider the petition and render a decision subsequently, Judge Hagner not being then present.

On June 5th, Chief Justice Cartter delivered the following decision, Judges James and Hagner being present: "In the case of Guiteau, the Judges who listened to argument in that case have come to the conclusion that they have exhausted their powers upon it; that they have heard it patiently, fully and fairly, and that a reargument would bring them to no other conclusion than that which they have already arrived at, and they decline to re-open the case for argument."

Mr. Reed was not even yet at the end of his resources, and after various attempts in Boston and elsewhere, he applied to Judge Bradley of the United States Supreme Court, for a writ of habeas corpus. On the 19th, June, Judge Bradley filed a denial of the application, holding that the Court of the District of Columbia had full jurisdiction of the case. The last appeal was made to President Arthur, to grant a respite until a medical commission could repass on the question of the alleged insanity of the murderer. The papers were referred to Attorney-General Brewster, who made a report on the 24th of June, advising that the sentence be not interfered with. This recommendation was unanimously approved by the Cabinet, the President refused the respite, and the murderer's doom was finally sealed. All further attempts to influence the Executive, failed, and the following fatal document was prepared:

THE DEATH WARRANT.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, May 22, 1882. United States against Charles J. Guiteau. No. 14,056—Murder. The President of the United States. To the Warden of the United States Jail of the District of Columbia, greeting: Whereas, Charles J. Guiteau has been indicted of felony and murder, by him done and committed, and has been therefor arraigned, and upon such arraignment has pleaded not guilty and has been lawfully convicted thereof; and whereas, judgment of said Court has been given that the said Charles J. Guiteau shall be hanged by the neck until he is dead; therefore you are hereby commanded that upon Friday, the thirtieth (30) day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two (A. D. 1882), between the hours of twelve (12) o'clock meridian and two (2) o'clock post meridian of the same day, him the said Charles J. Guiteau, now being in your custody in the common jail of the District of Columbia, you convey to the place prepared for his execution within the walls of the said jail of the District of Columbia and that you cause execution to be done upon the said Charles J. Guiteau, in your custody so being, in all things according to said judgment, and this you are by no means to omit, at your peril; and do you return this writ into the clerk's office of said court, so indorsed as to show how you have obeyed the same.

D. K. CARTER, Chief Justice of said Court.

CHAPTER II.

The Execution—Details of the Closing Scenes—Guiteau's Outrageous Conduct on the Scaffold—His Vicious Prayer and Childish Hymn.

THERE could be but little interest in the details of the last few days of the assassin and therefore suffice it to say that he maintained his defiant attitude throughout, his moods, however, varying and his outbursts of temper and denunciation being at times exceedingly violent. We shall close this remarkable history with the details of

GUILTEAU'S LAST DAY.

June 30th, 1882. After a restless night Guiteau fell into a slumber, from sheer exhaustion, towards morning, but arose shortly after 5 o'clock and breakfasted heartily at 6 30, eating steak, eggs, potatoes, and other breakfast dishes. When the cook took his breakfast into the cell Guiteau told him to bring his dinner in at 11 o'clock promptly.

Rev. Dr. Hicks, who remained at the jail all night, was called into the prisoner's cell soon after he arose, and held a conversation on religious subjects with him. At 8 o'clock Dr. Hicks saw the prisoner again, when he made a request to have a bath, and asked the reverend gentleman 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 should occur and insisted that Dr. Hicks should see that the scaffold and its appurtenances were all in proper and safe condition.

He then read a so-called poem, entitled "Simplicity or Religious Baby talk" which he had recently composed,

but broke down in the effort to give it an intended solemnity. In the course of a conversation with Dr. Hicks, about the future he remarked, "my heart is tender. I don't think I can go through this ordeal without weeping, not because of any great weakness, for the principle in me is strong, but because I am nearer the other world. I hold to the idea that God inspired me."

He subsequently asked that in his books all complimentary remarks about President Arthur and his administration be eliminated. Then he presented to Dr. Hicks the books that have been the companions of his lonely hours.

He told Dr. Hicks that he wanted him to offer the first prayer on the scaffold, saying he (Guiteau) would then read his favorite Scriptural passage, the 10th chapter of Matthew, and offer a prayer on his own account.

