General Business.

HARDWARE.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

ZINC,
SHEET IRON,
LEAD PIPE,
Iron, Nails and Spikes.
GLASS,
SHEATHING PAPER,
WHITE LEAD,
COLORED PAINTS,
LINSEED OIL.

LOWEST PRICES.

G. STOTHART.

NEW GOODS.

A Complete Stock of

WATHAM, ELGIN, ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES

IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES.

GOLD, SILVER AND PLATED JEWELRY.

CLOCKS. PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses in great variety. We have an instrument for measuring the sight and can suit all sights.

Men's, Youth's, and Boy's Ready-made Clothing.

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, white and colored Shirts, HATS, CAPS, and a full line of Gentlemen's furnishing goods, lower than any house in the trade.

The leading brands of TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES, PIPES and Smoker's requisites always on hand.

TEA, SOAP, BROOMS, WRAPPING PAPER AND PAPER BAGS.

The above goods have all been bought at bottom prices for Cash, and wil be sold at low rates.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I. HARRIS & SON.

Chatham, May 30th, 1882.

NEW GOODS.

JUST OPENED.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS

in all the newest makes.

Elegant French Dress Goods.

Plain, Striped and Checked,

BUNTINGS, CANTON COSTUME CLOTHS, SHOT CRAPE CLOTHS, CASHMERE TWILLS, BROCADED GOODS, &c., &c.

A Superb stock of

BLACK FRENCH MERINOES AND CASHMERES.

We make a specialty of these goods and have already established a reputation for them, showing a class of goods confined entirely to ourselves in this town.

An elegant stock of

Rich Black Silks.

SATIN DE LYON, MOIRE AND WATERED SILKS.

Chenille Capes, Silk and Satin Mantles, Silk Velvets, Black Crapes, Beautiful neck wear for Ladies, in Chenille Collarettes, Linen Collarettes, Lace Collars, Frills, Frillings, Chenille Cord and Tassels, Lace Scarfs, etc.

A mammoth stock of

PRINTED COTTONS, and CAMBRICS, PLAIN SATEENS, GALATEAS, and SCOTCH ZEPHYRS, LACE CURTAINS and CURTAIN LACE.

Millinery Department up Stairs

in charge of a first class milliner, where a large and beautiful stock of Millinery goods is on show, comprising everything kept in a first class millinery establishment.

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND GENT'S FURNISHINGS.

We are now showing the largest stock we have ever offered to the public and keep nothing but first class goods, which we will sell low.

A. J. LOGGIE & Co.

May 30th, 1882.

JUST RECEIVED:

10 Half brls. bulk Pickles,
1,500 lbs. Confectionery,
50 Boxes Biscuit.

TO ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS DIRECT FROM LONDON:

25 Chests BLACK TEAS,

(CHOICE QUALITY,)

Retail Prices 30 and 40 Cents per lb.

D. CHESMAN.

WATER STREET.

Chatham, June 8, 1882.

LIME JUICE!

ENO'S FRUIT SALT;
Fluid Magnesia;
Extract of Beef;
Beef, Iron and Wine;
Hop Bitters;
Ayer's Sarsaparilla;
Quinine Wine;
Ayer's Hair Vigor;
Louby's Hair Renewer;
Hall's Hair Renewer,
Carboline;
Northrup & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

HEADQUARTERS FOR TOILET SOAPS, PERFUMERY, HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS, TOOTH PASTES AND POWDERS SPONGES, SHOULDER BRACES, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Dick's Horse and Cattle Medicines.

The above have been received fresh this week at

"MEDICAL HALL,"

(Oppposite Hon. W. Muirhead's.)

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

Chatham, May 31, 1882.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a

LIVERY STABLE

on the corner premises adjoining the residence of Dr. J. S. Benson, where he is prepared to furnish teams, with or without drivers, for short or long journeys, on the most reasonable terms.

Horses taken to board by the day, week, or season.

Passengers and luggage conveyed to and from the Railway Station or boats at all hours.

JOHN A. WARD.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) at the following rates:—

If paid in advance,	$1.00.
" " within 3 months	$1.50.
" " after 2 months.	$2.00.

Advertisements are placed under classified headings.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at *eight cents* per line nonpareil, (or eighty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and *three cents* per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each continuation.

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of $6·75 an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - JULY 6, 1882.

Bathurst after the late Election.

