THE
LISTOWEL STANDARD
—is published—
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
in time for the early mails, at the office,
MARTIN'S BLOCK, MAIN ST., LISTOWEL
—by—
A. ST. GEORGE HAWKINS.

TERMS:
If paid strictly in advance, $1.00 per annum; otherwise, $1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES.
First insertion, per line ..... 8c.
Each subsequent insertion ..... 3c.
Contract advertisements inserted at the following rates:

	1 year.	6 months.	3 months.
One column,	$60 00	$35 00	$20 00
"	35 00	20 00	12 00
Quarter "	20 00	12 00	7 00
Eighth "	12 00	7 00	4 00

Business cards, not exceeding 8 lines, $4 per annum; over 8 and under 12 lines, $5.

Advertisements of farms for sale, cattle estray, and other small advertisements, $1 for first month, and 50c. per month thereafter.

Special notices, 10c. per line each insertion. Any special notice, the object of which is to promote the pecuniary benefit of any individual, company or society, to be considered an advertisement, and charged accordingly.

All advertisements measured by a scale of Nonpareil—12 lines to the inch. Advertisements without specified directions will be inserted till forbid. Instructions to change or discontinue an advertisement must be left at the office by noon on Monday, and the copy for changes must be handed in not later than 10 a.m. on Wednesday.

JOB PRINTING.

We have a first-class jobbing department in connection—Wharfedale and Gordon presses, and the latest designs in printing material—enabling us to execute all descriptions of job printing on shortest notice, and in style second to no city office.

Our terms for job work, casual advertisements and special notices are cash. Contract advertisements payable quarterly.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CHRIST CHURCH (ANGLICAN)—Main St., Rev. G. B. Taylor, Incumbent. Morning Service at 11; Evening Service at 7.00 o'clock. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.

KNOX CHURCH.—Inkerman St., Rev. J. W. Bell, M. A., Pastor. Services at 11 a. m., and 6.30 p m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Congregational prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30. Bible class Thursday evening at 7.30.

CANADA METHODIST CHURCH.—Elma St., Rev. Dr. Fowler, Pastor. Services at 10.30 a. m., and 6.30 p m. Sunday school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Inkerman St., Rev. A. Cooper, Pastor. Services at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sabbath school at 2 p. m.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—William St., Rev. J. A. Trollope Pastor. Services at 10.30 a. m., and 6.30 p. m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7.30.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Raglan St., Rev. W. F. Clarke, Pastor. Services at 11 a. m., and 6.30 p. m. Bible class at 3 p. m. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday evening 7 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services held in the Town Hall every other Sunday, at 10.30 a. m. Rev. Dr. Al. Sommer, Pastor. Sunday school every Sunday at 9 a. m.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—St., Rev. G. M. Graff, Pastor. Service every other Sunday at 3 p. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 2 p. m.

MONTHLY CATTLE FAIRS.

LISTOWEL—First Friday in each month.
GUELPH—First Wednesday in each month.
CLIFFORD—Thursday before the Guelph fair.
TEVIOTDALE—Friday before the Guelph fair.
HARRISTON—Friday before the Guelph fair.
ROSWORTH—Saturday before Guelph.
DRAYTON—Saturday before Guelph.
MOORETFIELD—Monday before Guelph.
ELORA—The day before Guelph.
NEW HAMBURG—First Tuesday in each month.
BERLIN—First Thursday in each month.
ELMIRA—Second Monday in each month.
WATERLOO—Second Tuesday in each month.
MOUNT FOREST—Third Wednesday in each month.
GALT—Wednesday after the second Tuesday.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
(SOUTHERN EXTENSION OF W. G. & B. RY.)
Trains leave Listowel Station daily as under:
For Kincardine and intermediate points—Mixed, 7.40 a.m.; Express 1.52 p. m.; Express 8.13 p.m.
For Palmerston— Express at 6.20 a. m.; Express 1.08 p.m.; Mixed, 9.30 p.m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
GEORGIAN BAY AND LAKE ERIE DIVISION.
Trains leave Listowel station daily as under:
GOING SOUTH.
Express, 8.00 a. m.; Express, 1.05 p. m.; Mixed, 4.45 p. m.
GOING NORTH.
Mixed, 9.45 a.m.; Express, 1.12 p.m.; Express, 9.00 p.m.

J. R. HAMILTON, M. D., C. M., Graduate of McGill University, Montreal, and member of the College of Physicians and surgeons. ATWOOD, Ont.

