

THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

Life in the Arctic Regions—Snow-blindness and Snow-Blindness—Beautiful, Short-Lived Arctic Flowers.

It is difficult, indeed, for one who has not witnessed it himself to understand the full meaning of the "midnight sun." The idea of the long Arctic night seems to be much more generally comprehended. Nearly all writers upon the subject, whether those who have themselves experienced its effects, or whether their knowledge is derived from study, dwell with great force on the terribly depressing effect upon the physical organization of the natives of the median zones caused by the long Arctic night whenever brought within its influence. Though much less has been written or said concerning the interminable day its effects are almost as deleterious upon the stranger as the prolonged night. Indeed, to the sojourner in high latitudes the day is much more appreciable, for at no point yet visited by man is the darkness the total darkness of night throughout the entire day, while the "midnight sun" makes the night like noonday. Even when the sun passes below the horizon at its upper culmination the daylight is as intense as at noon in lower latitudes when the sun's disk is obscured by thin clouds. The long twilight in the north, where the sun's apparent path around the earth varies so little in altitude as its upper and lower culminations, takes some of the edge off of the prolonged night at the highest latitude ever attained by the Arctic explorer, but there is nothing to relieve the long, long weary day of its full power upon the system.

In this latitude the sun goes down at night and we retire to our couches and sleep. In the morning the sun returns and we arise to the pursuit of our various daily avocations. But there in the spring the sun never sets. There is no morning and no night. It is one continuous day for months. At first it seems very difficult to understand this strange thing in nature. One never knows when to sleep. The world seems to be entirely wrong, and man grows nervous and restless. Sleep is driven from his very eyelids, his appetite fails and all the disagreeable results of protracted vigils are apparent. But gradually he becomes used to this state of affairs, devises means to darken his tent and once more enjoys his hour of rest. In fact, he learns how to take advantage of the new arrangement, and when traveling pursues his journey at night, or when the sun is lowest, because then he finds the frost that hardens the snow a great assistance in sledging.

The sun's rays then, falling more obliquely, are less powerful, and he avoids somewhat the evils that beset his pathway at noon. He is not so much exposed to sunburn or snow blindness. It may sound strangely to speak of sunburn in the frigid zone, but perhaps nowhere on earth is the traveler more annoyed by that great ill. The heat of ordinary exercise compels him to throw back the hood of his fur coat, that the cool mornings and evenings precludes his discarding, and not only his entire face becomes blazed, but, especially, if he is fashionable enough to wear his hair thin upon the top of his head, his entire scalp is affected about as severely as if a bucket of scalding water had been poured over his head. This is not an exaggeration.

During the spring of 1880 Lieutenant Schwatka's entire party, while upon a sledge journey from Marble Island to Camp Daly, were so severely burned that not only their faces but their entire heads were swollen to twice their natural size. A fine-looking party they were. Some had their faces so swollen that their eyes were completely closed upon awakening from sleep. When one could see the others he could not refrain from laughing, so ludicrous was the spectacle. All dignity was lost. Even the august commander of the party was a laughing stock, and though he knew why they laughed at each other he could not understand why he should excite such mirth until he saw his face in a mirror, and then he too tried to smile, but his lips were so thoroughly swollen that the effect was entirely lost, and it was impossible to tell whether his expression denoted amusement, anger or pain.

The torture resulting from these burns was so severe that it was almost impossible to sleep. The fur bedding, which also served the purpose of a pillow, irritated the burn, like applying a mustard plaster to a blister. Then it was that the night was turned into day for the rest of the journey, and during the heat of the day the party were comparatively comfortable in the shelter of their tent. Straw hats would have been the proper style of headgear, but they had been omitted from the outfit, as was also another very important source of comfort, mosquito netting. It is in the summer, however, that the necessity for the latter luxury is encountered.

While the sun's rays pour down with all their force upon the devoted head of the traveler the reflection from the snow is almost as intense and still more disagreeable, for there is no possible escape from it. Not satisfied with producing its share of sunburn it acts upon the eyes in a manner that produces that terrible scourge of the Arctic spring—snow-blindness. It is a curious fact, persons who are near-sighted are generally exempt from the evils of snow-blindness, while it appears to be more malignant with those who are far-sighted in direct ratio to the superior quality of their vision. Lieutenant Schwatka, and his companion, the correspondent of the Herald, are both near-sighted, and during the two seasons that they were exposed to the disease were neither at any time affected by snow-blindness, while the other members of the party, and especially the natives, who have most powerful visual organs, were almost constantly martyrs to the disease whenever exposed to its attacks.

