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**Constancy.**

My soul is like a dark, deep sea,  
 With one broad track of liquid light;  
 And like the moon thy love for me,  
 That traces there a path so bright.  
 And yet I would not that the moon  
 Should always prove a smile;  
 For she is fickle, and full soon  
 Will smile upon another sea.  
 Not rather be it like the skill  
 Which traces with a sculptor's hand  
 An image on my heart, that still  
 Through every change of life may stand;  
 So deeply graven there that Time  
 Shall fall 'er to obliterate;  
 So perfect that to move one line  
 The heart and image both must break.

**The Northmen in America.**

There is always a tendency in a thriving and prosperous nation to become so much absorbed in the cares and activities of the present, as to let the past gradually slip into forgetfulness. So in New England we have too little considered, perhaps, the early history of our land, but have carelessly assumed that as far as our own race, that is the descendants of European stock, is concerned, America is only about four centuries old; and that it first became known to the inhabitants of the old world in 1492, at the discovery of Columbus.

It is indeed true that the truth of the matter has long been known to ripe students of history, and that all that can be gathered of early European voyages to America has been carefully perused by historians who have made this a specialty. Our popular histories, however, either pass this important portion of American history over unnoticed, or give it such mention as is merely nominal. It is only by familiarizing the general student with the details of the voyages of the Northmen that these records can become a vital portion of our history.

In this place it is only my purpose to give in a convenient form the results of investigations which have been made upon the subjects of pre-Columbian history. Nor does it seem necessary here to enter into a discussion of the authority upon which these conclusions rest. It is sufficient to state that the accounts of the voyages of the Northmen are for the most part taken from the *Cosmographie* of a work finished before A. D. 1400. The genuineness of this MSS. is now pretty generally acknowledged, and copies of it have been published by Prof. Rafin.

Of the traditions concerning the visits of the saints to our continent there is abundant tradition, but it is of an origin later than the voyage of Columbus. St. Columba's place in the Apostle, and St. Patrick are among the number of those who are traditionally credited with having come to America upon missionary voyages. The French fishermen are said to have visited the banks of Newfoundland at an early time, and the memory of man runneth not back to the contrary; but this does not seem to denote a very remote period of occupation. It may be surmised, also, although it must be owned that there is not the slightest historical evidence upon which to found any ledge of belief, so recent as to be applied with good reason to other countries, that America was known to the inhabitants of the Old World perhaps a thousand years B. C. It is well established that the continent was more than once discovered and afterward forgotten, and that the discovery brought to light the significance of the old traditions. As being more speculations, however, it is useless to follow this line of thought further; and we shall content ourselves with giving an account of the known voyages of the Northmen, stepping stone between the Old World and the New, was known by the discoveries of a Dane as early as A. D. 860. About fifteen years later a permanent settlement was made by one Ingolf, who at first built upon the eastern extremity of Iceland, at the spot still called Ingolf's Landing, and containing a monument in his memory. Ingolf did not find his *Satolukkar* for three years, at the end of which time they were discovered by his servants on the south-western coast. Hither he removed and founded Reikiavik, the present capital. Thereafter the Danes, and Ingolf certain inhabitants of Irish origin in Iceland, but of them little is certainly known.

In A. D. 876, Icelandic fishermen were driven by tempests upon the rocky islets lying off the coast of Greenland, and in 983, Eric the Red, driven from his home in Norway for manslaughter, and afterward outlawed in Iceland, determined to go in search of the new country. He reached Greenland, and spent three winters in the island. It is impossible to identify the places where he lived, but they were probably in the south-western parts of the country, and near the coast. In the summer of A. D. 985, he revisited Iceland, and calling his new home by the name Greenland, that it might be attractive to the inhabitants of Old Iceland, he gathered a company together to colonize the unknown land. It is said that twenty-five ships set out with Eric, but that of these only fourteen reached their destination. The others were wrecked or driven back.