DINGMAN & DARLING, BARRISTERS, Solicitors in the High Court. Offices, over Scott's Banking House, Listowel.
D. D. DINGMAN. J. L. DARLING.

FENNELL & GEARING, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Solicitors for Bank of Hamilton. Offices—over Roy & McDonald's store, Main Street Listowel.

W. J. FERGUSON, B.A., ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery Conveyancer, &c. Office—Campbell's Block Main street Listowel. ☞ Money to lend on farm security at low rates.

J. H. MICHENER, M. D., PHYSICIAN Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office at his drug store, next door to Thompson Bros., Main street. Residence, opp. old Post Office Main st.

WM. BRUCE, SURGEON DENTIST, late of Toronto, Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons. Office—Over Dr. Michener's store, Main street, Listowel. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of nitrous-oxide gas.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MAIN ST., Listowel. The undersigned having leased this Hotel for a term of years, invites the patronage of the public. The bar will be constantly supplied with the best liquors and cigars. Excellent accommodation for guests. Special attention will be given to farmers' trade. Good stabling and driving sheds, and an attentive hostler can always be relied upon. Charges very moderate.
18 JAS. STEWART.

AMERICAN HOTEL WALLACE ST., Listowel, J. W. KREUGER, Proprietor. Under the new management this house will be kept in first-class style throughout. Excellent accommodation for guests. Bar supplied with the best liquors and cigars. Good stabling, etc Prime lager a specialty.

D. D. CAMPBELL, LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the County of Perth. Sales of all kinds conducted on reasonable terms Orders left at the STANDARD office will receive prompt attention.

THOMAS, E. HAY, AUCTIONEER for County of Perth, also the Townships of Grey and Howick, in the County of Huron, Sales attended on reasonable terms. Orders left at the STANDARD office, promptly attended to. Money to loan.

THOMAS, FULLARTON, NEWRY Ont., Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner in B. R. Deeds, mortgages, leases and all conveyancing done on reasonable terms. Money to lend.

COUNTY OF PERTH.—THE WARDEN will be in attendance at the Clerk's Office on the first and third Tuesday in each month, from 10 to 3 o'clock. The Clerk will be in attendance at his office on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week, from 1 to 3 o'clock. The Treasurer will be in attendance at his office on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week, during same hours.
WM. DAVIDSON, County Clerk.
County Clerk's office, Stratford.

D. D. CAMPBELL & A. F. McLAREN
CONVEYANCERS, COMMISSIONERS IN B. R., &c.
Real Estate Agents. Farm and City property bought and sold. Lands valued by our special agent. Business from all parts of Ontario promptly attended to. Office, Rosser Avenue, east of Sixth Street, BRANDON, MAN. 21A

MARBLE WORKS!
MITCHELL & SMITH,
Dealer in American and Foreign Marble.
Granite Monuments, English & American Grave Stones.
Table tops Mantel pieces, Fire Grates, window and door sills, etc.
STAND—Opposite Commercial hotel, Main street, Listowel.
W. MITCHELL. A. SMITH.

FARM FOR SALE.
The North-east 50 acres in the 7th con. of Wallace. The land is in a good state of cultivation; all cleared but 8 acres, and fit for a reaper to run on it. A good frame barn 36x52 frame house 18x26, well finished; barn and house new; good well and pump at door, and a never failing spring creek on the place. Terms, $700 down; the balance can run for a term of years at 7 per cent. Also 60 acres will be rented along with the 50 for a term of ten years. The land is first-class; within 3 miles of the town of Palmerston. For particulars apply to the proprietor.
JAMES LITTLE,
Rothsay Ont.

Listowel Standard.

DIEU ET MON DROIT — HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE

VOL. V.—NO. 26. LISTOWEL, ONTARIO, JULY 7, 1882. A. ST. GEO. HAWKINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

BANK OF HAMILTON.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, $1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, - - $100,000.
DIRECTORS,
JOHN STUART, Esq., PRESIDENT.
JAS. TURNER, Esq., VICE-PRESIDENT.
HON. D. McINNES, Esq., E. GURNEY, Esq., D. MOORE, Esq., GEORGE ROACH, Esq., JOHN PROCTOR, Esq.
LISTOWEL AGENCY.
Interest allowed on deposit.
H. H. O'REILLY, AGENT.
13.