Last week we gave place to a communication on the subject of the Gloucester contest, which, we have reason to believe, was not conceived in that spirit of candor and justice by which we alway wish our correspondents to be guided. While earnestly desiring the election of Mr. Anglin, not only on party grounds, but also because of his high character and statesmanlike qualities, we had no wish to continue the fight over the issues which were so conclusively decided by the people of Gloucester. Whatever may have been our private advice to our political friends at Bathurst, we did not wish, in these columns, to disarm them in any future action they proposed to take, especially as we had confidence in the truthfulness of their representations. From information received from gentlemen who were in Bathurst at the time and since, we are, however, justified in reproducing the following for the purpose of explanation,—

The successful candidate was met by a number of his friends on his return home from the lower end of the County, and a procession somewhat similer to a Circus Parade, or a City Polymorphian Show was the result. Doubtless the newly-elected was elated. It reminded one of the classical lines—

"The elephant now goes 'round,
The band (two fiddles and a drum) begins to play,
The boys around the monkey's cage,
Had better keep away.

"A howling mob," as a St. Sohn gentleman termed it, grossly insulted Mr. Anglin several times, thereby keeping up the character which they have of late earned for themselves.

Had we known that the successful candidate did not return to Bathurst until the day after polling and understood that the "procession" referred to and the drunkenness, rioting, dancing, etc., and alleged insults to Mr. Anglin were separate both as to time and circumstance, the letter would not have appeared as it did. The successful candidate was, we have reason to believe, met by a number of gentlemen of Bathurst and other electors, as he was returning from the lower part of the County the day after the election. Our knowledge of several of these gentlemen justifies us in saying that they are not of the class who make up Circus or Polymorphian Shows and had we known that they were of the party the allusion to them as quoted above would not have been admitted to these columns.

There was, no doubt, too free a dispensation of intoxicating liquors, and a jubilation over the result that was excessive and silly, but such things are not confined to Gloucester County or the town of Bathurst, nor can successful candidates or such gentlemen as those who drove out to meet Mr. Burns, be held responsible for them. It is not always easy for leaders to restrain their real or pretended friends in the time of victory. We have no desire to justify or condone the intemperate acts—the sidewalk dancing during the whole night, terminating in fights, the general molestation of public decorum, the taunting conduct of the lower classes towards their vanquished opponents—which, we have no doubt, marred the pleasure of the most intelligent friends of the successful candidate, but the stigma of these should not be attached to leading citizens of Bathurst,—simply because many of them were Mr. Burns' friends, for they are, we believe, as careful in their observance of the proprieties of life as our political correspondent can possibly be.

After the above was in type the *Advocate* of yesterday came to hand, containing a number of anonymous letters abusing the ADVANCE and its editor after the usual fashion of that paper and its contributors. One letter, to which the writer has the commendable courage to append his name, gives a statement respecting the scenes after the election, and is, partially, as follows:—

When the polls closed, an immense crowd gathered around the Telegraph Office to hear the result. As majority after majority rolled up for Burns the air became one vast cheer. Are men who have worked hard to attain a legitimate end and who being successful give vent to their feelings in cheers to be designated a "howling mob" even "by a St. John gentlemen?" Some more demonstrative than others, in the course of the evening, organized a procession and in waggons, accompanied by an improvised band, paraded the Town and Village of Bathurst. While in the Village it halted opposite the residence of Hon. J. Ferguson and office of Dr. Duncan and gave these gentlemen three hearty cheers as it had to others on the route. While doing so stones were thrown from the yard of Mr. Baldwin, (father-in-law of Mr. Turgeon), striking two of the men, —one of them on the head. No provocation whatever was given for this attack on the procession, as I can vouch for. Naturally the men on being thus attacked jumped from the waggon and made for the yard whence the stones had come but finding no one there the procession reformed and passed over to Town again, drawing up in front of Wilbur's Hotel. A travelling Agent—a St. John man by the way—here proposed three groans for Anglin, but was at once put down by the party, who had no desire to insult the vanquished. Instead, three cheers were called for him who, though now defeated, had been their Representative for 15 years and had served them to the best of his ability during that time. Three cheers were given. Mr. Anglin, I am certain, does not countenance any such theory as corruption, to account for his defeat. What he asks for are workmen. Such were the "hostile manifestations" and "rowdy actions" accredited to Mr. Burns' party. Evidently the boot is on the other foot.

Next day as magnificent a demonstration as ever took place here—or indeed anywhere—greeted Mr. Burns on his arrival from Caraquet. The principal people of the neighborhood to the number of over 200 with music and flags, met him 3 miles out and escorted him to his residence where a large crowd had gathered to greet him. In the evening many houses were illuminated and numerous bonfires lit up the darkness.