It seems to be the only method of guarding against it to wear what we called snow goggles all the time one is out of doors. The natives use those of home manufacture—that is, a piece of wood with a notch so fit over the bridge of the nose, and a narrow, horizontal slit opposite each eye. This rude spectacle, called by them igarktoo, is

made to fit close to the eyes, and is held in place by strings passing behind and over the top of the head. It serves to shelter the eyes from the direct and reflected rays of the sun, but also intercepts the vision so much that they habitually push it up on top of their head, and run a risk which almost invariably results to their disadvantage, yet their goggles are so unsatisfactory that no amount of adverse experience is sufficient to serve as a warning to them.

The civilized visitors among them wear goggles of various patterns and degrees of excellence. Some are made of differently colored glass; from the various shades of smoked glass to blue and green of varying degrees of opacity; some are of glass surrounded with wire gauze, others of wire gauze without the glass, and some with merely a strip of bunting hanging from the peak of the cap. Of all the various kinds the general experience seems to be in favor of the wire gauze without glass. They interfere very little with the vision and yet furnish a perfect protection for the eyes. Glass of any pattern or shade subjects the wearer to constant annoyance by fogging from the breath, which congeals very rapidly upon the surface of the glass and, apparently always at the most inconvenient time, as when the hunter is stalking a deer by crawling a long distance upon his hands and knees, and just as he raises his rifle for a shot his goggles are like pieces of ground glass. The native spectacles give such a limited field of vision that it is impossible to use them in hunting, but the wire gauze seems to be free from all these objections. A well supplied expedition is provided with every kind of snow goggles, as they are absolutely essential to the well being of the party. The superiority of the wire gauze pattern seemed to have been appreciated by the Franklin expedition, for many of them were found at the various burial places and at other points where relics were obtained. It is also said that painting around the eyes upon the upper and lower lids with burned cork or some other dark pigment is a protection against snow-blindness, but it is doubtful if this method has been sufficiently tested to admit of its being relied upon. The symptoms of snow-blindness are inflammation of the inner coating of the lids, accompanied by intense pain and impairment of the vision so as to disable the sufferer from the performance of his duties. A wash of diluted tincture of opium is probably the best remedy and gives almost immediate relief. The patient should remain within doors for two or three days, by which time he will usually be sufficiently cured to resume his out-door labors.

It might be supposed that in the utter barrenness of the Arctic landscape flowers never grew there. This would be a great mistake. The dweller in that desolate region, after passing a long, dreary winter, with nothing for the eye to rest upon but the vast expanse of snow and ice, is in a condition to appreciate beyond the ability of an inhabitant of warmer climes the little flowers that peep up almost through the snow when the spring sunlight begins to exercise its power upon the white mantle of the earth. In little patches here and there, where the dark-colored moss absorbs the warm rays of the sun and the snow is melted from the surface, the most delicate flowers spring up at once to gladden the eye of the weary traveler. It needs not the technical skill of the botanist to admire these lovely tokens of approaching summer. Thoughts of home, in a warmer and more hospitable climate, fill his heart with joy and longing as meadows filled with daisies and buttercups spread out before him as he stands upon the crest of a granite hill that knows no footsteps other than the tread of the stately musk ox or the antlered reindeer, as they pass in single file upon their migratory journeys, and whose caverns echo to no sound save the howling of the wolves or the discordant cawing of the raven. He is a boy again, and involuntarily plucks the dandelion and seeks the time of day by blowing the puffy edge from its stem, or tests the faith of the fair one who is dearer to him than ever in this hour of separation, by picking the leaves from the yellow-hearted daisy. Tiny little violets, set in a background of black or dark green moss, adorn the hillsides, and many flowers unknown to warmer zones come bravely forth to flourish for a few weeks only and wither in the August winds. Very few of these flowers, so refreshing and charming to the eye, have any perfume. Nearly all smell of the dank moss that forms their bed.—New York Herald.

A Texas Apiary. Mr. John W. Fry, of Texas, has a model apiary and vegetable garden on Morgan creek, which suggests on a miniature scale the "happy valley" of Ransel, if you connect with it honey, strawberries and general thrift and prosperity. The farm of a hundred or so acres is at the base, or rather upon the slope of one of the mountains. Mr. Fry has at present only about forty hives, and could keep hundreds, but he sells them off. Last season Mr. Fry robbed one gum five time, realizing 125 pounds of honey; another three times, realizing seventy-five pounds. The net proceeds of a single hive was \$41.25, the honey selling readily at fifteen cents a pound. The vegetable garden is largely an artificial one, having been cut out of a hillside, terrace fashion. It is irrigated from the spring by means of a light but immense wheel, at least twenty feet in diameter, which is turned by two trained hounds, placed inside, treadmill fashion. The revolution of this wheel works a pump, which conducts water all over the garden.—Baltimore American.

One of the youngest church edifices in the United States has the oldest steeple. It is the Episcopal church at Tacoma, Washington Territory. The building is of logs and the tower is a tall fir tree which has been cut off forty feet from the ground, on the top of which is a cross and bell. The rings of the tree show it to be 300 years old.

