

Efforts were made to sustain the spirits of the men by lectures and light reading. On Oct. 15th, the party removed to Cape Sabine. On Jan. 18th, 1884, Cross died of scurvy. In April the rations issued had dwindled to four ounces of meat and six ounces of bread. Man after man died, and all hope had fled when, on that stormy day, June 22nd, 1884, the blast of the "Thetis" whistle roused the survivors from the lethargy of approaching death!

Let the sad story end with this reminder:—If the first and second expeditions for the relief of Greely had been managed as well and pushed as energetically as the third expedition under Commander Schley, Fort Conger would have been reached, or adequate depots of supplies left at Cape Sabine; or, better still, the instructions of Secretary Chandler and the expectations of Lieut. Greely accomplished by Lieut. Garlington and Commander Wildes in 1883, by establishing a relief party at Littleton Island, with abundant supplies—"where the main duty would be to keep their telescopes on Cape Sabine and the land to the northward" to catch the first sight of the weary wanderers from Lady Franklin Bay, returning south for food and shelter, as they were under orders to do, and actually did, on Sept. 29th, 1883, without finding their countrymen there to welcome them. It will be remembered that the "Yantic" under Commander Frank Wildes, did *easily* reach Littleton Island on Aug. 3rd, 1883, but left no provisions there for Greely. Lieut. Garlington's instructions from Secretary Chandler were: If it should become clearly apparent that the vessel cannot be pushed through to Lady Franklin Bay, you will retreat from your advanced position and land your party and stores at or near Life Boat Cove (at Littleton Island), discharge the relief vessel, and remain with your party until relieved next year. From this station at Littleton Island, endeavor, as