There was a permanent settlement made in Greenland, but the continent was still a *terra incognita* to the bold Northmen. They could not, however, be so near the mainland without discovering it.

The first European certainly known to have beheld the shores of our continent was Biarne Heriulfson. Among the adventurers who had accompanied Eric the Red, to settle in Greenland, was Heriulf, the father of Biarne. The son was sent to pass one year in his war ship upon viking expeditions, and the alter-

ate year at the home of his father in Iceland. Biarne was absent upon his viking expedition when Heriulf emigrated, and knew nothing of the removal until his return home in the fall of 986. Upon being apprised of his father's absence, Biarne declared that he should still follow his custom of passing the year with Heriulf, and demanded of his crew whether they would follow him to Greenland. They all promised not to forsake him, and without unloading his sea-guns, they sailed many days, but were driven out of their course, and enveloped in fog. At length the sun re-appearing, gave them the means of determining the cardinal point, and hoisting sail they proceeded in a north-westerly direction, when they came into the Bay of Maine, and saw some of the New England States and Nova Scotia. It being Biarne's opinion that this could not be Greenland, since there were no high, snow peaks to be seen, as he had been told was the case in that island, they sailed eastward to the north. Eventually they reached their destination, having seen, but not entered the continent of the New World.

But although Biarne had not set foot in the new land which afterward was to play so important a part in the history of America, the world, his voyage was not without its results.

Some eight years later, A. D. 994, the adventurer paid a visit to Eric, Earl of Norway. Here he related his travels, and among others this voyage to Greenland, and the shores which he had seen. He was somewhat blamed for not examining further the country to which he had come. The keen, restless spirit of his hearers caught eagerly at the thought of new lands for colonization or conquest. The Northman curiosity was excited, and the Sagas relate that "there was much talk about discovering unknown lands."

The outgrowth of this interest resulted in the voyage of Leif the son of Eric the Red. Leif purchased the ship of Biarne Heriulfson, and determined to visit the shores which the latter had seen. Leif endeavored to persuade his father, Eric, to accompany him, as commander of the expedition; but the old man objected to enter the ship, and Leif set sail without him. At all times the Northmen were very much under the dominion of superstition, and some of their beliefs are to be traced in the popular superstitions of to-day.

In the year A. D. 1000 that Leif's ship set sail from Greenland. There were in the company thirty-five men, including the commander. They sailed toward the coast of the continent, and made a landing in some snowy country, either Labrador or Newfoundland. At first the time, as reported by Leif, said Leif, "that we did not come upon land, for I will give the country a name, and call it Helluland."

The name is taken from *Hella*, a slate or a flat stone, quantities of which are found in these regions. Whether Leif left a few of his men to keep watch of his visit, does not appear; but it seems likely that such was the case. The Dighton Rock, or that part of the inscription which is of Norse origin, is an example of the Northmen's custom of thus leaving a memorial behind them. Of this we shall have occasion to speak further on; and we will now return to Leif. Having re-embarked, they sailed to Nova Scotia, as nearly as can be decided from the description of their voyage and of the country itself, which they visited. To this they gave the appropriate name Markland (a real-land).

The stay of the voyagers here was brief, and a fair wind sprang, which soon brought them to the shores of Cape Cod. The configuration of the country in this place was somewhat different from its present shape, as some of the shoals around the Cape of to-day were then above the surface. The voyagers coasted along the shore, and continuing on until their way came at length to Mt. Hope Bay; or, as they named it, Hop. Here they were much pleased with the aspect of the country and with the climate, and made preparations for passing the winter. The company were divided into two parts, who by turns spent a day in exploring the neighborhood, and doing the necessary labor at home.

Among Leif's followers was one named Tyrker, who had been brought home by Eric the Red, or his father, from one of his viking expeditions. He had been an inhabitant of Eric's home. He is described as being "a south country man," which a name has interpreted as meaning a Turk; others, with a greater show of probability, as implying that Tyrker was of German origin.

