TELEGRAPHIC.

DR. NANSEN'S STORY

As Told by the Explorer in the London Chronicle.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OBTAINED.

The Fram an Admirable Vessel—The Sailing with Jackson—Commander Melville's Opinion.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The story in detail of the explorer himself of Dr. Fridjof Nansen's Arctic expedition and the adventures of his party, together with the scientific results obtained, first of which is his success in penetrating to the highest latitude reached by the foot of man, namely, 86 degrees 14 minutes north, are given to the world by the Chronicle this morning.

Dr. Nansen says in the Chronicle: "The Fram left Jugor sund August 4, 1893. We had to force our way through ice to the south along the Siberian coast. We discovered an island in the Kara sea and a great number of islands along the coast to Cape Chelyuskin. In several places we found evidences of a glacial epoch, during which Northern Siberia must have been covered by ice down to a great extent.

"On September 16th we were off the mouth of Olenek river, but we thought it was too late to go in there to hunt musk oxen. We passed the New Siberian islands September 22nd. We made out to be in latitude 79 deg. 40 min. north and in longitude 132 deg. 30 min. west. We then allowed the ship to be closed in by ice.

"As anticipated, we were gradually drifted north and northwestward during the dreary winter and winter from the constantly exposed and violent pressure, but also (the Fram) surpassed our expectations, being superior to any stress. The temperature fell rapidly and was constantly low, with little variation for the whole winter. During every two days we had a blizzard. The lowest temperature was 62 deg. below zero. Every man to a beard was in perfect health during the whole voyage. The electric light according by a windmill fulfilled our expectations. The most friendly feeling existed and time passed pleasantly. Every one made pleasure his duty and a better lot of men could hardly be found.

"The sea was up to 90 fathoms deep south of 79 deg. north, where the depth suddenly increased and was from 1,600 to 1,900 fathoms north of that latitude. This will necessarily upset all previous theories based on the shallow sea north. The sea bottom was remarkably devoid of organic matter. During the whole drift I had good opportunity to give a score of scientific observations, meteorological, magnetic, astronomical and biological soundings, deep sea temperatures, determinations for the salinity of the sea water, etc. Under the stratum of cold ice-water covering the surface of the polar basin, I soon discovered warmer and more saline water, due to the Gulf stream, with temperatures from 31 deg. to 33 deg.

"We saw no land and no open water except narrow cracks in every direction. As anticipated our drift northwestward was much rapid during the winter and spring, while the northerly winds stopped at drifting us backward during the summer. On June 19, 1894, we were in 81 deg. 52 min. north, but we drifted then southward only. On October 21st we passed 82 deg. north, the Christmas eve, 1894, latitude 83 deg. north was reached, and a few days later 83 deg. 24 min., the farthest northerly latitude previously reached by man.

"On January 6th we felt the Fram was exposed to the most violent ice pressure. We were then in 84 deg. We saw then firmly frozen in ice of more than thirty feet of measured thickness. The floe was overthrown by great ice masses and we were pressed against the port side with irresistible force, and threatened to bury it and to crush it. The necessary provision with the crew's bags and other equipments had been placed in safety upon the ice. Every man was ready to save the ship if necessary, and was prepared to continue with the drift, living on the floe. But the Fram proved even stronger than our fears in her. When the pressure rose to the highest and the ice was piled up high above the bulwarks, she was thrown to one side slowly lifted out of the ice in which she had been frozen, but not the slightest sign of a split was to be discovered anywhere in her. After that experience I considered the Fram almost equal to anything in the way of pressure. Afterwards we experienced no long more of the kind, but our drift was rapidly continued north and northwestward.

"As I now with certainty anticipated that the Fram would soon reach her highest latitude north of Franz Josef Land and that she would not easily fall to carry out the portion of the expedition, I had to cross the unknown polar basin, I decided to leave the ship in order to explore the outside of her track. Johansen at once volunteered to join me, and I soon had a really true friend and companion in every respect. The leadership of the expedition we owed the Fram I left to Captain Sverdrup. I have no fear but that he will bring all the men safely back, even if the worst should happen and the Fram be lost, which I cannot imagine.

