

officers, and fitted out greater expeditions—for Arctic researches, during the same period, than any other power. It is curious to note that Henry Clay advocated the first appropriation in 1850, and that Jefferson Davis opposed it on the same grounds that led him into the fatal blunder of secessions.—Lieut. C. F. Wilkes received the Royal Geographical Society's medal in 1848. Dr. E. K. Kane was awarded the highest medal of the London Society in 1856, and of the Paris Geographical Society in 1858. Dr. Isaac I. Hayes was the gold medallist of the Royal Society in 1867, and of the *Societe de Geographie* of Paris, in 1869. Captain C. F. Hale, was awarded the gold medal of the "Roquette Foundation" by the Paris Geographical Society in 1874-1875. Lieut. F. Schwatka also received the last named medal in 1883. The list closes with Greely and Brainard in 1886—and these two almost martyrs to military duty and to the thirst for knowledge of the Pole are not at least among the seven.

Will the surviving Arctic explorers now rest on their well-earned laurels—or does the spirit of adventure still urge them on? Capt. Hall said that he who has once beheld the eternal ice will return again to look at it.—Col. Wm. H. Gilder, after a short respite, is again *en route* for the Pole, with no backing except his own indomitable pluck. Will he find there Dr. Hayes' "open polar sea?" Or the Garden of Eden which Lieut. Greely, in his lecture before the Scotch Geographical Society (1885), located at the North Pole? Or the Summer Island and the Lost Race of the Russian Legend? Or the Magnetic World described by Maurus Jokai, the Hungarian poet-novelist,—as the habitation of a people who "*love one another truly*." When two hearts have found each other nothing can ever separate them again except death. If one of the lovers dies before the other he or she does not soar way to another star in order to be born again.