J. W. SCOTT, Banker,
LISTOWEL, ONTARIO.
ESTABLISHED 1873
Does a General Banking Business.
Special attention given to collections at a moderate charge. Interest allowed on deposit at the rate of
FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM
can be drawn at any time.
Money advanced in small or large amount at all times, on good endorsed notes on collateral security.
J. W. SCOTT,
Manager and Proprietor

BANKING HOUSE
—OF—
A. McDONALD & CO.,
MAIN STREET, LISTOWEL, ONT.
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved notes, short or long dates. Sale notes bought on reasonable terms.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Money received on deposit in large or small sums; interest allowed at the rate of
FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Money remitted by draft to any part of Canada or the United States.
Collections attended to promptly; terms reasonable.
REFERENCE—Merchants Bank of Canada.
Office Hours from 9 a. m., to 4 p. m.
A. McDONALD & D. ROY, Proprietors.
9.

MONEY TO LOAN.
A LARGE AMOUNT OF
PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN.
—AT—
LOWEST RATES OF INEREST.
The best privileges given for paying off loans.
11. DINGMAN & DARLING, over Scott's Banking House, Listowel.

MONEY TO LEND.
FOR FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES, on Farm and Town property; also private funds at 6 per cent. The borrower can have privilege of paying off principal at any time. Conveyancing done, issuer of Marriage Licenses, &c.
ADAM HUNT, Commissioner.
Teviotdale P. O.
Residence, con. 12, Wallace.

MONEY TO LOAN
AT 6½ PER CENT.
Persons wanting money on Mortgage can have the same at 6½ per cent., interest to be paid at the end of each year, with the best privileges of paying a part or the whole loan on a month's notice.
Apply to
R. MARTIN.
For sale, lot 15 in the 10th con. of Wallace, 100 acres, about 70 acres cleared. Bank barn, 38 x 60, and frame house, 32 x 24. Two good wells and a good bearing orchard. This farm joins the corporation of the town of Palmerston, affording all the advantages of that growing town.
Apply to
R. MARTIN.
100 acres for sale in the Township of Grey, Lot No. 19, in the 5 Con., with about 60 acres cleared, frame barn 40x60 and a good Dwelling House, and bearing orchard. For further particulars apply to
R. MARTIN.
Listowel P. O.

MONEY TO LOAN.
AT 6 PER CENT.
—o—
Farm & Town Property.
THE BEST OF
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT
AND GUARANTEE COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
Office—Montreal Telegraph Office, Main St. Listowel.
S. M. SMITH.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

IN NEW PREMISES!
WM. McKEEVER,
Has pleasure in announcing that he has fitted up a
First-Class Butcher Stall
in his new Brick Block on west side of Wallace street, opposite the old stand, where the
Choicest Meats of the Season
can be had at times, and at moderate rates.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS!
to Hotels and Boarding Houses.
Will not be Undersold.
WM. McKEEVER.
Listowel, 1881 46.

THE BEST VALUE IN
STAPLE GROCERIES!
—AT—
JAS. ARMSTRONG'S
next to McDonald's Bank, Main St.
SPECIAL VALUE IN TEAS.
Large stock of
CROCKERY, CUTLERY & GLASSWARE
will be sold very cheap for one month.
Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Buckwheat lour, &c., constantly on hand.
Farmers, bring your Butter and Eggs, and dried meat this way. Highest market price allowed in exchange for goods. 3.

10,000 ROLLS
WALL PAPER
RECEIVED AT
DR. MICHENER'S.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN TOWN
All the latest patterns in English and Canadian Wall Papers.
FROM 5C. UP.
also heavy stock of
WINDOW BLINDS.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE, 5 EXPRESS WAGONS.
WILLOW and PALM BASKETS.
WALKING STICKS
RUBBER BALLS, &C.
VERY CHEAP.
Large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, School Books and Stationery always on hand.
J. H. MICHENER, M. D.
Main Street, Listowel. 14.

PHOTOGRAPHS
in the
BEST STYLE OF THE ART.
Having refitted and re-furnished my Photograph Gallery, and having secured a
First-Class Artist,
I am prepared to execute
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PHOTOGRAPHS
in a style equal to the productions of the
BEST CITY GALLERIES.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COPYING, ENLARGING, AND FRAMING PICTURES.
—CHARGES VERY MODERATE—
Gallery in rear of Montreal Telegraph Office. Main Street, Listowel.
29. S. M. SMITH.

