

DENTON JOURNAL

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STORE FOR SALE.

Being desirous of discontinuing the mercantile business, I will be pleased to answer any communications relating to the sale of my stock. My stand is the best, most centrally located and the largest store room in Denton; rent moderate; cash business and no old goods.

In the meantime I am selling off a large stock of ready made clothing, shoes of all kinds, dry goods, gents' underwear, straw hats, and china and glass-ware at

COST FOR THE CASH.
12 lbs. graduated sugar for one dollar; coal oil, 12 cts. per gallon; a nice line white goods and muslins, ladies' gossamers with cape \$1.35. All best calicoes at 7 cts. per yd.

W. M. A. STEWART.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

My Spring Stock of Ladies Dress Goods is varied and beautiful, but the low prices at which I am selling them form an attractive feature. For instance: Spring prints, from 5 to 8 cents per yard; Worsteds in pretty shades at 8 cents. All dress goods at prices proportionately low. The ladies are particularly pleased with my selections.

MY GROCERIES

embrace most everything that is useful in the household. As to prices in this line I will quote for examples: Best granulated sugar 9 cents; brown, 6 cents, etc.

Hardware, Paints and Oils

are here for sale, with many other things particularly useful to the farmer at this season of the year.

My goods are all bought for cash from the city and I am enabled to sell them much lower than merchants who buy them on time. Call and inspect my stock.

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Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar cases, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure.

Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND'S farm laborers bruised his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an ugly scrofulous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb. Horrible itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND'S direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

for Rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation, declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of High Living, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the various forms of blood disease.

We have Mr. LELAND'S permission to invite all who may desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him personally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Hotel, Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York.

Mr. LELAND'S extensive knowledge of the good done by this unexcelled purifier of blood possesses enables him to give inquiries much valuable information.

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RATES REDUCED - Per day \$1.25; per week \$4 to \$5.

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A FULL and unfailing supply of good water guaranteed, or no pay. For term address

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By STEAMER NELLY WHITE
Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
Wm. C. ELLISON, Manager,
augs2 Pier 16, Light St.

Home and Friends.

Oh! there's a power
To future homes our
As sweet as Heaven designed it;
Nor need we roam
To bring it home,
Though few there be who find it.

We seek too high
For things close by,
And lose what nature found us;
For life hath here
No charms so dear
As home and friends around us.

We oft destroy
The purest joy
For future homes, and praise them,
While flowers as sweet
Bloom at our feet
If we'd but stoop to raise them.

For things afar
Still sweeter are
When youth's bright spell hath
bound us;

When hopes are taught
The earth hath naught
Like home and friends around us.

The friends that speed
In time of need,
When hopes are still,
That, come what will,
We are not quite forsaken,
Though all were night,
If but a light
From friendship's altar crowned us,
'Twould prove the bliss
If earth is this;
Our home and friends around us.

LIFE AT FORT CONGER.

St. JOHN, N. F., July 18.—The story of life at Fort Conger, near Lady Franklin bay, as told by the survivors of the Greely expedition, is most interesting, while the record of their scientific work and explorations adds greatly to our knowledge of a land hitherto almost unknown.

After the departure of the Proteus, on August 25, 1881, the command lived in tents until September 2, when the double house, which was built in the United States, having been erected, was taken possession of. This was a house within a house. It was divided into two main compartments, with a small kitchen between, the officers occupying one, and the enlisted men the other of these two rooms.

Scientific observations had been commenced at once upon the landing, and were continued without intermission until the abandonment of the post. These were meteorological, astronomical and magnetic, comprising also the temperature of the sea water, thickness of ice and the direction and speed of the tides. Major Greely also conducted a series of experiments on the velocity of sound at different temperatures.

LOCKWOOD'S EXPLORATIONS.

In November, twenty days after the departure of the sun, Lieut. Lockwood, Sergeant Trainard and seven men, with a sledge and dog team attempted to cross over to Greenland to examine the provisions left at the Polar camp by Hall, but the darkness and drifting ice prevented their success, and they were compelled to return after long suffering, one of the party being laid on the sick bed by the time they returned.

When the Proteus left Lady Franklin bay the number of dogs was much reduced by sickness and death, but those left were carefully looked after, and by breeding Greely was able in the spring of 1882 to put two good teams in the field, and in most of all his explorations his dogs were found most useful and almost indispensable accessories.

