

RESCUED.

Lt. Greely and his Party Found at the Point of Death.

The Terrible of the Arctic—Only a Few of the Explorers Alive—Their Discovery by the Relief Expedition.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The following despatch from Commander Schley, in command of the Greely relief expedition, has been received from St. John's, Nfld., giving particulars of the rescue of the survivors of the Greely exploring party: The Thetis, Bear and Loch Garry arrived here to-day from West Greenland, all well. They separated from the Alert 150 miles north. During a gale at 9 p. m., June 22, five miles off Cape Sabine in Smith's Sound, the Thetis and Bear rescued alive Lieutenant A. W. Greely, Sgt. Brainard, Sgt. Fredericks, Sgt. Long, Hospital Steward Baidersbach, Private Connell and Sergeant Ellison, the only survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition. Sgt. Ellison had lost both hands and feet by frost bite, and died July 6, at Godhavn three days after amputation, which had become imperative. 17 of 25 persons composing the expedition perished by starvation at the point where found. One was drowned while seeking to procure food. Twelve bodies of the dead were rescued and are now on board the Thetis and Bear. One Eskimo Turnevik was buried at Disco in accordance with the desire of the inspector at Western Greenland. Five were buried in an ice fort near the camp where swept away to sea by the winds and currents and could not be recovered.

Greely abandoned Fort Conger on August 9, 1883, and reached Baird inlet Sept. 29, following, with his party all well. He abandoned all his boats and was adrift 30 days on an ice float in Smith's Sound. His permanent camp was established Oct. 21, '83, at the point where he was found. During nine months his party had to live upon seal allowance of food brought from Fort Conger that was hidden at Prayer harbor and Cape Isabella by Sir George Nares in 1875, but found much damaged by the lapse of time. That concealed by Bebbe at Cape Sabine in '82 and a small amount saved from the wreck of the Proteus in '82 and stored by Lieutenants Garlington and Colwell on the beach where Greely's party was found camped. When these provisions were consumed the party was forced to live upon boiled seal skin strips from their seal skin clothing, and lichens and shrimps procured in good weather when they were strong enough to make the exertion. As 1300 shrimps were required to fill a gallon measure the labor was too exhausting to depend upon them to sustain life continually. The channel between Cape Sabine and Littleton Island did not close on account of violent gales all winter, so that rations at the latter point could not be reached. All Greely's records and instruments brought by him from Fort Conger are recovered and on board. From Hare island to Smith's Sound, I had a constant and furious struggle with ice in impassable floes. Solid barriers of ice were overcome by watchfulness and patience. No opportunity to advance a mile escaped me, and for several hundred miles the ships were forced to ram their way from lead to lead through ice varying from three to six feet, and when raised much greater. The Thetis and Bear reached Cape York on June 18, after a passage of twenty-one days, in Melville bay with the two advance ships of the Dundee whaling fleet, and continued to Cape Sabine. Returning seven days later we fell in with seven others of the fleet off Wostenholme island, and announced Greely's rescue to them, that they might not be delayed from their fishing grounds, nor be tempted into the dangers of Smith's Sound in view of the reward of \$25,000 offered by Congress. Returning across Melville bay we fell in with the Alert and Loch Garry, of the Devil's Thumb, struggling through the heavy ice. Commander Coffin did admirably to get along so far with the transport in the season by an open bay before an opening had occurred. Lieut. Emory, with the Bear, has supported me throughout with great skillfulness and unflinching readiness in accomplishing the great duty of relieving Greely. I would ask instructions about the Loch Garry, as the charter party held by her masters differs in several respects from mine.