NEW ARRIVALS!
SPRING STOCK
—OF—
BOOTS & SHOES!
—AT—
KARGES BROS.,
Having purchased largely for this season's trade, we are now prepared to supply the citizens of Listowel and vicinity with all classes of Boots & Shoes. Excellent assortment of
Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses and Children's Wear
IN ORDERED WORK!
None can surpass us, as we employ only first-class workmen and use the very best material.
In SEWED WORK we defy competition. Our prices are as low as the lowest. Give us a call
First door north of Royal hotel, Wallace St.
14 KARGES BROS.

W. E. BINNING,
BUILDER & CONTRACTOR,
LISTOWEL.
Contracts taken for all classes of buildings. Plans and specifications prepared, and estimates furnished.
SHOP—Part of Milne's Factory. 14.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Me

TO THE PUBLIC.
Having leased Mr. Jas. Green's
BLACKSMITH SHOP
for a term of years, I am prepared to do all kinds of
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,
as well as getting up
ALL KINDS OF NEW WORK.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Particular attention paid to
HORSESHOEING.
WAGON SHOP IN CONNECTION,
managed by Simon Squires.
PETER BENDER.
Listowel, April 4, 1882. 13.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER
when well put together, by
J. P. NEWMAN.
To be convinced of that, call and see J. P Newman's
SPLENDID STOCK
—of—
BOOTS & SHOES,
Part of which has just arrived, and more coming.
LATEST STYLES and LOWEST PRICES.
He would direct special attention to his
CUSTOM WORK.
SEWED WORK A SPECIALTY.
Having just received sets of latest styles of American Lasts, he can guarantee a new Boot as easy as an old Shoe, and fit like an old stocking.
REPARING Promptly attended to. A Liberal discount for Cash.
J. P. NEWMAN.

Sweet Summer Comes Forth.

BY J. PATTIGREW.

Sweet summer comes forth with her garlands of beauty,
And decks all around her so lovely and fair;
The songsters are singing in woodland and valley,
And rosignols chanting their songs in the air.
The wild-screaming cat-bird comes back to the mountain,
And swallows are skimming athwart the green lea;
And down o'er the brook that comes from yon fountain,
The gaudy blue king-fishers gracefully flee.

The mornings are fair and the fields are all ringing,
With music so sweet that the saddest might cheer.
To leaf and to floweret the dewdrops are clinging,
And spangled with daisies the meadows appear.
The orchards have now got on their light dresses,
Like maidies of snowdrift the hillsides adorn
The violet the wee modest primrose caresses,
As they hail the glad sunshine that gilds up the morn.

The sporting wee lambkins are skipping and hiding
Among the low bushes that grow on the brae,
While high o'er the mountain the kite hawk keeps gliding,
The songsters are merry and nature feels gay;
But why should mankind be in sadness repining,
Although he must soon leave these scenes that are dear;
Above yon fair cloud with the clear silver lining,
There's a land where the beanties are fairer than here.

FARM, HOUSEHOLD AND GARDEN.

A little spirits of turpentine added to the water with which the floors are washed will prevent the ravages of moths.

Use kerosene, or bath-bricks, or powdered lime, to scour iron. tin, or copper; wash in hot suds, and polish with dry whiting.

For dandruff wash the scalp with the best castile soap, and use no fine-toothed comb. Occasionally wash the head with warm salt water, after which, thoroughly dry the hair by rubbing with a soft towel.

To sustain a man who works, much brown bread and butter, milk, cheese and beans are about the best food to give him. A little meat won't hurt him and plenty of fruit will certainly do him good. Much pies and greasy or sugary food, at this time of the year, is not needed and induces uncomfortable feelings.

FRUIT-TREE CULTURE.—1. Instead of trimming up trees, according to the old fashion, to make them long-legged and long armed, trim them down, so as to make them even, snug, and symmetrical. 2. Instead of manuring heavily in a small circle at the foot of the tree, spread the manure, if needed at all, broadcast over the whole surface, especially where the ends of the roots can get it. 3. Instead of spading a small circle about the stem cultivate the whole surface. 4. Prefer a well pulverized, clean surface, in an orchard with a moderately rich soil, to heavy manuring and a surface covered with a hard crust and weeds and grass. 5. Remember that it is better to set out ten trees with all the necessary care to make them live and flourish, than to set out a hundred trees and have them all die from carelessness. 6. Remember that tobacco is a poison, and will kill insects rapidly, if properly applied to them, and is one of the best drugs for freeing fruit trees rapidly of small vermin—and is better used in this way than to make men repulsive and diseased.

