

Russia has observers stationed on the shores of the Arctic Ocean in Siberia—in the Lena Delta, along the Yana River, and in the New Siberian Islands where DE LONG's party landed on their way to starvation, cold and death.

Denmark is still at work surveying her Greenland coasts; while Civil Engineer PEARY, of the United States Navy, is preparing to penetrate the frozen wastes of Greenland, hitherto untrodden, far inland, by any explorer except NORDENSKIÖLD's Lapps, who, in 1883, forced their way about 200 miles inland in the latitude of Disco, where they found the ice 6,000 feet above the sea, and still rising toward the east. It is thought that this ice mantle covers the whole interior of Greenland to a thickness of from 1,000 to 3,000 feet. Mr. PEARY proposes to enter Greenland at the great Omenak fiord, and to travel east a little north of the route followed by NORDENSKIÖLD, until he reaches the head of Franz Josef fiord, on the east coast, where Petermann's Peak rises 11,000 feet above the ice-beleaguered sea. If he reaches this point, he may be able to determine the ice conditions of the island from the west to the east coasts. Lieutenant HOLM, the Danish traveler, found on the east coast of Greenland a hitherto unknown tribe of Eskimos. Dr. BOAS in 1883-'84, made several excursions along the coast and in the interior of Baffin Land, and he divides the Eskimos of that region into seven stems, which show considerable differences in dialect, religious customs and habits. His map is the first that records the native names of hundreds of localities, beside correcting many errors in previous charts.

There are extensive regions in the Arctic that civilized men have never seen. Though the blight of perpetual winter reigns there, undisturbed except by slight glimpses of summer, yet it is a wonderful archipelago of islands, bays,