

specific instructions under which it set out had been followed by its commanders; and that when Lieut. Greely and his men landed from the ice floes on Cape Sabine, Sept. 29th, 1883, if there had been across the open water of Smith's Sound, at Littleton Island, a comfortable house, full supplies of provisions and clothing, and relief men on the lookout for them, ready to cross in boats and convey them to this snug winter home—there would have been no horrible tale of suffering, starvation and death to relate of the Greely party, and no censure to bestow on the expedition which, warned of Greely's peril—“*put their hands to the plow, and then turned back.*”

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S MEDALS.—Lieut. Greely's and Sergeant Brainard's conspicuous achievements in the field of exploration have been appropriately honored, at home and abroad. Two out of the three honors annually bestowed by the London (Royal) Geographical Society, have been given in 1886, to Greely and his brave subordinate Brainard. The chief of these honors, the Founder's Gold Medal, was presented to Lieut. Greely. Sergeant Brainard, who, with Lieut. Lockwood, made the furthest northing ever attained, received the Back Grant. Lockwood perished at Camp Clay; if he had survived, a first honor would have been awarded to him.

American explorers have received the highest honors of both the Royal Geographical Society, and the Paris *Societe de Geographie*, during the latter half of the nineteenth century—as has been noted in previous pages of this narrative; and undoubtedly they have earned the most enduring title to commendation, and have achieved greater successes and borne heavier burdens in the Arctic zones than the explorers of any other country. Nor will it be forgotten that the United States has contributed more national aid, sent out and, unfortunately, sacrificed, more of its naval and military