HONEY.—Honey is the first sweet known, and is composed partly of natural grape sugar, contains some pollen, and is stored by the bees with but little, if any, alteration. The value of sugar as an article of food is very great; it assists in the production of heat and fat, but does not enter into the solids of the body. When starch is taken into the body, it is largely converted into sugar. Sugar is very digestible. The odoriferous qualities of honey are important element in it; they are generally valuable, though sometimes injurious; such cases are generally due to an idiosyncrasy in the person. Cane sugar is the purest form of sugar. Honey is very valuable in some cases of sickness. If honey is adulterated with glucose, the fraud may be detected by the use of a warm solution of barium, which, if mixed with it, will cause a milky appearance. The honey should be thinned with water, which should beperfectly pure; if there is lime in it, the effect will be the same, although the honey may be pure.

Making Hay.

An Ohio correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* furnishes the following information in regard to the time and manner of making hay:—I will give you the experience of an old and successful farmer, who has kept steers every winter for 30 years. He said to me: "I can put as many pounds of flesh on a certain number of steers in winter, in a warm barn, with early-cut hay from a ten-acre lot, as those same steers would have put on had they run in the lot and eaten the grass as it grew." Now, brother farmers, do not pass these by as big stories. They are the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. We speak that we do know. Whatever you may do, make up your minds to cut a part of your hay, at least, early this year, and cure it nicely; watch the relish with which your horses and cattle will eat it next winter, and the effect it will have on them, and you will never go back to the old way any more than you would exchange your mowing machine for a scythe, or the self-binder for the cradle. Our practice has been to cut twice—one about the middle of June, and again about the last of July—and then feed off the third crop or plow for wheat. This year we intend to mow three times, and not have any stock on the meadows. A fair crop would be about two and one-half, one and one-half, and three-quarter tons for the three cuttings. Considerably more than two and one-half tons has been raised in this vicinity, for a first crop, but the quality of the hay is not good. When a crop will make two and one-half tons per acre, if the weather is good, cut it, and let the rest of the strength go into the next crop. I mow after two o'clock in the afternoon, when the weather promises to be fair for some days, and rake the next day between 2 and 5; the following day about 10 o'clock turn over the winrows, and after dinner cock up. If the weather is bright and warm all the time, it goes in next day without opening the cocks. I keep plenty of help at work in the potatoe field about the time of haying, and at the least sign of rain we rake and cock up, in which case it may be necessary to open the cocks more or less before drawing in. But, unless rain does threaten, we never cock up merely wilting grass or clover. The great point in haying is to have the nerve to cut largely at the beginning of fair weather. How many times I have known farmers, after three or four days, to say: 'Well, I guess we are going to have some good weather, and I will cut some hay!' And they cut it to get wet, when they should have been drawing their hay into the barn. They had not learned in time of peace to prepare for war.' At the beginning of fair weather it is usually cool, and grass cut after 2 o'clock will not cure enough to be injured by the dew that night, and the next night, being left in large winrows, the injury is very slight. I used to turn by hand a heavy crop of grass when it was cut with a side-cut machine. I had to do it in order to make good hay; but for three years past I have used the Eureka mower, and have not turned one forkful. The longer I use it the better I like it. It is mere play to cut six acres between 2 o'clock and 6, and the grass is left in such shape as to cure quickly and make choice hay at about half the expense that we used to be at. I ought, perhaps, to say in this connection that the Eureka has had one defect, which made it do rather poor work in Hungarian grass, but I understand that the defect has been remedied in the new machines. Inquiry is often made in the *Country Gentleman* about hay caps. They are nice things, and sometimes will save their cost in a single storm. But the farmer should be a good weather prophet, and if he is he will very rarely need to use them. We have a lot of them, but I do not remember that we have used one in three years. If you wish to use them put the hay up in cocks of 200 to 300 pounds each, and make caps about six feet square, of hay sheeting. Fasten a string with a button in it to each corner of the caps. Use pins made of strips of shingles about one and a half inches wide, with a notch in the thick end and the other end sharpened. Pin the caps down tight, and they will protect the hay through a storm that will blow down rail fences. A man will sleep better with his clover covered unless perchance (as happened to a friend of mine) some stranger wakes him up to tell him 'there are a lot of white cows' in his meadow.

An Arctic Hero.

From the New York Times.