* * * * * *

In regard to the discourtesy shown the Returning Officer for Gloucester Co., at the close of Declaration, I shall simply say that where a Returning Officer develops such partizanship as did the High Sheriff in the present instance it were mockery to move a vote of thanks for the "very impartial manner" in which he did his duty. Several Deputy Returning Officers were violent partizans of Mr. Turgeon and none more so than the Disbursing Agent of that candidate, who was appointed and acted as Deputy Returning Officer of Beresford in contravention of Dominion Election Act 1874, sec. 124 and by his so doing was thus guilty of a misdemeanor.

Yours, &c., G. M. Duncan, M. D.
Bathurst Village, July 1st, 1882.

Our correspondent writes us as follows:—

"A writer in the *World*, in a very low letter, takes exception to some of your correspondent's remarks in the ADVANCE of last week. It is hardly necessary to repeat that those remarks were founded wholly on fact, and required unfortunately no stretch of the imagination. Unfortunately, I say, because such conduct on the part of a comparatively few is calculated to bring odium on a whole community. The people of Bathurst are famed for their courteousness and warm hospitality, and it is the more to be regretted on that account that the actions of these inconsiderate young men should be liable to besmirch the reputation for generous hospitality of a whole people.

"Your correspondent is at a loss to know what the *World* writer means when he refers to securing the "stumping" services of a certain Barrister of St. John." It may only be necessary to state in the elegant language of the *World* correspondent, that the assertion is a palpable falsehood," being "entirely without a shadow of foundation," "a fabrication such as could emanate only from a low small mind"—a deliberate lie made out of whole cloth.

"The correspondent of the *World* is to be pitied in that he is not "a boy" but a miserably poor specimen of a man."

Wise, after the Event.

Mr. Snowball, on Nomination Day, made an elaborate complaint about the exodus, and the votes polled by his friends Hutchison, Burchill and Troy in the local elections show a really alarming exodus—from the Snowball party. Mr. Adams, who has always taken an active part in every Dominion contest, was elected by *one thousand majority* over the highest Snowball man, and this is about the majority Mr. Mitchell would have had if there had been a contest. One Snowball man got a seat simply because there were only three of Mitchell's friends in the field, leaving one seat for the other fellows.—Moncton *Times*.

The *Times* puts the statement respecting Mr. Snowball's speech on "Nomination Day" in such a way as to convey the impression that it was Nomination Day for the Assembly, instead of Nomination Day for the House of Commons on which Mr. Snowball addressed the electors. The question of Dominion politics was not made an element in the local election here save, as we since learn, in a quiet way by the Conservatives. It looks like cowardice, *now*, for any individual or paper to proclaim that the issue was one between Dominion parties. On a square issue like that the Liberals would be at the head of the poll.

Salmon and the Hatching House.

All accounts from the Miramichi agree in saying that the salmon catch is the best for many years. The fishermen are getting good hauls in their nets, the freezers are filling up, the shipments are large, and the anglers are beginning to have good sport. The salmon exodus, like the other exodus, appears to be at an end, and there will doubtless be a cessation of grumbling at the fish breeding houses. The salmon industry is an important one, and a good catch means a great many thousands of dollars divided among the fishermen and the dealers.

Why should the *Times* endeavor to make it appear that the breeding establishment is a benefit to our salmon fishery, when all unprejudiced evidence in that connection tends to establish the contrary conviction. There never was a better year for Salmon on the Miramichi than 1874, yet there was no possibility of the breeding establishment affecting the run of that year, because it was, then, just started. All that can be said now is that there has been a fair run of fish thus far in the season, but not, by any means, so good a run as that of '74. The *Times* will, therefore, have to look to some other quarter for evidence that the Hatching House is not an injury rather than a benefit to our salmon fishery.

Proving the "Whopper."

No less a personage than "D. B. Robertson, City Clerk, Barrister and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public &c., &c., Belleville Ont.," has come to the assistance of R. R. Call Esq., Major of Active Militia, American Consular Agent, Owner of subsidised steamers, Lessee of the Public Wharf etc., etc., Newcastle, who is also part proprietor of the *World*, newspaper of Chatham. Said R. R. Call and the said *World* now desire to wriggle out of their joint statement in reference to the new steamer which Mr. Call promised the public, both personally and through his paper's columns, would be on the route between Chatham, Newcastle, etc., by the middle of May last. Mr. Call is a great success at receiving telegrams and letters to back up his words and the statements of his paper and can get anything required in that line from almost anyone, from Sir Hector Langevin down to this D. B. Robertson, who, for all we know, may be as cheap and unreliable a person as some of the cheaper class of notaries who, in this province, dabble in local politics and, having no business of their own, render themselves public nuisances by meddling with that of other people. Mr. Call publishes a letter from Robertson, who volunteers the following information respecting the alleged new boat:—