Then he intended, he said, to read his poem "Simplicity." He desired to have the execution so arranged that just as he uttered the last word the drop should be sprung. This arrangement was somewhat modified and it was settled that he should drop a piece of paper as a signal. At 9 15 he took exercise in the corridor walking so briskly that his guards could hardly keep pace with him. Shortly after 10 o'clock he took a plunge bath in the presence of the "death watch" only, and it was evident that, from increasing nervousness he was merely seeking some distraction. About 11 o'clock he called for paper and for twenty minutes busied himself copying his "Prayer upon the scaffold."

THE MYSTERIOUS FLOWERS.

After Guiteau had finished copying his "Prayer upon the Scaffold," he began to arrange his dress, putting on a pair of navy blue trousers.

Then the guard came out of the door and said, "He is ready for the Doctor now, and wants the flowers to come."

Another guard who took the message, hurried off and soon returned with Dr. Hicks, who went into the cell.

Guiteau was then reported by his guard to be apparently very composed.

Guiteau's message about flowers referred to his expectation that Mrs. Scoville would send some flowers to him, but none had arrived at the jail at the time he asked for them.

In the light of subsequent events it would seem that the flowers had been detained by the authorities, who had some suspicions. It is now asserted that some of them were impregnated with poison.

FUNERAL PREPARATIONS.

In the meantime he had had his boots blackened and had eaten his dinner, consisting of a pound of broiled steak, a dish of fried potatoes, four slices of toast and a quart of coffee, nearly the whole of which he finished.

During this time the jail officers had had a rehearsal of the parts they were to play in the execution, for the purpose, chiefly, of testing the appliances of the gallows. A bag of sand weighing 160 pounds was rigged up and attached to the noose. The trap was sprung by means of the trigger-rope, which was passed into one of the cells of the north wing. The rope on the scaffold stood the test well.

Dr. Hicks and John W. Guiteau went with General Crocker to the scaffold, together with a number of the guards. John W. Guiteau ascended the steps and carefully examined the structure, handling the rope, and carefully inspecting all the fixtures, both above and below the platform.

GUARDING THE JAIL.

At 10 o'clock seventy policemen, under command of Captain Vernon and Lieutenants Beteler, Guy and Austin, arrived at the jail and were posted along the roadway outside the building.

In addition to the regular jail guard, all the available men of Battery C, 2d United States Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Crawford, were on duty inside of the jail.

THE LAST SCENES.

At five minutes past 12 o'clock General Crocker read the death warrant to the prisoner in his cell. The only persons present were General Crocker, Deputy Warden Rush, and Rev. Dr. Hicks.

After the death warrant was read by the Warden the prisoner became much composed, and turning away, began to brush his hair with his old appearance of swaggering sangfroid.

At 12:25 a loud steam whistle was blown at the work-house which was near the jail. This whistle usually blows at 12 o'clock, and by it Guiteau was in the habit of telling his time. The delay on this occasion was by special arrangement so that its startling summons might not come before the officers were ready. Two minutes later the iron gates at the end of the corridor clicked.

Then Warden Crocker made his appearance, and a moment later the familiar figure of Guiteau was seen. His face was pallid, and the muscles about his mouth moved nervously; other than this there were no signs of faltering. The procession moved quietly to the scaffold and Guiteau ascended the twelve somewhat steep steps with as much steadiness as could be expected from a man whose arms were tightly pinioned behind him. At the last step he faltered for a moment, but was assisted by the two officers who walked one upon either side. Upon reaching the platform Guiteau was placed immediately behind the drop, facing to the front of the scaffold.

Captain Coleman stood upon his right. Mr. Robert Strong upon his left, and Mr. Woodward directly behind him. Mr. Jones took position on the north side, near the upright of the beam. General Crocker (the Warden) took his position at the southeast corner of the structure.

There was a slight delay while the crowd of twenty-five or more spectators were pushing and jostling through the door leading from the rotunda to the corridor, at the lower end of which the gallows was placed. Guiteau

meanwhile gazed upon the crowd, looked up at the beam over his head, and quickly made a survey of all the dread paraphernalia. As soon as the crowd had gained access General Crocker waved to them to uncover, and all heads were bared.

DR. HICKS' PRAYER.

Dr. Hicks made an invocation in these words:

"Father, out of the depths we cry to Thee. Hear Thou our supplication for the sake of Jesus Christ, the Saviour, who has made full propitiation for us. Behold this, Thy servant. We humbly pray that Thou wilt deliver him at this supreme moment of his life. Let Thy light descend upon him. Liberate his soul from prison. May he appear before you absolved by Thy great mercy. From bloodguiltiness deliver him and us. God have mercy on us, Christ have mercy on us. Lamb of God, that takest away the pains of the world, have mercy on us. Amen and amen."