"On March 14 we reached 84 deg. 4 min. north. Johansen and I saw the Fram on March 19, 1895, at 83 deg. 59 min. north and 102 deg. 27 min. east. Our purpose was to explore the sea to the north and south the highest latitude possible, and then to go to Spitzbergen via Franz Joseph Land, where we hoped to find a ship. We had twenty-eight dogs, twelve days and two sledges for provisions upon wheels. The dog food was calculated for thirty days and our provisions for 100 days. We found the ice in the beginning to afford tolerably good traveling, and we made good distances and the ice did not appear drifting south. On March 22nd we were at 85 deg. 19 min. north. Although the dogs were less curbing than we had hoped, still they were tolerably good. The ice now became more and more uneven. On March 31st we had only reached 85 deg. 19 min. north.

"Our progress was very slow. It was fatiguing to work our way and carry our sledges over the high hummocks constantly being built up by the floe grinding against each other. The ice was in strong movement and the ice pressure was heard in all directions.

"On April 3rd we were at 85 deg. 40 min. north, constantly hoping to meet smoother ice. On April 8th we reached 86 deg. 3 min. north, but the ice became rougher until on April 9th it got so bad that I considered it useless to encounter our fourth in a northerly direction."

"We were then at 86 deg. 14 min. north. We then took an excursion to also better northward, in order to reconnoitre as to the possibility of a further advance. We had less temperature, and during three weeks it was in the neighborhood of 40 degrees below zero, but soon rose again to 25. When the wind was blowing at this temperature, we did not feel the cold outside or not in the tent. The minimum temperature in march was 49, and maximum 24; in April the minimum was 38 and the maximum 28 degrees.

"We saw no sign of land to any direction; in fact, the floe seemed to move as freely before the wind that there could not have been anything in the way of land to stop it for a long distance off. We were now drifting rapidly northward.

IN DARKNESS AND UNCERTAINTY.

"On April 8th we began our march toward Franz Josef land, and on April 12th our watches ran down, owing to the unusual length of the day. After that date we were uncertain as to our longitude, but hoped that our dead reckoning was fairly correct. As we came south we met many cracks, which greatly retarded our progress. Provisions were rapidly decreasing. The dogs were killed one after another to feed the rest.

"In June the cracks became very bad and the snow was in exceedingly bad condition for traveling. We found that the sled did not penetrate through the crustacea each step in the wet snow. Only a few dogs were now left, and progress was very slow. In June, however, we had no long stretches of ice, but continuously we had to take to the water. Twelve rations, as well as our own, were sunken to a minimum, and we made the best of our way south. We expected daily to find land to shield, but we looked in vain. On May 14 we were in 82 deg. 21 min. north, and on June 1 in 82 deg. 13 min. north, but on June 15th we had been drifted to the northwest to 82 deg. 23 min. north. No land was in sight, and I thought of Franz Josef's map, we had expected to meet with Petermann land at 82 deg. north. These disappointed became more and more marked as time went on.

"On June 22nd we at last met a beaten track, and in the snow so many footsteps were to be distinguished that we knew we had arrived at land. We now had a supply of provisions with it melted away. We also shot three bears. We had only two dogs left, which now were well fed upon bear meat.

"On July 22nd we continued our journey over tolerably good snow. On July 24th, when made 82 deg. north, we signted new land at last, but the ice was everywhere broken into small floes, the water between being filled with crushed ice in which the use of the kayaks was impossible. We therefore had to make our way by balancing from one ice piece to another, and we did not reach land until August 6th.

"This proves to be nothing less than an island. In August we made our way westward to open water along the new island, and on August 15th we discovered land extending from southwest to northwest. The country beyond seemed more inviting, so I could find no agreement with Payer's map. I then thought we were in hospitable seat of Austria sound, but if this was correct we were now traveling straight across Wilczek land and Dove glacier, without seeing any land near us.