I remember it was after many letters, and not a few telegrams, had passed between us relative to sundry points regarding her speed, boiler, fittings, etc., that I drew the contract for the building of the "new steamer" for Capt. Cuthbert of this city, and sent it down to you. You signed it and sent it back to me for the Captain's signature, but he was disappointed in getting the financial backing first promised to him to go on with the boat, and you did not get your "new steamer" built, as you or any one else would ordinarily have expected under the circumstances. Now these are the facts; and to one like myself, conversant with them, and to whom are known the strenuous efforts put forth by you to secure such a boat, and the deep regret expressed by you when disappointed, the remarks of the writer in the *Advance* are so much at variance with the truth that I thought on reading them I would in justice to you stamp them with the lie direct and unequivocal."

Let us now examine the facts in reference to which this friend of Mr. Call employs the above intemperate language. We quoted on 8th June, the following from the *World* of Feb. 8th,—

A "New Era" in travelling was introduced when Messrs. Call & Miller built the steamer of that name, and run her between Nelson, Newcastle, Douglastown and Chatham. But she too has had her day, and next season is to be replaced by a faster and more commodious boat. The new steamer *is being built* at Belleville, Ont., is to be a screw propeller, 90 ft. long and 16 ft. breadth of beam, and will run not less than 15 miles an hour, thus being capable of making the trip from Newcastle to Chatham in about twenty minutes, and consequently running much more frequently than did the "New Era." She is expected in the river about the middle of May.

Commenting on the above the ADVANCE said:—

It was on representations such as the above that Mr. Call obtained from the Legislature one of the Government subsidies which maintain his business. The middle of May has now passed and we neither see nor hear anything concerning the new boat. This is not dealing fairly by the public. We were given information similar to the above by Mr. Call about the same time it was published in the *World*. His statements regarding the size and character of the boat, guarantees of speed, etc., were very circumstantial and would have appeared in the ADVANCE but for the fact that *our enquiries developed the truth that no such contract as that alleged had been entered into, and no such boat as that described was under construction at Belleville.*

We have placed our statement of fact in italics and even Mr. Robertson's ill-mannered letter bears it out fully, for he says that although Mr. Call signed the contract, the gentleman who was to have built the boat did not become a party to it. Mr. Call's story was that it was Mr. Brown with whom *he had a contract* and who was bound to furnish a boat of a certain speed, or the stipulated price would not be paid. Mr. Call knew, when he was in Fredericton looking after his subsidy for the steamer between Chatham and Newcastle that what we said was true—"that no such contract as that "alleged was entered into and no such "boat as that described was under con-"struction." The financial insufficiency of Mr. Brown or Capt. Cuthbert is urged in this connection for the first time by Mr. Robertson, whose letter reads more like the effusion of a semi-intoxicated rough than a gentleman in his sober senses.

This is another matter which Mr. Call chooses to look upon in a personal sense. He forgets that he is receiving the money of the public on certain conditions and that he alleged in Fredericton this imaginary contract, which his solicitor proves was never completed. When he gave out that a contract was all completed and caused the *World* to announce that the alleged boat was being built, he stated what was untrue and when he discovered the fact—if he did not know it at the time—he should have given a reasonable explanation to the public, instead of causing this Mr. Robertson to write and the paper he owns to publish that our statement was untrue. Mr. Call acts like an overgrown and ill-tempered boy in such matters and we do not propose to put up with his insolence and bullying, though he may have a dozen Robertsons to vouch for his failures in contract-making and a dozen Surveyors-General to give him the people's money for needless subsidies.

Political Notes.

When is the control of our County Alms House to be placed in the hands of the people of the County? The Municipal Council and not the Provincial Government should have the control.

The *News* has not quite wheeled around again in favor of the local Opposition but, it is preparing for its usual course. Mr. Willis ex-M. P. P. says he never had any faith in the Government since he left it.

Some of the local Government organs are calling upon the rest of the press to publish the names of the members-elect of the Assembly who are on the respective sides. The request is, certainly, a modest one, but those who know don't propose to tell, just now.

The Fredericton *Capital* says the Government has twenty-six supporters in the newly-elected House. Some of these "supporters" are like *the Capital*, however—they will go with any Government. About ten of them will change sides—and the *Capital* will follow them.