The diary of Lieut. De Long extends from Oct. 1 to Oct. 30. It is the record of terrible suffering borne with indomitable heroism and ending in death. There is not in literature a nobler or more pathetic story.

De Long and his men died of cold and hunger. They supported life during thirty days by the adoption of every means known to shipwrecked men except cannibalism. No one seems to have thought of that horrible expedient. At desire to take a little dogmeat, and they managed to shoot two or three ptarmigam then they were reduced to tea made of willow twigs and to alcohol. At last they gnawed the leather of their boots and bits of deer-skin, and then, too weak to continue their march, lay down to die. They were slowly dying of starvation for fully three weeks, and in this condition had to resist as best they could the terrible cold. Through it all they never lost their courage. "All hands weak and feeble, but cheerful," wrote De Long, when it must have been perfectly clear that nothing but a miracle could save the party from death. There is not a line in the whole diary of complaint or murmuring against God or man.

It too often happens that discipline vanishes among shipwrecked men, and that the selfish desire for life leads to inhumanity, if not to actual crime. There is no such stain in the story of the crew of the Jeannette. Lieut. De Long seems to have maintained his authority unquestioned to the last, and his men evidently shared his generous spirit. For days they dragged a sick comrade with them lashed to a sled, and never thought of abandoning him in order to increase their own chances of reaching a settlement. The officers and men never manifested the slightest hesitation between duty and selfishness. They clung together and helped one another loyally while living, and so long as the survivors had strength their dead comrades were given a Christian burial. There was apparently no difference in the bearing and devotion of De Long the American, Erickson the Dane, or Ah Sam the Chinaman. Every man of the little band was a hero, knowing how to do his duty and doing it with unflinching faithfulness.

In their distress the shipwrecked men turned for help to God. In De Long's diary there is constant mention of religious services. When the faithful Alexy was dying the Surgeon baptised him, and when all hope had gone we are told that "all united in saying the Lord's Prayer and Creed." The humble, cheerful trust in God, submission to His will, of which De Long's diary gives constant evidence show us that it was a band of Christian heroes that perished in the Siberian snow.

Bitterly as we may at first sight regret that so many noble lives have been lost, the men of the Jeannette's crew did not die in vain. Their fate suggests that beautiful passage in the Prayer-book where we thank God for those who have departed this life in His fear. De Long and his men have made us prouder of our humanity. They have shown us to what sublime heights of heroism educated officers and ignorant seamen can alike attain. They have given an example of calm and cheerful performance of duty which is without price. They have shown us once more that faith in God can survive all suffering. Let us thank God for the life and death of these heroic men. It is impossible that their heroism can fail to bear its priceless and perennial fruit.

But let us have no more costly sacrifices of life in the vain search for the pole. It is idle as well as ungenerous to blame the projectors of the Jeannette expedition for its disastrous failure. The vessel was to follow a route hitherto untried, and there was ample justification for testing the question whether the pole could be reached by that route. Exploration becomes unjustifiable only when it is demonstrated that the end sought cannot be attained in spite of every effort and sacrifice. When the Jeannette sailed, it had not been demonstrated that the pole could not be reached by steering northward from Wrangell Land. Her experience has now proved that the ice barrier is as impenetrable in that direction as it is wherever else it has been attacked. The chances that the pole can ever be reached are now so infinitesimally small that we are not justified in wasting any more lives in polar expeditions. To send out another expedition would show a reckless indifference to human life of which any nation ought to be ashamed. Let us close the record of hopeless heroism and useless suffering in the frozen sea with the story of the noblest of all the Arctic heroes, George W. DeLong.

The Bishop of Peterboro, England, met at dinner the other day a rich benevolent, but somewhat brainless millionaire, who boasted that he gave away £2,000 to the poor regularly every year. He said, "I think it's right, you know; a sort of duty in my position. I can't say what becomes of it, but it's given away in charity, that's all I know about it, and that's all I care about £2,000 every year!" "What!" said the Bishop; "do you really mean to say you pay away £2,000 to the poor every year as a religious duty?" "I assure you, my lord, that is so," replied the wealthy man, with careless complacency. "Well," said the witty Bishop, "that's the largest insurance against fire I ever heard of!"

A Toronto dispatch says it is not considered likely that Mr. Mowat will bring on the local elections before the expiration of the term for which the members were elected.

THE LAST OF GUITEAU.

The Murderer of Garfield Expiates His Crime on the Gallows.

LAST HOURS OF THE DOOMED MAN.