The Greely party are very much improved since their rescue, but were critical in the extreme when found and for several days after. Forty-eight hours delay in reaching them would be fatal to all now living. The season north is late and the closest for years. Smith's Sound was not open when I left Cape Sabine. The winter about Melville bay was the most severe for twenty years. General Hyman, chief signal officer at Washington, has received the following despatch from Greely: Brainard, Bierderick, Connell, Fredericks, Long and myself, sole survivors, arrived to day, having been rescued at the point of death from starvation by the relief ships Thetis and Bear, June 22, at Camp Clay, north west of Cape Sabine. We abandoned Fort Conger Aug. 9; were frozen in a pack off Victoria Head Aug. 28; abandoned steam launch Sept. 11, eleven miles northwest of Cocked Hat island. When on the point of landing we were three times driven by south-west storms into Kane's sea. Finally landed Sept. 29 in Baird inlet. Learning by scouting parties of the Proteus disaster, and that no provisions had been left for us from Cape Isabella to Sabine, we moved and established winter quarters at Camp Clay, half way between Sabine and Cocked Hat. The survivors owe their lives to the indomitable energy of Capt. Schley and Lieut. Emory who preceded by three and accompanied by five whalers, forced their vessels from Upernivik through Melville bay into the north water at Cape York with the foremost whaler. They gunned a year whenever possible, and always held it. Smith Sound was crossed and the party rescued during one of the most violent gales I have ever known. Four of us were then unable to walk and could not have survived another twenty-four hours. I saved and bring back copies of the meteorological, tidal and astronomical,

cal, magnetic pendulum and other observations; also the pendulum of Yale and standard thermometers. Forty-eight photographic negatives; collections of blanks and photographic proofs. The Eskimo relics and other things were necessarily abandoned.

The following despatch was forwarded by Secretary Chandler to Commander W. S. Schley at St. John's, Nfld.: Receive my congratulations and thanks for yourself and your whole command for your prudence, perseverance and courage in reaching our dead and dying countrymen. The hearts of the American people go out with great affection to Lieut. Greely and the few survivors of his deadly peril. Care for them unremittingly and bid them be cheerful and hopeful on account of what life yet has in store for them. Preserve tenderly the remains of the heroic dead. Prepare them according to your judgment and bring them home.

The Coming Struggle.

This year is likely to be specially noted for a deadly struggle between the Prohibition and liquor parties in Ontario. Prohibitionists are closing up the ranks of the various temperance elements, and as far as possible making their union perfect. They have been greatly encouraged by the measure of success which has attended the operation of the Scott Act in this county during the past two years, and are working with a spirit of vigor and earnestness unparalleled in the history of the temperance movement in this province. The overwhelming majority in favor of the act to Oxford county recently has also done much towards increasing their zeal and filling their breasts with brighter hopes for the future. The unanimity of thought and prompt responsive action seems to have awakened the liquor party to a lively apprehension of the danger in store for it, and the "sinners of war" have been thrown out before the public eyes with a flourish quite characteristic of the in-wardness of the whole business. This premonitory symptom of a conflict between right and principle, and the good of the human race on the one hand, and a lucrative though demoralizing trade on the other, is but the prelude to one of the severest and most uncompromising struggles ever known. Philanthropists appeal to the higher, nobler instincts of men's natures for their verdict upon the traffic now arraigned for trial, but the traffic appeals to what? Money? This constitutes their "sinews of war." A few thousand dollars are to be spent in each constituency for the purpose of fighting the Scott Act. No, not fighting the Scott Act; but fighting against the principles which elevate men, which lift them out of a bondage worse than slavery, and from a mental, moral and social desolation appalling as it has been disastrous. In one end of the scale is justice, blindfolded, holds in her hand, we place (1) the sacred ties which bind men to home, family and friends; (2) virtue, honor, peace, prosperity, contentment, happiness; (3) every temperance organization in the land; (4) all the churches, with a few painful exceptions; and (5) the earnest, pleading, heart-rending cries of the irremediable drunkard for liberty from a thraldom worse than death. What shall be put on the other end of the scale? What is there available that can be placed there? Nothing but money! This is the only portion of the assets, which can be safely put in, the remainder is not comely to look upon. Money is the omnipotent thing, and it is proposed by its devotees to outweigh the contentment of the other end of the scale. What an estimate the liquor interest makes of the strength of its adversaries when it presumes to enter the conflict having for its sole weapon a few thousand dollars in money! In this to be its sole argument, its sole plea to be so. There is no doubt that there were anything better we would hear of it. But money was tried in Oxford and to little purpose, save in the towns and villages. Much of it was used in corrupting the electors by the majority bought, and some was squandered on a few public speakers, who were dear at any price. The liquor party anticipated a victory by a majority of four or five hundred, but were confronted on the other side by the electors of the majority nearly 800 on the other side. So that the omnipotent influences they put to work there are hardly likely to prove any more powerful elsewhere.—(Halton News.)