Election petitions are talked of quite freely in several constituencies. Where majorities have been very small and personal bribery can be undoubtedly proved against the successful Candidate it may be well to engage in that kind of post mortem political warfare, but in other cases only "sore-heads" indulge in such means for obtaining satisfaction.

Two small officials, resident in Chatham, and who tremble when the Surveyor-General frowns upon them, have left word at this office to have the ADVANCE, heretofore sent to them, discontinued. This is, no doubt, one result of the "bitter war" proclaimed by the Surveyor-General on Declaration Day. There's something immense about it.

The St. Croix *Courier* (Conservative) says:—

"Our opinion is that if the Government finds itself with a majority when the House assembles, it will be so narrow that those in power will find it a very difficult matter to hold the reins. Of the members from Charlotte, at most, only one can be counted on to give the Government his support."

Hon. Peter Mitchell, M. P. for Northumberland, N. B., was allowed to go in without opposition because he was opposed to the essential elements of the N. P. Statements to this effect having been made in the Liberal press, the editor of the St. John SUN (Tory) telegraphed to Mr. Mitchell, and the latter replied, confirming the report. That reply has not yet appeared in the SUN.—*Halifax Chronicle, July 1.*

The Woodstock *Sentinel* thinks that with "discreet" management—that means, the purchase of the "loose fish,"—the Government may be able to sustain themselves for a time, at least. The only difficulty in the way of this prediction being realized is that the Government have all the loose fish but two, and the latter are hooked by the Opposition, while similar specimens are swimming over from the Government side and dying to be hooked also.

A DELUSION of a most mischievous nature has taken hold of the Russian peasantry, which, it is feared, may breed serious disturbances throughout the country when the time comes to dispel it. It is the communistic idea that the Czar is going to make them a present of the estates of the nobles as one of his first acts after coronation. This wild notion shows in what stupid ignorance the subjects of Russia have been kept.—*Ex.*

The notion above referred to is no more absurd than that promoted among a certain class of electors in New Brunswick, who are made to believe by certain members of the Legislature that they have any power to affect the legislative grant for bye-roads in the respective counties. Those who know about as much as the Russian peasants really believe this, and vote accordingly—and it is surprising to find how many stupid people of this kind there are.

Mr. Lynott, of Charlotte, who was a supporter of the Fraser-Wedderburn Government appears to be opposed to the reconstructed affair. He said on Declaration Day:—"It had been stated by some of the newspapers in the Province that he was a supporter of the present Government, that he had taken sides with a certain party. That was not true. The present Government had been reconstructed without his knowledge, consent or concurrence, and he wished it understood that he was not a follower or a supporter of any Government or party."

The strange statement is made by the Charlottetown *Examiner* that fifty or sixty voters in Queens County were deprived of their franchise because there were no ballots for them! The supply was short, and had been exhausted. This is a new danger to be guarded against. Such an occurrence ought not, however, to deprive electors of the right of suffrage. Ballots should be improvised with white paper and ink for the occasion, and the courts be asked to admit them as valid on general principles. No mere technicality ought to be allowed to deprive a man of the right of suffrage, and there should be a clause in the law giving larger powers for dealing with such emergencies.

The *Post*, the leading Conservative paper of Westmorland, says that County "Practically condoned all the evil acts "committed by the Fraser Administra-"tion. Even the creation of the Kings "County Judgeship, a fitting climax to a "series of scandalous measures, was allow-"ed to pass without protest."

Well, Northumberland did the same thing when she returned the "bitter war" and "exterminating" Surveyor General at the head of the poll. Both Westmorland and Northumberland are, however, rebuked by St. John and the other constituencies and old Northumberland is, temporarily, in partial disgrace. She must not, however, be condemned for one mistake.

The Hon. Robert Marshall has set the Local Government an example which all its members would do well to follow. Mr. Marshall has, it is understood, tendered his resignation. It is true that Mr. Marshall did not secure a seat, but as the Government has not been able to get more than eight or nine supporters outside of themselves they may as well follow his example. Their efforts to reconstruct will not save them from their just fate. Mr. Marshall has been in public life over six years. It can be said for him that he was a most energetic and determined working member of the Legislature, and an approachable and accessible member of Government, ever ready to give information, and always wrestling with figures and statistics. He is a victim largely to his own friends. In the re-construction he should have insisted on the office of Provincial Secretary or the Board of Works being given to him, and thus to the city. Instead of that he allowed an outside influence to re-construct the Government to his personal disadvantage, and the just sentiments of people were offended by the creation of Mr. McLeod, Attorney General, a new man who had no legislative or governmental experience. This was fatal to Mr. Marshall in the late contest. We suppose, however, that he is not done with public life.—*Globe.*

Guiteau's Execution.