During the prayer Guiteau stood with bowed head. At the conclusion Dr. Hicks opened the Bible, and Guiteau, in firm tones, said, "I will read a selection from the 10th chapter of Matthew from 28th to 41st verse inclusive."

He read this in a clear, strong voice, and with good intonation, showing little, if any, nervousness. Dr. Hicks then produced the manuscript which was prepared by the prisoner that morning, and held it before Guiteau for him to read.

While Dr. Hicks was arranging the manuscript Guiteau exhibited a slight nervousness, and moved several times from one foot to the other. He soon recovered his composure, looked over the sea of upturned faces and said, "I am now going to read to you my last dying prayer." He then read in a loud tone, and with distinct and deliberative emphasis the following

EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTION:

"Father, now I go to Thee and the Saviour. I have finished the work Thou gavest me to do and I am only too happy to go to Thee. The world does not yet appreciate my mission; but Thou knowest it. Thou knowest Thou didst inspire Garfield's removal, and only good has come from it. This is the best evidence that the inspiration came from Thee, and I have set it forth in my book that all men may read and know that Thou, Father,

didst inspire the act for which I am now murdered. This Government and nation by this act I know will incur Thy eternal enmity as did the Jews by killing Thy Man, my Saviour. The retribution in that case came quick and sharp, and I know Thy divine law of retribution will strike this nation and my murderers in the same way. The diabolical spirit of this nation, its Government, and its newspapers, towards me will justify Thee in cursing them, and I know that Thy divine law of retribution is inexorable. I therefore predict that this nation will go down in blood and that my murderers, from the Executive to the hangman, will go to hell. Thy laws are inexorable. Oh Thou Supreme Judge. Woe unto the men that violate Thy laws! Only weeping and gnashing of teeth awaits them. The American press has a large bill to settle with the Righteous Father for their vindictiveness in this matter. Nothing but blood will satisfy them, and now my blood be on them and this nation and its officials. Arthur, the President, is a coward and an ingrate. His ingratitude to the man that made him and saved his party and land from overthrow has no parallel in history, but Thou, Righteous Father, will judge him. Father Thou knowest me, but the world hath not known me, and now I go to Thee and the Saviour without the slightest ill-will towards a human being. Farewell, ye men on earth."

At several points he half paused and endeavored to impart an increased emphasis to his words by a peculiar facial expression, so often observed during the trial when he was angered at something which was said or done.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE TRAVESTY.

When he had finished reading his prayer he again surveyed the crowd and said, still with a firm voice: "I am now going to read some verses which are intended to indicate my feelings at the moment of leaving this world. If set to music they may be rendered effective. The idea is that of a child babbling to his mamma and his papa. I wrote it this morning about 10 o'clock."

He then commenced to chant these verses in a sad, doleful style:

"I am going to the Lordy. I am so glad.
I am going to the Lordy. I am so glad.
I am going to the Lordy. Glory, hallelujah; glory hallelujah.
I am going to the Lordy:
I love the Lordy with all my soul; glory, hallelujah.
And that is the reason I am going to the Lord.
Glory, hallelujah; glory, hallelujah. I am going to the Lord."

Here Guiteau's voice failed and he bowed his head and

broke into sobs. But he rallied a little and went on with his chant.

I saved my party and my land; glory, hallelujah.
But they have murdered me for it, and that is the reason I am going to the Lordy.
Glory, hallelujah; glory, hallelujah. I am going to the Lordy."

Here again his feelings overcame him, and he leaned his head on the shoulder of Mr. Hicks and sobbed pitifully. Still he went on:

"I wonder what I will do when I get to the Lordy?
I guess that I will weep no more when I get to the Lordy.
Glory, hallelujah!"

Here there was another interruption, caused by sobs and emotion which he was unable to repress. He wept bitterly. With quivering lips and mournful tones he went on to finish his ditty:

"I wonder what I will see when I get to the Lordy.
I expect to see most splendid things, beyond all earthly conception.
"When I am with the Lordy, glory, hallelujah! [raising his voice to the highest pitch that he could command] glory, hallelujah! I am with the Lord."