Satin cord gimps and chenille embroidery replace moss trimmings on summer garments.

Writing about Fort Marion, St. Augustine, some scribbles: This fort, constructed of a shell conglomerate, known as coquina stone, was begun in 1696, and, built by Indian labor, was finished in 1756. It is a model of the military engineering of the time of its construction, and when garrisoned by British troops from 1763 to 1768, it was considered one of the finest fortresses in the British possessions. It covers an acre of ground, and the vaulted rooms, opening off from the central square, furnish accommodations for 1,000 men, and the fort will mount 100 guns. Over Fort Marion have waved the Spanish, English, Confederate and United States flags. The American flag was first raised above its battlements in 1821. In 1836, while a heavy gun was being mounted on the northeast bastion, the terreplein fell in, and a hitherto unsuspected dungeon was revealed. Upon its floor lay a human skeleton, chained to the wall by each wrist. When the military engineer descended into this dungeon, he noticed a large stone in the wall, which, from its appearance, and from the comparative newness of its cement, had evidently had not been a part of the original wall. On removing this stone the explorers entered a second and smaller dungeon, and by the light of their lanterns, saw two iron cages, one of which had fallen to the floor, but the other was still hanging by a hook to the wall. Each cage contained the skeleton of a human being, one of which had evidently been a woman. For what crime, or unfortunately incurred anger of one high in authority, or rash political aspirations those victims had been thus walled up alive, will never be known. The thoughts that rush upon the mind of the visitor to these gloomy vaults make him long for the outer world, and when he once more sees the sunlight it is with a feeling of glad relief. It is said that one of these cages, with its contents, which had been broken by its fall to the ground, was buried near the fort, while the other one was sent to the Smithsonian institution. It is believed, however, that it was not allowed to remain in the museum long, but was removed. An old sergeant living near by is the only guardian of the fort, as its rooms are too damp to be inhabited. Therefore the visitor is allowed to roam through it at will, and at night these parapets, which to within a short distance of time have rung to the "all's well" of the sentinel for almost 200 years, now faintly echo the murmured words of fond ones lingering in the tender moonlight—sensible people avoid the malarial night air and stay in the house—or in the glare of the sun the bastioned angles are the subjects of those remarks.

An Old Florida Fort.

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Served Him Right. A woman at Cape Girardeau, Mo., who had suffered from a husband's neglect, traced him to a barroom where he was playing cards with several companions. Setting a covered dish she held in her hands down upon the table, she said: "Prestuming, husband, that you were too busy to come home to dinner, I have brought you yours," and departed. With a forced laugh he invited his friends to dine with him, but on removing the cover from the dish found only a slip of paper, on which was written: "I hope you will enjoy your meal; it is the same your family have at home."

During March, 1881, there were 162 sailing vessels and six steamers lost. Of the former sixty were English and twenty-four American. Of the latter three were English.

In the year 1880 the United States exported 144,493,007 bushels of wheat, valued at \$171,420,195, and 1,128,164 barrels of flour, invoiced at \$39,613,847.

Mischief in the Air. We cannot analyze the aerial poisons that produce epidemic and endemic diseases; but the valuable discoveries which have been made in vegetable pharmacy enable us to counteract their malarial influence. The most powerful known antidote to every species of malaria is HOSIETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a pure botanical medicine, in which the finest anti-septics, tonics, alteratives and stimulants of the vegetable kingdom are skillfully and effectively combined. At seasons of the year when the atmosphere is saturated with miasma, and whenever the specific virus of any infectious disease is supposed to be present in the air, this famous corrective should be taken regularly as a protective. All who choose to observe this precaution may bid defiance to intermittent and remittent fevers, and, in fact, to all disorders generated by foul exhalations or impure water.

Complaints are made that the oil-cloths used for covering the tops of baby carriages contain poisonous pigments, and children have been made ill from breathing the poisonous exhalations.

Factory Facts. Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out doors or use HOP BITTERS, made of the purest and best remedies, and especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

A Frenchman in business here advertises that he has a "chasm" for an apprentice. He had looked up the word "opening" in the dictionary.—Alta California.

A GREAT REVELATION.

Some Valuable Thoughts Concerning Human Happiness and Timely Suggestions About securing it.

SYNOPSIS OF A LECTURE DELIVERED BY DR. GEORGE CRAIG BEFORE THE METROPOLITAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

"The public speaker of the present day labors under difficulties of the kind which the last century never dreamed, for while the audiences of the past received what was said without question, those of the present-day usually the mental equals or superiors of the ones who address them. Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, when a theological student, supplied a church in a neighboring town, and on his way to preach one morning met an aged colored woman, who, in the course of conversation, usually the mental equals or superiors of the ones who address them. Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, when a theological student, supplied a church in a neighboring town, and on his way to preach one morning met an aged colored woman, who, in the course of conversation, usually the mental equals or superiors of the ones who address them. Rev. 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