THE ASSASSIN MEETS DEATH CALMLY—HOW HE SPENT HIS LAST HOURS.

Washington press despatches of June 30th give the following account of the last hours of Guiteau, who assassinated President Garfield.—

At 10 o'clock this morning Guiteau desired to take a bath and a large tub was taken into his cell. At this hour no one but the "death watch" was with him. Guiteau nervously disrobed and plunged into the bath; it was quite apparent to the guard that his object in asking for the bath was simply to obtain some employment which might attract his thoughts from the contemplation of his approaching death. He evinced increased nervousness, and his constrained movements, distraught manner, and marked tremor in his tone, when he attempted to speak impressed the guards with the belief that he was rapidly weakening. The opinion was expressed by some of the jail officials that he would be unable to control his emotion when the dread moment arrived, and even if he did not completely break down and make a scene, that he would be unable from nervous excitement to carry out the programme upon the scaffold which he had announced.

A SCANDALOUS PROPOSITION.

Many telegrams and other messages have arrived at the jail this morning from different parties. A telegram from New York, signed by J. B. Bunnell was received about 10, by Dr. Hicks and asked if the sender could obtain possession of Guiteau's body to exhibit for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association. Dr. Hicks paid no attention to the message.

HIS FINAL PRAYER.

Shortly before 11 o'clock Guiteau called for paper and for twenty minutes busied himself in making a copy of what he terms "His prayer upon the scaffold." As his hands will be pinioned, Dr. Hicks will hold the manuscript while Guiteau reads. Now that he is employed he appears much calmer and is rapidly completing his work written in a large round and legible hand.

A GOOD APPETITE.

While Dr. Hicks was in the prisoner's cell Guiteau made some requests as to the execution and having made copies of his "Last Prayer," poem and other writings tore up the originals. While Hicks was there he sent out for "Jun" Curtis, the jail boot-black, and gave him his shoes to be shined for the last time. His dinner was brought as the Doctor was leaving and he ate with much relish. His dinner consisted of a pound of broiled steak, a dish of fried potatoes, four slices of toast and a quart of coffee of which very little was left when he finished eating. Dr. Hicks, when he came out of the cell said to an Associated Press reporter, "The prisoner has not the slightest fear. We have had a pleasant religious talk. He feels now that his preparation is finished and he is ready for his last formality. He commits himself to God with the utmost confidence. I think he will show some emotion because the nervous strain is so great." "Nobody," Dr. Hicks said, "had seen the prisoner at that time except himself and the jail officers."

HIS BROTHER THINKS HE OUGHT TO DIE.

Just before 12 John W. Guiteau said to a representative of the Associated Press that he felt cheerful, so far as his brother was concerned, believing it to be far better for him to die than to live. He said no one felt keener anguish than he himself, that the crime had been committed which plunged the nation in grief; he believed, however that his brother would show himself to be a brave man, and from his own standpoint would vindicate his idea of patriotism. "His life is a wreck and worthless," said John, "and I think this a most fitting end to a checkered and insane career." He believed his brother would die happy and owing to his demented condition would be forgiven in the next world. He thought his brother would be happier in death than in life, under the circumstances, and if he (John) could, he would not ask to have him reprieved.

GUITEAU BREAKS DOWN.

Shortly before 12 o'clock Guiteau seemed to break down completely and burst into tears and sobbed hysterically. Dr. Hicks sat by his side fanning him and vainly trying to calm him. The belief is gaining ground that he will be unable to rally sufficiently to pass the ordeal with the heroic courage which it had been asserted he would exhibit. At half past 11 preparations began to be made for the execution. At 11.50 a detachment of artillery was formed on the east side of the rotunda and brought their muskets to parade rest. At that time about 250 people were in the rotunda. Dr. Hicks was with the prisoner engaged in prayer. Guiteau showed great nervousness and appeared greatly startled when he heard the rattle of muskets on the rotunda floor. From that moment Guiteau appeared to be thoroughly overcome with emotion. He wept freely and seemed to be in great anguish.

NEAR THE END.

The autopsy will be performed at two o'clock in the chapel of the jail. The scene in the rotunda while waiting for the prisoner was one long to be remembered. The soldiers were drawn up on one side and a long line of spectators was drawn up facing them on the other. It was understood that Guiteau was very depressed and it was expected that his passage to the gallows would present a very distressing sight.