Rescued at Last.

W. H. Crocker, druggist, of Watford, says, when all other remedies fail for Bowel Complaints, then Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry comes to the rescue.

Set Down That Glass.

There is death in it. It contains ardent spirits, and it will destroy you. "One glass will not destroy me," you say. So said that man whom you saw drunk on the floor, wallowing in his vomit. So said the man whom you saw beating his wife. So said that wretch whom you saw on the gallows for committing murder while intoxicated. And so you will say till you become like them. Set down the glass! I speak not to the drunkard, for he will not mind me. I speak not to the man who already loves strong drink so much as to think it necessary for his comfort or his health. I speak to the man who is yet free. Set down the glass! There is death in it. Will you drink it? What urges you to it? "I am my own master," say you? Then let not strong drink become your master. I beseech you to stop this boasting or you are undone. Set down the glass!—[Sel.]

For Old or Young.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the remedy for Cholera, Colic, Diarrhoea and Dysentery. No person is safe without it.

Wheeler's Tissue Phosphates.

A DISAGREEABLE AND UNSIG- NALTY result of poverty of the blood disfigure the surface of the body. In the cases there is a defect in the digestive process and the tissue elements do not reach the circulation in a state fit for the work of re- pairs. Wheeler's Tissue Phosphates and Cellulose, composed of agents that invig- orate the stomach and secure healthy blood, has cured many obstinate cases.

Street Swearing.

By some strange dispensation of Providence, boys have a prevailing notion that they become manly by imitating the vices of men. They learn the use of whiskey and tobacco in order to become like their elders. The estimate they put upon vicious accomplishments was well illustrated by the reply of a youth of 15 to a gentleman who addressed him as "boy." "Call me a boy?" said the gentleman. "I've chewed tobacco these three years!"

Perhaps the most common of these premature acquisitions is the habit of profane swearing. If one passes a knot of youngsters anywhere from 12 to 18 years of age, the chances are that he will hear some exceedingly offensive profane language. If a gang of the same sort ofurchins happens to go along in the evening while a family may be sitting on the front steps of a house, the casual conversation that is heard is very likely to be such as to make a father or mother wish the young children were in bed and out of earshot. If two wagon-drivers salute each other when they meet in the street, it is something to be thankful if they do not punctuate their ejaculations with profanity. In fact it is pretty nearly impossible for any gentleman, or lady, or child, to walk half a dozen blocks through any of our busy streets, at a time of day or evening when they are most crowded with people, without being regaled with coarse and profane remarks—chiefly from young men—which spoil the pleasure of the ramble.

The statute of Michigan provides that if any person who has arrived at the age of discretion, shall profanely curse or damn, or swear by the name of God, Jesus Christ or the Holy Ghost, he shall on conviction thereof be fined any sum not exceeding \$5 nor less than \$1. It is always open to the offender to plead non-age—that he has not arrived at years of discretion—and it may be that any person swearing in public places would be adjudged so feeble intellect as not to come within the meaning of the statute; and as the law means anything and is worth keeping in the book, it would be hard to give any sufficient reason why it should not be carried out in practice. It appears in substantially the same form in most of the state enactments, and has a truly venerable origin in American jurisprudence. Time was when it was as much alive as the law against stealing sheep, and quite as likely to be enforced, but perhaps no person now living ever knew of a prosecution under it.

The fact is that the public estimate of the sinfulness and vulgarity of profane swearing has become so loose and uncertain that this repulsive vice of speech has attained almost universal prevalence. If the habit were considered disgraceful, as it once was, and condemned by the people who make the unwritten laws of social propriety, as it once was, the statute would still have a significance, and profane swearing would be reckoned a disgrace as well as a legal misdemeanor. Leaving out its religious aspect, and even its bearing upon personal morals, there is the lower ground upon which all will agree—that the exhibitions of profanity to which all ears are accustomed in public places, is the vulgar and the most pronounced, inexcusable and offensive type. The slightest degree of that consideration for others which goes to make up the character of a true gentleman should at any rate banish it from our streets.—[Ex.]

