

"Schoolcraft's Narrative," 1834, p. 59.

"Its origin in the remote and unfrequented area of country between Leech Lake and Red River, probably an entire degree of latitude south of Turtle Lake, which still figures on some of our maps as its source, throws both the forks of this stream out of the usual route of the fur trade, and furnishes, perhaps, the best reason why its actual sources have so long remained enveloped in obscurity."

Glazier's Account, "Am. Met. Journal," 1884, p. 327.

"Its origin in the remote and unfrequented region of country between Leech Lake and Red River, not less than an entire degree of latitude south of Turtle Lake, which was for many years regarded as the source, throws both forks of the stream out of the usual route of the fur traders, and furnishes the best reason, perhaps, why its fountain-head has remained so long enveloped in obscurity."

A FINAL "ABSTRACTION."

Then, as an "addendum" to his story of exploration, the Captain gives a "Summary of meteorological observations at the head-waters of the Mississippi," in which he records the state of the thermometer several times daily, and notes the condition of the sky, the direction and character of winds, etc., from July 17, to August 2, inclusive. It is interesting to compare these observations with those taken by Schoolcraft at Big Sandy Lake, and on the trip down the river from that lake to St. Peter. The original record is to be found in two tables on pages 268 and 314 of Schoolcraft's "Narrative of an Expedition to the Sources of the Mississippi in 1820," published in Albany, N. Y., in 1821; and these tables are condensed into one and appear in the form in which Glazier appropriates them, on page 423 of Schoolcraft's "Summary Narrative," published in 1855. The tables of Schoolcraft and Glazier are identical in every essential particular. The observations begin and end at the same day and hour. And why does Captain Glazier close his observations at 7 A.M. on the 2d of August, 1881? Because, just sixty-one years before, namely, on the 2d day of August, 1820, Mr. Schoolcraft, in attempting to take his usual observation at 2 o'clock P.M., broke his instrument, and therefore had to suspend his regular record of temperature for that day and for the balance of the journey. Such is the far-reaching influence of a seemingly trivial and unimportant circumstance!

The two tables are to be seen together on the following page.

Such is the case which Captain Glazier makes out against himself. If it throws discredit upon his whole story, and leaves the reader in doubt, whether, indeed, he ever saw Lake Itasca, he has no one save himself to blame.