The movement of the officers about the jail door was watched with eager attention. After the death warrant was read to the prisoner by the warden, the prisoner became much composed and turning away began to brush his hair with his old apparent swaggering *sang froid*.

At 12.25 a loud steam whistle was blown at the work house near the jail; this whistle usually blows at 12, and by it Guiteau was in the habit of guaging time. The delay to-day was by special arrangement, so that its startling sound 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 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 order of the procession to the scaffold was as follows: Warden Crocker and one of his officers first, followed by Rev. Dr. Hicks, then the prisoner in charge of two guards, Messrs. Coleman and Woodward behind; then two by two, Messrs. Jones, Hudson, Johnson and Crocker, four jail officers, the latter being a brother of the Warden.

GUITEAU COOL AND COLLECTED.

Guiteau was perfectly cool and collected, a white handkerchief lying spread out upon his shoulders. The crowd of spectators closed in behind the prisoner who walked slowly, looking about into the faces of the spectators with perfect complaisance. The procession moved quickly 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 up with him, one on either side.

Upon reaching the platform Guiteau was placed immediately behind the drop facing the front of the scaffold. Capt. Coleman stood upon his right, Robert Strong upon his left and Mr. Woodward directly behind him. Mr. Jones took a position on the north side, near the upright of the beam, Gen. Crocker, the warden, took his position at the southeast corner of the structure.

There was a slight delay, while 250 or more spectators pushed through the door leading from the rotunda to the corridor at the lower end of which the gallows was placed. Dr. Hicks read from the Scriptures. He read but for two or three minutes and then stopped. After a moment's delay, Guiteau in a loud, clear, firm voice said, "I will read from Matthew x., 28 to 41: 'Fear not them which kill the body but are not able to kill the soul," etc. Then having shut his Bible, he read his last dying prayer which is as follows:

GUITEAU'S LAST BLASPHEMY.

"My dying prayer on the gallows; 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. The world does not yet appreciate my mission, but Thou knowest it. Thou knowest Thou inspired Garfield's removal and only good has come from it. This is the best evidence that the inspiration came from Thee, and I have said to Thee 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 the killing of the man, my Saviour. The retribution in that case came quick and sharp, and I know the divine law will strike this nation and my murderers in the same way. The diabolical spirit of this nation, its government and its newspapers toward me will justify Thee in cursing them, and I know that thy divine law of retribution is inexorable. I therefore predict 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 await them. The American press has a large bill to settle with Thee, 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 toward a human being. Farewell ye men of earth."

He also read or chanted some verses in a sad and doleful style.

READY, GO!

As soon as Guiteau had finished his reading he was pinioned and no time was lost. He stood perfectly quiet and did not seem to be agitated. The dreadful work was done very rapidly and the black cap was adjusted in less than four minutes from the time he stopped speaking.—There was a brief moment after the cap was adjusted before the drop fell, and in the same loud clear voice, the same in which he had previously spoken, Guiteau cried "Glory Hallelujah; ready, go."

At 12.45 the signal was given, the drop fell, and, without a struggle, he expired, amid the cheers of the crowd and of the prisoners. A few minutes after the hanging Guiteau's body was lowered and the physicians examined his pulse, which beat for some time after the drop fell. The body was cut down at eighteen minutes after one o'clock.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

The autopsy on Guiteau's body began shortly after the execution, and the most minute and critical examination will be made of the brain. This may last for several days. Meanwhile the examining surgeons are bound to secrecy until the final result is officially made known. It was reported last night, however, that nothing was found in the brain to indicate abnormal condition.

LONDON, July 1.

The *Times*, commenting on the execution of Guiteau, considers that his behaviour until the last shred of hope had disappeared, was consistent. It says "He was not so overcome at the prospect of certain death as to forget his theatrical airs. He was not ashamed to declare that he died a Christian and a patriot. Guiteau's place in the dark calendar will be by the side of Felton and Ravaillac".

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England Preparing for War.

LONDON, June 29.—Nothwithstanding that yesterday was Coronation day, Woolwich presented a busy aspect in consequence of war preparations upon a large scale, and the despatch of munitions of war, including explosives. Arrangements have been perfected by which 40,000 men can be embarked on the instant. A correspondent of the *Times* confirms the statement that 25,000 men of the army reserve have been selected for service, although no positive orders have been issued. Several commanding officers of volunteers have offered the services of their men for garrison duties. At Chatham last evening a complete return was ordered of the marines available for foreign service. The harvest prospects are causing anxiety in some parts of the country. The reserve siege train at Woolwich is being moved into position to be ready for service. There is a siege train complete with stores and appliances already at Malta.