On the 19th of February, 1882, seven days before the return of the sun, Lieut. Lockwood, to whom had been assigned the exploration of North Greenland, went, accompanied by Trainard, to examine into the condition of the straits. The party were gone seven days, living in snow houses. Very low temperatures were experienced, the party suffering very greatly with the cold, and all of them being badly frostbitten. The minimum recorded was minus 46 degrees Fahrenheit, and they traveled in a wind temperature minus 50 degrees, both corrected, as Major Greely's practice was to compare all temperatures and apply the standard as determined from freezing mercury. In further preparation for extended exploration in this direction Trainard, with a party of seven men, started on March 13 to place a boat and provisions at Polar camp. His party experienced the lowest corrected mean temperature ever known in the annals of Arctic travel, viz., minus 61 degrees.

HIGHEST NORTHERN LATITUDE.

Having fully prepared the way by establishing caches of provisions during his previous journeys, Lieut. Lockwood started on with a dog team to explore the northern shore of Greenland. They went, through a region never before trodden by man, following the general direction of the coast and traveling generally by the main pack, but occasionally on the ice foot to Lockwood Island, the highest northern latitude ever yet attained—namely 89 degrees 24.5 minutes, in longitude 40 degrees 45 minutes west. On the 13th day of May, 1883, they even went a short distance beyond this point, but finding that the shadow from the cliffs prevented their getting an observation, and being required by his orders to establish indisputably the astronomical position of the furthest point reached, Lieut. Lockwood returned to Lockwood Island, and during the remaining two days carefully determined his position by a series of ob-

servations, the data of which are now in the possession of Major Greely. Building a large cairn, he left a record of the journey and a minimum thermometer for the extreme latitude.

CROSSING GRINNELL LAND.

Lieut. Lockwood's next journey was to the westward in continuation of Major Greely's exploration in that direction. They followed the shores of Beatrix bay, and pushed on until they reached the west coast of Grinnell Land and looked out on the Polar ocean. On the march they discovered an immense inland glacier, which, from its resemblance to the great wall of China, was called the Chinese Wall. Glacier afterwards crossed to Agassiz Glacier. This forms the ice cap of Southern Grinnell Land, being separated from the northern ice cap by a belt of land about sixty miles in width. The party ascended to the top of a cliff some twenty-two hundred feet in height to view the adjacent coast. The cliff was a fossil formation. At one place the petrified roots of a tree were found intact. On the north side the land terminated in a high headland fifty or sixty miles distant, which was called Cape Brainerd. To the south, somewhat more distant, was Cape Lockwood. Beyond the latter another point was discerned with a telescope, separated from Cape Lockwood by open water. This was supposed to be new land, and was called Arthur Land.

THE RETREAT.

It was early feared that a relief vessel might not reach the station, and preparations were made to abandon the post as soon as the ice would permit. Accordingly, on the afternoon of August 9, 1883, the party of twenty-five bade farewell to Fort Conger and commenced their perilous retreat. When within about six miles of Cape Sabine, they abandoned their steam launch, and set out across the ice for the nearest point of land above Cape Sabine, some eleven miles distant. Twice driven back into Kane Sea by southwest gales, and fearing that they would be driven to the southward by the wind, they turned back and set out across the ice for the nearest point of land above Cape Sabine, some eleven miles distant. Twice driven back into Kane Sea by southwest gales, and fearing that they would be driven to the southward by the wind, they turned back and set out across the ice for the nearest point of land above Cape Sabine, some eleven miles distant.

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camp, and with the return of daylight fourteen ptarmigan, sixty doves, a small seal, and, in April, a bear which netted them 257 pounds of good meat. Nothing was wasted, and this last undoubtedly saved the lives of the few who survived.

Sergeant Brainerd had charge of the issue of provisions, which were carefully weighed in an improvised scale, cartridges serving as weights, and equitably distributed. In March it was found necessary to again reduce the rations, there being nothing left then but bread, meat and tea, and on May 14 the last issue was made. This consisted of six ounces of meat, everything else being exhausted. Some ate it at once, others hoarded it as long as possible before relying wholly on the sealskin, scrimps and lichens.

EREZEEING TO DEATH.

On November 2 an attempt was made to recover the English beaver caught by Nares at Cape Isabella in 1879. It was on the return journey that Ellison's feet were frozen, and the party sent after the meat had to abandon it in order to save Ellison.

Last April a second attempt was made to recover the beaver by Sergt. Rice and Private Fredericks. They started with their sleeping bags and sled and reached the vicinity of the cache in three days. At this time a terrible storm began and they failed to find the cache. No doubt it had drifted off, as the ice continually shifted. While searching for it Rice desired to rest, saying he was a little tired, but would soon be all right. Fredericks tried to prevent him from resting and endeavored to haul him into camp, but he could not. Rice sat down under the lee of an iceberg and quietly fell into a cold and everlasting sleep. Heartbroken and alone, Fredericks threw himself upon his sleeping bag and gave up. He took a little alcohol and ammonia, thinking it would ease his pain. When he began to feel better and warmer he managed to creep into his sleeping bag and get a little sleep. The cold at last awoke him, and he packed his rest, and not taking it while hauling the sled, he saved his life. Rice was a noble and generous man and his loss was regretted by all, for his cheerfulness and courage had long kept up the sinking spirits of many of the men.