Scenes Before the Execution, and on the Scaffold.

Washington, June 30, 9:45 a. m.—Guiteau was very restless during the latter part of the night not sleeping more than twenty minutes at a time. Towards morning he fell into a sounder sleep from sheer exhaustion. He rose a few minutes after five, and breakfasted hartily at 6:30, eating steak, eggs, potatoes and other dishes. When the cook took his breakfast into the cell Guiteau told him to bring the dinner at eleven promptly. Hicks, who remained at the jail all night, was called into the cell soon after the prisoner rose, and held conversation on religious subjects with him.

At eight o'clock Hicks saw prisoner again. The latter made a request for a bath, and asked Hicks to go and see the scaffold. Guiteau also desired him to arrange with the Warden to have the trap sprung as soon after twelve as possible. He also expressed considerable anxiety least some accident should occur, and insisted that Hicks should see that the scaffold and appurtenances were all proper and in safe condition. After Guiteau disposed of these matters he read a poem composed by himself, which he called "Simplicity, or Religious Baby Talk." After reading it aloud he attempted to sing it, but broke down in his effort, which would have appeared ridiculous if the occasion had been less solemn. Guiteau then talked some time about his future. John W. Guiteau arrived at the jail at 9 o'clock, and was followed in a few minutes by Warden Crocker. These two, with Hicks had a consultation as to the disposition of the body. At 9.15 the prisoner came into the corridor, and exercised fifteen minutes.

At nine there was a constant stream of persons into the jail. The scene outside was like some great gala occasion.

At ten o'clock Guiteau expressed a desire to take a bath. A large tub was taken into his cell. No one but the death watch was with him. Guiteau nervously disrobed, and plunged into the bath. It was quite apparent to the guard, closely watching his every movement, that his object of asking for the bath was simply to obtain some employment which might distract his thoughts from the contemplation of approaching death. He evinced great nervousness, and his uncertain movements, distrait manner and marked tremor, in tones when he attempted to speak, impressed the guard with the belief that he was rapidly weakening.

10.45 a. m.—The rotunda was thrown open at 10 o'clock. Newspaper men at once flocked in. There were few other people there except the jail guards. A squad of artillerymen upon the high steps leading to the scaffold. Hicks and John W. Guiteau went with Crocker to the scaffold with a number of guards. John W. ascended the steps, handled the rope and carefully inspected all the fixtures above and below the platform.

Shortly before eleven Guiteau called for paper, and for about twenty minutes busied himself making a copy of his prayer upon the scaffold.

At eleven, contrary to general expectation, Mrs. Scoville arrived at the jail, and besought admission. She appeared to be laboring under great excitement. Crocker declined to admit her unless the prisoner specially requested it. John W. Guiteau, in the rotunda, was informed that his sister was outside, and at first started to go to her, but after a moment's hesitation, decided not to interfere, saying "I will leave the whole matter with Crocker." After Guiteau finished copying the prayer, he began to dress, putting on a pair of navy blue trousers.

At 10:30 the guard came out of the door, and said, "He is ready for the doctor now, and wants the flowers to come." Another guard took the message, hurried off, and soon returned with Hicks, who went into the cell. Guiteau was then reported apparently very composed. After a short conference with the Warden, J. W. Guiteau went outside the jail to see his sister. He found her in great excitement, bordering upon hysteria, but he soon calmed her and dissuaded her from attempting to gain admission. She acknowledged the propriety of such a course, but said she could not possibly remain in the city during all the wretched hours of the morning. She brought with her the flowers Guiteau asked for, and they were taken to the prisoner. Mrs. Scoville also brought a handsome floral cross and anchor.

At 11.55 he sent for the jail boot-black, and gave him his shoes to shine for the last time. Dinner was brought and he ate with much relish. The dinner consisted of a pound of broiled steak, fried potatoes, four slices of toast, and a quart of coffee, of which very little was left. Hicks, when he came out of the cell, said the prisoner had not the slightest fear.

Shortly before 12 Guiteau seemed to break down completely, burst into tears, and sobbed hysterically. Hicks fanned and vainly tried to calm him.

At half past eleven 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 muskets to parade rest. At that time about 250 people were in the rotunda. 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 stone floor of the rotunda. From that moment Guiteau appeared to be thoroughly overcome with emotion. He wept freely, and seemed to be in great anguish.