Results of the Recent Survey of Palestine.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury K. G., presided at the Annual Meeting of the Victoria Philosophical Institute of Great Britain, which took place in London on the 15th of June. The honorary secretary, Captain F. Petrie, read the report which showed the total number of Home, Indian, and Colonial members to be 950. Professor Pasteur and many other well-known men of science had joined in the past year, to further the Society's objects, —namely, the investigation of all philosophical and scientific questions, especially those said to militate against the truth of Revelation. An address was delivered by Mr. Trelawney Saunders, the Official Geographer of the Survey of Palestine. He described the scientific results of the exploration of Palestine and their great value to the historian, especially as the recent work of the exploration seemed to bring the country before the student of the present day as it appeared to the inhabitants nineteen centuries ago, and confirmed in a most remarkable manner the accuracy of the Bible record. Among the speakers were the Right Hon. A. S. Ayrthn. The Bishops of Adelaide and of Nelson, who spoke of the value of the Victoria Philosophical Institute's Transactions, and their great anxiety for the increase of the number of its members in the colonies, where its Journal, recording the investigations of learned men into the truth as regards the philosophical and scientific questions of the present day, would be even more welcome than in England. Dr. Stern, the celebrated Abysinnian captive; Mr. J. F. Bateman, F. R. S.; and Mr. D. Howard, Vice-President of the Institute of Chemistry of England; and others, also spoke.

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The Business Outlook.

We take the following seasonable article from the *Monetary Times*:—

The reports of our banking institutions so far, are favorable in tone, yet tinged with a sort of apprehension that unless care is exercised from this time forward, there may be a speedy reversal of the pleasant prospects. This was especially the case with the speech of the President of the Bank of Montreal. It is unfortunate that an election contest somewhat warped men's judgments in considering the true bearing of the remarks that were made by the very able and judicious head of our greatest bank. For the remarks were well-timed on the whole, though exception might be taken to some points, which we have already noticed, and to a few expressions as being perhaps pitched rather strongly. But of the soundness of their general drift there can be no doubt.

The country generally has had two really good years. Even apart from exceptional circumstances, either of fiscal policy or otherwise, the country could not fail to have made considerable strides in the way of improvement. We have had two good harvests. Our cattle, butter and cheese products have been large and profitable. And our forests for the last two years have yielded us probably double the value they did for two years previously. And this is the most important export we have.

But, in addition to this, we have had a new development altogether for Canada, viz., the rapid opening up and settlement of a great prairie country. The enormous influence of the opening up of the North-West can only be appreciated by those who are carrying on business with Manitoba and its adjacent provinces. Besides, there has been a heavy railway expenditure in various parts of the Dominion. The Pacific Railway and its tributaries, involve an outlay of money in Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia and the North-West generally, which exceeds, probably, that which took place during the construction of the Grand Trunk.

Then, finally, the large increase of manufacturing enterprises has given rise to considerable expenditure for buildings, machinery and plant. These expenditures, of course, will not be repeated. But they have helped to swell the great volume of expansion which the last two years have witnessed.

This, then, is our position. Those who remember the condition of Canada from 1854 to 1856, will readily recognize the general similarity between the condition of things at that time and the present.

The error of that time, so far as the commercial position was concerned, was in forgetting that the state of things then prevailing was temporary only, and making no provision for the time when a change would take place. Good harvests, sold at high prices, will not last forever. Neither will railway expenditure. If men had been wise, they would have seen this, and prepared for a change. But they did not, and hence a disastrous revulsion.

We are now approaching the very top of the wave of prosperity and expansion. But, as before, so now, it is certain that good harvests, heavy productions of lumber, large expenditure on railways, will not last forever. The opening of new regions in the North-West will go on for some years yet, and so will railway expenditure to some extent. But good harvests and lumber are not to be depended on always.

There has already been a check in the United States. Within eleven months, the shrinkage in the selling price of the stocks of 115 corporations there, has been no less than the enormous aggregate of $514,668,038, a shrinkage nearly three times as great as that ($161,716,484) which preceded the panic of 1873. Nevertheless, crop prospects and the trade outlook are good. Trade is only reviving very slowly in Great Britain, and we are entirely dependent on these two countries for the price we get for our products.

Wisdom, then, says it is a time for caution and prudence, for looking ahead —for taking the benef