Shakespearean Slang.

The power of Shakespeare over the public is shown by the extent to which his phrases, and even his slang, has become incorporated into our language. In this point, indeed, he is unequalled. Among those are "bag and baggage," "disgrace as well as a legal misdemeanor," "humility," "tell the truth and shame the devil," "hit or miss," "love is blind," "selling for a song," "wide world," "cut copies," "fast and loose," "unconsidered trifles," "westward ho," "familiarly breeds contempt," "patching up excuses," "misery makes strange bedfellows," "to boot (in a trade)," "short and long of it," "comb your head with a three-legged stool," "dancing attendance," "getting even (revenge)," "birds of a feather," "that's flat," "tag-rag," "Greek to me (unintelligible)," "send me packing," "as the day is long," "racking a jury (mother wit)," "hull with kindness," "mum (for silence)," "hull with kindness," "wild-goose chase," "scare crow," "luggage," "row of pins (as a mark of value)," "viva voce," "give and take," "sold (the way of joking)," "give the devil his due," "your cake is dough." These expressions have come under my own notice, and of course there must be many others of equal familiarity. The girl who playfully calls some youth a "milksop" is as much quoting Shakespeare, and even "foggerhead" is of the same origin. "Eteonore" is first found in Shakespeare, and so are "Almanacs." The "elm and vine (as a figure)" may also be mentioned. Shakespeare is the first author that speaks of "the man in the moon," or mentions the potato, or uses the term "eyegore," for annoyance. Another often-quoted utterance may be here mentioned, simply because it is generally misunderstood: "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," which is supposed to express the power of sympathy, whereas it solely referred to the widespread operation of selfishness.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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James Brasley, Hamilton, says: "I read the testimonials for Motive's Universal Com- pound I had not to go to New York, Philadelphia, Louisiana or Texas to find living witnesses of its value, we have plenty of them right here to prove its merits. I got a bottle with Bilious Fever and indigestion as I think any one could be. I have taken three bottles and am now well and can eat any kind of food without it hurting me. I may say I am better than I ever expected to be. Free trial bottles at G. Rynas."

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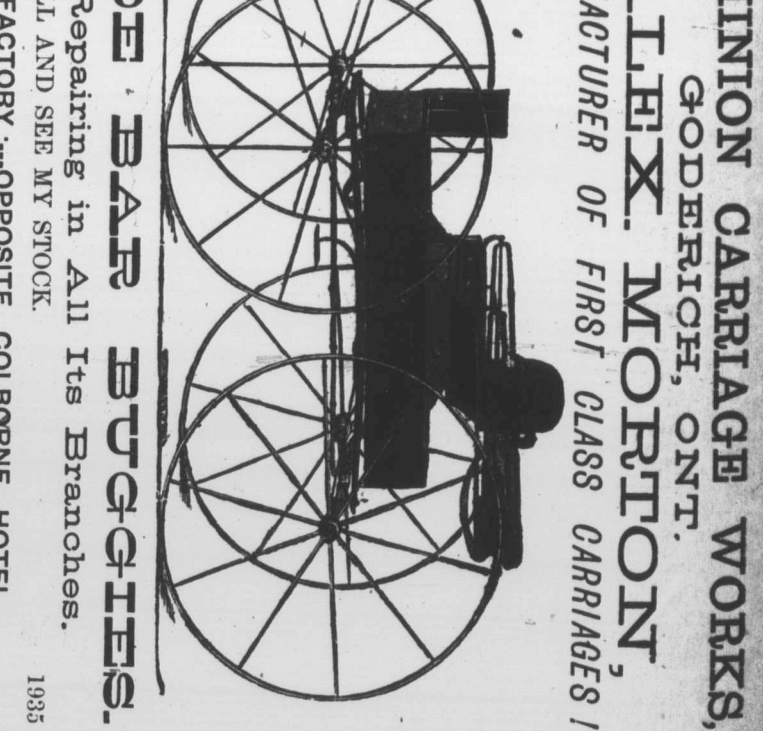
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Eustace,

THE SUCCESSFUL THE CARGO—THE MEET—THE SP THE IS FURSU

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