"On August 25th we reached a spit in 81 deg. 12 min. north and 55 east, evidently well suited to wintering, and as it was too late on the voyage to spitzbergen I considered it wisest to stop and prepare for winter.

"We shot bears and walruses and built a hut of stones, earth and moss, making the roof of walrus hide laid down with rope and covered with snow. We used the blubber for cooking, it lit and heat. The bear meat and walrus were our only food for the months. The bears also filmed our tents and sleeping bag. The walrus, however, passed well and we were both in perfect health. During June with sunshine and with much open water to the southward. We hoped to have a safe voyage to Spitzbergen over the floe of ice and to open water. We were obliged to make winter clothes from skins and to use our sleeping bag of bear skins. Our provisions were bear meat and bear blubber. On May 19th we were at last finally to start. A night the south of 81 degrees we found land extending westward and open water, which received west northwestward along the north coast. But we preferred to travel southward over the ice through a broad sound.

"We came on June 12th to the south side of this sound and found an open water trending westward. We camin and paddled in this direction in order to proceed across to Spitzbergen from the most westward case, but Payer's map was misleading."

Dr. Nansen's account concludes as follows, after touching upon the details of his meeting with Jackson, which have already been cabled to the Associated Press:

"We left Franz Josef land on the steamer Windward on August 7th and had a short and very pleasant passage, thanks to the masterly way in which Captain Bruun brought his ship through the ice and thence in the open sea to Vardoe.

NANSEN."

THE MEETING OF THE STEAMERS.

VARDOE, NORWAY, Aug. 14.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Associated Press.]—The captain of the Windward, the British steamer which has just returned from Franz Josef land, after rakkegjoyylles to the British North Pole expedition, commanded by Jackson and known as the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition filed a telegraphic message here yesterday, describing the accidental meeting between Jackson and Dr. Nansen, one of the most remarkable incidents in the history of Arctic exploration, for it appears that the Norwegian explorer had been trying to a not quite close to one of the English explorers' stations for a long time previous to the meeting of the two men, yet neither of them was aware of the other's presence in the vicinity. In the message Jackson describes his accidental meeting with Dr. Nansen while the latter was investing the lanpans, and it appears that it was a lucky meeting for the Norwegian explorer, as the latter was unlikely, owing to the errors or errorsin on the map drawn by Payer, the discoverer of Franz Josef Land, and also because Dr. Nansen's two companions and his walrus hide tent had gone south to hunt bears. He was unable to establish his position, and was consequently trying to march westward to spitzbergen over the ice-pack, which was not only highly dangerous, but probably impossible. Jackson, after meeting Nansen, continued the letter to Greenwich, the headquarters of the British expedition, where a duplicate awaited the arrival of the Windward, which sailed Tuesday for Franz Josef land, and Vardoe on June 28th, to take supplies to the Jackson expedition, and not to bring them back, as currently reported.

Jackson, in the dispatch filed by the captain of the Windward, said:

"On June 17th I met Dr. Nansen, three miles out on a floe, south of Cape Flora, and under most extraordinary circumstances. He had wintered in a rough hut within a mile or two of our northern built in 1895, and this spring we unwittingly came which a few miles of his winter quarters.

"Dr. Nansen left the Fram with one companion, Lieut. Sigurd Hansen, a lieutenant in the Norwegian navy, and stocks of the astronomical, meteorological and magnetic observations, and reached Jackson's house 14 miles, traveling northward from where he left the Fram, which was in 84 north, 102 east.

"Dr. Nansen expressed the greatest surprise and the cordial satisfaction at meeting with us. You understand how greatly the meeting affected me, and my concern at the extraordinary chance which had thrown it in my way to render him a service all I could from to his friends."

It is believed here that the Fram may turn up more or at Bergen shortly, as she stood the ice very well, has plenty of provisions on board, and there was no sickness among her crew. Dr. Nansen left her on March 14, 1895.

Prof. L. Mohn says that the scientific results of Dr. Nansen's observations are magnificent and that several novels have been discovered.