THE RESCUE.

May 4, the winter hut, which was only six feet above high water mark, was abandoned and the party moved up the hill on account of the dampness from melting snow and lived in a wall tent, and here they were found on the day of the rescue, which they little thought was so near at hand.

While lying in their tent, too exhausted to go out in the southwest gale which was raging, something very like the sound of a steam whistle was heard, and Long and Brainerd were sent to the rocks, where a signal of distress was flying, to see if there was anything in sight. Intervening hills hid the ships from their view, and they returned disappointed by the melancholy report. Brainerd says that was the bitterest moment of his life, and he then gave up all as lost. Long, not yet fully satisfied, went out again, and climbing to the hill top, saw the Bear's steam launch approaching, with the ships in the distance. Too overjoyed to control himself, almost weak to stand, he tumbled rather than ran down the hill to meet his rescuers, and was the first of the party to arrive on board the ship.

THE RESCUING VESSELS.

The Thetis and Bear were accompanied in their search for the Greely party by the whalers Aurora and roof. The Bear was the first to reach the land ice off Cape York.

After searching at this point, Thetis rejoined each other at Littleton, and on the 22d, both ships ran across to Cape Sabine, when searching parties were sent out.

RECORDS DISCOVERED.

In about an hour a cheer was heard but in the high wind that was blowing it was impossible to locate the direction from which it came. Soon after Seaman Yewell (a resident of Annapolis, Md.) came running towards the ship, shouting, "We have found the Greely party!" Coming on board he brought records which had been found by Lieut. Taunt on the top of Brevoort Island. They were dated October 21, 1883, signed by Lieut. Greely, and contained the news of the Bear's discovery of the party, the arrival of the party at Baird Inlet all well, the location of Camp Clay, and stated briefly the quantity of provisions available. The general recall was hoisted on board both ships, the whistles sounded to attract attention, and the Bear's steam launch, which had been lowered to assist in the search along the coast, was immediately sent, in charge of Lieut. Caldwell, to the scene of the encampment.

SCENE AT THE CAMP.

The scene at the camp beggars description. It is sufficient to say that they were starving, and but for the timely relief afforded some of them would have died during the night. It is a remarkable coincidence that Mr. J. W. Norman, the ice pilot of the Thetis, who was mate of the Pro-

teus in 1881, and the last person to say good-bye to Greely at Lady Franklin bay, was also the first to greet him here, having accompanied Lieut. Colwell in the Bear's steam launch, and being the first to arrive at the camp he jumped ashore at once. Upon landing, with his pockets full of bread, he heard from Long the melancholy news that there were but seven left, and knowing that Greely was one of them, he ran up the hill to within halting distance and called out, "You are all right, Greely; there are two ships here for you."

The Major, recognizing the voice, replied: "Is that you, Norman? Cut the tent." The tent had blown down on them, and they were too weak to set it up again.

Lieut. Greely was just able to support himself from starvation. He was dressed in fur, with a red knitted hood, which added to his haggard appearance. His long hair and beard, his wasted form and deep sunken eyes, which shone thro' his glasses with increased brilliancy, his feeble voice, which he strove to control, but which plainly revealed his feeling, brought moisture to the eyes of the relief party. On either side of him lay two of his companions—Corporal Joseph Ellison, with both hands and feet frozen off and unable to raise his head, and private Maurice Connell, in his sleeping-bag and nearly dead from starvation. Greely had been reading the prayers for the dying when the party arrived. Four of the party—Sergeant Brainerd, Privat Long and Fredericks, and Hospital Steward Berberbeck, were just able to stagger out of the tent. A small quantity of milk punch and ammonia strengthened them, and soon beef and mutton milk was added. All were stimulated by their rescue, and their pleadings for food were heartrending. But all solid food was refused them, and they were carefully transported to the Thetis and the Bear and tenderly cared for.

Commander Schley said of the rescue: "After considerable trouble we steamed down towards the pack ice upon which they were, and a horrible sight met our eyes. Lieut. Greely, Brainerd, Fredericks, Long, Berberbeck and Connell were crying like children and hugging each other frantically. They seemed mad with joy. I put off in a cutter, and after great difficulty reached them. They were so badly frozen that he could not move. He lay still on the ground, but they seemed to forget their sufferings."

"LET ME DIE IN PEACE!"

Maurice Connell, who is still excessively weak, stated in an interview that for some days after his rescue he had no recollection of anything that transpired. He did not hear the awakening scream of the whistle. When his comrades shook him up from his prostrate