This closed the chant, and then Rev. Mr. Hicks gave to Guiteau his final benediction and farewell, saying, "God the Father be with thee, and give thee peace evermore."

The attendants then pinioned his legs, placed the noose over his head, and carefully adjusted it about his neck.

Mr. Strong placed the black cap over his head, and as he did so Guiteau called out in loud tones "Glory, glory, glory," and dropped a piece of paper; instantly the spring was touched, the drop fell and Guiteau swung in the air. The body turned partly around, but there was not the slightest perceptible movement of the limbs, or any evidence of a conscious effort to move them.

When the drop fell a yell was sent up by some persons inside the jail. This was echoed outside by the voices of a thousand or more people, who hurraed lustily. There was a general onslaught by the populace upon the door, and the extreme efforts of the officers were unable to withstand it. Hundreds of people crowded into the

office, and there was a terrible crush at the doors. For at least forty seconds after the drop fell the body hung motionless, then there was a slight motion of the shoulders and legs, due to muscular contraction.

Three minutes after the drop fell the body was lowered to be examined by the physicians. There was a decided action of the heart for fully fourteen minutes, and the pulse fluttered two minutes longer.

When the body had hung with the feet just touching the ground for over half an hour, it was lowered into the coffin which was waiting for it under the scaffold.

The physicians decided at once that the neck had been broken. When the body was lowered the black cap was removed and the face exposed. The features were pallid and composed. About the mouth there was considerable moisture. After the body had been arranged in the coffin Warden Crocker ascended the steps of the scaffold and, addressing the crowd, which was kept back from the scaffold by a line of officers, said those who desired could pass along the side of the scaffold and view the body.

Then the crowd of spectators was formed into line, and, passing between the scaffold and the wall of the jail, viewed the dead face. Some jail officers, two or three physicians, and Dr. Hicks stood about the coffin. John W. Guiteau joined this company, and fanned his dead brother's face to keep away the flies. At 1:40 P. M. the lid of the coffin was put in place and the body was borne to the jail chapel, where the physicians who were to make the autopsy were assembled.

The physicians who performed the autopsy were Drs. D. S. Lamb, J. F. Hartigan and Z. T. Sowers. In addition to these physicians there were present Drs. Noble Young, Robert Reyburn, A. E. MacDonald, Johnson Elliot, I. A. H. McMin, P. J. Murphy, Charles H. Nichols, Surgeon-General Barnes of the Army, Surgeon-General Wales of the Navy, Drs. W. W. Godding, A. H. Witmer, and Clarke Patterson, of St. Elizabeth's Asylum, Drs. D.

C. Patterson, the Coroner of the District, C. A. Kleinschmidt, J. R. Hagner, and Drs. Birdsall and Parrish. The examination showed that the left eye was completely suffused with blood and both very indistinct. A close examination proved that the neck was broken and that the rope had cut deep into the flesh.

THE DEATH CERTIFICATE.

The certificate of death which the Warden is required according to the terms of the death warrant to file with the Clerk of the Court, recites that the signers were present at the execution of Charles J. Guiteau, and that he was hanged by the neck till he was dead.

The jurors were, W. S. Larmer, B. P. Gaines, Harry P. Godwin, John Coughlin, S. J. Newcomb, Charles T. Murray, Edward Hudson, S. E. Lewis, H. L. West, Stanley Gardner and G. H. Plant, Jr.

LAI'D TO REST.

As Mr. John W. Guiteau and Dr. Hicks declined to remove the body from fear that it would not be safe in their possession outside the jail, the interment took place the day after the execution in one of the corridors of the jail, the exact spot even being retained as an official secret.

GUILTEAU'S BRAIN.

Two official reports of an exhaustive medical examination, microscopical and otherwise, of the assassin's brain have been published. The first was signed by Dr. D. S. Lamb only, which produced a spirited controversy on the part of Dr. Z. T. Sowers and Dr. J. F. Hartigan, who thereupon submitted a second report of the autopsy, signed by themselves and claiming to be the official majority report of the authorized physicians.

With the merits of such a controversy the public have but little interest, and as the reports themselves are documents teeming with technicalities and medical terms which could but perplex the average reader, we do not

deem it necessary to burden our pages with them. It will be sufficient to state that no direct evidence of mental disease was developed and that nothing has been advanced to impugn the verdict which held a bold, bad man responsible for his atrocious crime and amenable to the last dread penalty of outraged law.—We close our task with a feeling of satisfaction that such is the case.