Dr. Nansen, in describing their life during the winter of 1895-96, say:

"When the bears' dens had been exhausted we were obliged to kill the weakest dogs to feed the others and continue thus until the whole pack had been slaughtered.

"Myself and my companions started in the direction of spitzbergen on May 19th. After that we occupied ourselves on snow shoes dragging sledges and kayaks (the Arctic canoe) loaded on sledges after us. We went partly overland and partly over the ice.

"We reached Jackson's winter quarters where we found all in good health. We remained there about six weeks till the steamer Windward arrived."

Mr. Jackson proposes to return to the Arctic regions until next summer with the intention of pushing farther north. Jackson and his companions are in excellent health and spirits and still of hope as to the issue of their expedition.

MELVILLE'S OPINION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Commodore Melville commented on the above cable as follows:

"In reading the later dispatches I see a most extraordinary coincidence of facts that the two principal officers of the Fram should have been lost at or away from their ship and separated from the other members of the ship's company. In the dispatch in which Jackson gives the details of his meeting with Dr. Nansen and Jackson is to be congratulated on extremely fortunate for the latter, under his circumstances, and when stopped he had lost his reckonings, and without doubt would have perished but he not met Nansen. It is extraordinary that nothing is said definitely of the whereabouts of the Fram beyond the fact that she was abandoned to 84 degrees north latitude. The dispatch says that the highest northern latitude was made north of the Siberian islands. That is possible, but not probable. And if the Nansen party attained a latitude of 86 degrees it must have been upon the fixed ice-cap over which it would be comparatively easy traveling.

"The dispatch stated the expedition sailed or steamed their way south and westward to Franz Josef land. This is hardly possible. It seems to me that a ship is put in the moving polar pack in the northward of the coast of Siberia, say where Franz Joe's Zemlia is, and if drifting attached, it is probable together she would be opened out between Nova Zembla and Franz Josef land to reach Spitzbergen, or it is possible that there is open water or running ice or drifting pack to the north of Franz Josef land, and it is possible for a ship to cross out between Spitzbergen and Greenland, though the latter is very doubtful. The Arctic ocean, so-called for more than 1,000 miles by the Jackson expedition, was found to be a very shallow sea from sixteen to thirty fathoms. Currents do not move very rapidly in such shallow waters. If the theory set in ice-cap rests at the north pole of the earth holds good, it should extend south to about 80 degrees north latitude, and as the polar pack is driven to the north and west along the edge of this cap, the result is to drive the floes ice out of the channels before mentioned.

"The dispatch is so meager in detail that I decline to comment on its possibilities. But there is no reason why, if the Fram held together all this time, she should not have drifted out just where she is said to have appeared. But to drift across the pole, never. If the Fram is still untouchen she will eventually drift out between Nova Zembla and Franz Josef Land. If Nansen lives, as we all hope he is, his expedition proves the fallacy of his own theory and tends to confirm the land by Greely and others, including myself, that there is no ice cap at the pole, extending down to about 85 degrees."

Hanna Goes to Cleveland.

CHICAGO, Aug.—Chairman Hanna leaves Chicago tomorrow afternoon for Cleveland where he will stand Sunday. He may go to New York, making a hurried visit, before returning to this city.

Republican leaders at headquarters are anxious to know whether Senator Jones seems to urge the Democratic national committee to Chicago and establish an office here. The local Democrats think he will eventually decide that Chicago is the best place to direct the battle. As soon as the question is settled the Republican managers will give the remainder of their campaign secretaries.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co. Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.

SALT LAKE CITY, August 15 1896.

Today's Temperature at 1 p. m.—92.
Tomorrow fair weather, slightly cooler.

Saturday Bargains!!

In our great Midsummer Clearing sale. Splendid opportunities. Every department has been cut and slashed. In order to induce people come out in the burning sun to buy goods. Just that's what we want to do. Here's a few specials from our clothing and furnishing department.

SHIRTS

Unlaundried negligee and percale unlaundried shirts, regular 50c goods, Saturday only at 35c.