The scene in the rotunda, while waiting for the prisoner, was one long to be remembered. Soldiers were drawn upon one side, and a long line of spectators facing them on the other. After the death warrant was sealed the prisoner became much composed, and turning away, began to brush his hair in his old apparent swaggering *sangfroid*.

At 12.25 the steam whistle blowed at the workhouse, near the jail. Two minutes later the iron gates at the end of the corridor clicked. The warden appeared, and a moment later Guiteau. The latter's face was pallid; the muscles about the mouth moved nervously. There were no other signs of faltering. The procession moved quickly to the scaffold. Guiteau ascended the steps with as much steadiness as could be expected from a man whose arms were tightly pinioned. At the last step he faltered a moment, but was assisted by two officers. Guiteau was placed immediately behind the drop, facing to the front of the scaffold. Capt. Coleman stood upon his right, Robt. Strong upon his left, and Woodward behind him. Jones took a position on the north side, and Warden Crocker took a position at the southeast corner of the structure. There was a slight delay while 250 or more spectators were pushing through the door from the rotunda to the corridor, at the lower end of which the gallows was placed.

Guiteau gazed upon the crowd, looked at the beam overhead, and quickly surveyed the dread paraphernalia. As soon as the crowd entered Crocker waved to them to uncover. All heads were bared. Hicks then offered prayer. During the prayer Guiteau stood with bowed head. Hicks opened the Bible. Guiteau, with firm tones, said:—"I will read a selection from the tenth chapter of Matthew, 28th to the 41st verse, inclusive. He then read in a clear, strong voice, with good intonation, showing little if any nervousness. Hicks then produced the manuscript prepared by the prisoner this morning, and held it before him while Guiteau read. While Hicks was preparing the manuscript Guiteau exhibited slight nervousness and moved several times from one foot to the other. He soon recovered composure, and said, "I am now going to read to you my last prayer." He then read in a loud tone, and with distinct, deliberative emphasis, his dying prayer.

"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 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 may read and know that Thou, Father, didrt 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. Retribution in that case was quick and sharp, and I know Thy divine law of retribution will strike this nation and my murders in the same way. The diabolical spirit of this nation, its Government and its newspapers toward me will justify Thee in cursing them. I know 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 ingrate. His ingratitude to the man that made him, and saved his party and the 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!"

At several points the assassin half paused and endeavored to impart increased emphasis to the words by a peculiar facial expression—so often noticed during the trial when he was angered at something. This was peculiarly noticeable when he alluded to Arthur, and when he declared the nation would go down in blood. When he finished reading he again surveyed the crowd, and said in a firm voice, "I am now going to read some verses 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 manma and his papa. I wrote it this morning about 10 o'clock." He then commenced to chant some verses in a sad, doleful style, commencing "I am going to the Lordy, I am so glad."

Hicks gave Guiteau his final benediction and farewell. The attendants then pinioned his legs and adjusted the noose about his neck.

Strong placed the black cap over his head. Guiteau called out loudly, "Glory, Glory, Glory." Instantly the spring was touched and the drop fell at 12:40. Guiteau swung around in the air. The body turned partly around, but there was not the slightest perceptible movement in his limbs.

When the drop fell some person inside the jail yelled, and thousands of people outside hurrahed lustily. There was a general onslaught by the populace upon the doors. The officials were unable to withstand it. Hundreds of people crowded into the office, and there was a terrible crush at the doors. For forty seconds after the drop fell the body was motionless, and 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 physicians. There was a decided action of the heart for fourteen minutes. After the body had hung, with the feet just touching the ground, for over half an hour, it was lowered into the coffin. The physicians decided the neck was broken.

The features of the dead assassin were pallid and composed. About the mouth there was considerable moisture. The crowd was allowed to view the remains. John W. Guiteau fanned his dead brother's face to keep away the flies. During the execution he stood within the line of officers at the bottom of the steps of the scaffold. The scaffold was soon filled with curious people. At 1.40 p. m. the lid of the coffin was put in place. The body was borne to the jail chapel where the physicians who were to make the autopsy were assembled. Guiteau just before the trap was sprung, dropped a piece of paper given him by the warden as a signal that he was ready.

GUITEAU BURIED.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Guiteau was buried this afternoon in the corridor of the goal, and as far as now known to the country the remains will lie there undisturbed by any future sepulchre. Under the law the disposition of the bodies of criminals executed rests within the discretition of the warden. In the case of Guiteau his sister is without means to undertake the burial expenses, even if permitted to do so, and