STRAW HATS

All our $1.50 and $2.00 Straw Hats, for Saturday only, your choice 75c each.

NECKWEAR

Just received. A lot of new neckwear, latest styles and patterns in De Jonghe silk. Not here a little late to see will place them on sale with 75c and $1. Elegant silk neckwear in Tecks, regular 50c goods, will come them at 25c each.

ONE FOR THE BOYS

For Saturday only we will repeat our great offer to the boys—with any suit at $3.00 we will give a pair of our $1.25 SCHOOL SHOES FREE. Remember Saturday only.

Saturday will be your last chance to get a TICKET FREE to the CARNIVAL OF MADRID.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.

WANTS.

Twenty words for 5 lines inserted under this heading, once for 15c, twice for 25c and one week for 50c per line. No ad. taken for less than 15c. Words of more than 5 lines same proportionate rate. Advertise and get results.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO work at home. Large pay for spare time for making remnants patchwork; new patentee. Send stamped addressed envelope and we will show you the ways of home, or super home, day or night work, and prove to you that we mean what we say. Address R. A. Co., Station Arcade, Tyrone, Pa.

A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in Mrs Rich's family, 1 Ninth street.

FOUR EASY PUZZLES, CABINET SIZE, for one dry cabinet 5c. All work cheap. Finest and instantaneous. At most reasonable prices. Salt Lake Photo Parlor, Exclusive in 10 cents.

500 MEN TO BUY DIME-MADE cigars. Sample 5c. Wholesale, Sheep and goat. 5c. Wholesale, 10 Main street.

WINDSOR CONFECTIONERY AND ICE cream parlor. Now prepared to cater to the public.

TOURISTS TO GET HOODOO TEMPLE and Handkerchiefs and Ties in Tecks, Silk Sale Tie Fasteners, 25c. Tuttle Hatter.

EVERYBODY TO BUY THE BEST BUT cigars at Salter's, 57 East of Wholesale Jobbing House, Salt Lake.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO SEPHER for cheap at Fred Wilson, 104 Main.

ZC SEAMLESS MADE TO ORDER AT West Temple Waste, 117 south, Phone 1.

500 PAIRS IN CHAUP AT 25.25, Sale 50 cts. Chas. Peterson, City Boot and Shoe store.

GENTS' CLOTHING CLEANED, PRESSED 25 a suit. A. S. Hood, 20 East First South.

CHEAPEST, BEST PLACE TO BUY ARE Tuttle's hats, neckwear and shoes. 20 Main.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO get the best photos at Mason's Rooms, 74 Commercial street.

EVERYBODY TO BUY THE BEST BUT cigars at Salter's, 57 East of Wholesale Jobbing House, Salt Lake City.

NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE, range, stoves, bicycles, tables, etc. 50 Jackson St. Cash or credit.

EVERY OWNER OF A BICYCLE TO TRY the Excelsior Bicycle Company, guarantee to repair or replace any bicycle, free of charge, any part, any time, anywhere, any cause, whether accident, carelessness, or even the work of others, including no work or repairs. Keep a quick type of new goods. Full or cheaper lines are a Nation, 20 south Main street, Salt Lake City.

MEN'S DOLLS TO MAKE AND sell cheaper, can yours to view at Salter's, 57 East of Wholesale.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—SOLICITORS FOR CAMPAIGN Book. Terms, sample and free trial, address, Ivy Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO WORK IN a wholesale house. Must be well recommended. Address, "Boy," Deseret News office.

WANTED—AN AGENT.

IN EVERY PRECINCT TO CANVASS, SELL or take orders for the Ideal Scrub Brush. Big money to all whole, goods to do, sell, take orders. Sample free. Ideal Brush Co., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—HELP.

PITT'S REGISTERED EMPLOYMENT Agency, No. 40½ West second south, between Main and Exchange. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. Office telephone 1,000. Residence telephone 1,000. We want a good girl to do cook work, $25 per week; we want a good girl to do cook work, $25 per week; we want a good girl to do cook work, $25 per week; we