One evening when the exploring party for that day returned home, Tyrker, who had accompanied them in the morning, was found to be missing. Leif was much disturbed at his absence, and with twelve men set out to search for the missing man. They had proceeded but a short distance when they met the stranger, who seemed to be in a strange state of excitement. He began a long declamation in his own language, rolling his eyes and clinching his fists. They were quite unable to understand him, and had about decided that Tyrker was insane, when he began to speak in Norse, and relieved their anxiety. He went not far behind the others," he said, "but I have found something new. I have seen vines and grapes."

"Is this true?" asked Leif.  
 "Yes, it is certainly true," replied Tyrker, "for I was born where grapes are plenty."

From this time they devoted part of their labor to collecting grapes as part of their cargo. It is related that they filled the stern boat with the fruit, and loaded the vessel itself with hewn timber.

From this circumstance of Tyrker's discovery of grapes, Leif gave to the country the name Vinland (vinea-land) and by the same name it is always mentioned in the Sagas, memories of the country lingering

in tradition, long after any accurate knowledge of its situation had been lost: More than one European writer indicates the Northmen as the originators of reports of a country in the west beyond the sea; and it may be that Columbus himself felt some vague ripple from this dying wave of tradition. But before the era of the voyages of the Northmen to America, one can scarcely find an age which had not in some form a dreary, half-consciousness that the sea lay between the Old World and another.

Leif and his men passed the winter, which seemed to them a marvel of warm and delightful weather, in houses which they had erected, and which in aftertimes went by the name of "Leif's booths."

It was near spring when the company were ready for a return home.

On the voyage, when in sight of the shores of Greenland, they rescued a company of Norwegian travelers who had been wrecked upon some rocks. From this circumstance, the explorer was afterward called Leif the Lucky; in accordance with the custom of surmounting heroes from some notable exploit. Leif advanced greatly in wealth and consideration from the voyage; he had so successfully accomplished. In this winter, A. D. 1001, Eric the Red died, and it seems plain that Leif succeeded to the authority which his father had exercised in Greenland.—*Portland Transcript.*

**Simple Diseases of Infants.**

**Thrush** is often produced by the lactic acid of milk formed in the mouth from the milk of the mother; to prevent this, wipe the infant's mouth and lips with a soft linen every time it nurses; wash the mouth with a weak decoction of golden seal, if already sore.

**Teething**—This disease is of little moment, use gentle herbs, if anything; usually nothing is necessary but to let nature take its course.

**Vomiting**—If the milk thrown up by the child is merely white curd, it is of very little account; but if the matter vomited is yellowish, the child's bowels are probably constipated; use gentle laxatives.

**Colic**—If occasioned by wind alone, use anise-seed cordial; if from acidity, use magnesia; if from an overloaded stomach, give less food.

**Diarrhoea**—Use simple, use barley coffee, made of scotch barley; if the bowels need correcting, use gentle alteratives, but if severe, consult a physician.

**Worms**—If a child is troubled with worms, its cheeks will be bright red, while the color around its mouth will be pale, breath fetid, appetite irregular, and there are worms to be seen in the stool. If the worms are not too numerous, they may be expelled by castor-oil, mixed in molasses; garlic syrup is useful in this case; but if they are numerous, it is better brought away by clusters of lard and turpentine.

**Croup**—The symptoms are a peculiar hoarse cough, which is well known when heard, though difficult to describe. For simple croup symptoms, use wine of ipecac, for a child of six months, use one ounce of simple syrup of ipecac, and a table-spoonful of sweetened water, repeat often enough to keep the stomach assuaged; apply to the throat and chest, lard spread on thin paper; if there is no ipecac at hand, give goose, sweet, or castor-oil, mixed in molasses; garlic syrup is useful in this case; but if they are numerous, it is better brought away by clusters of lard and turpentine.

**Whooping-cough**—If possible, keep all young children from the contagion. A child should reach its sixth year before it is allowed to work hard, and should be vaccinated before taking the cough, have it done immediately, and it will generally break up the cough. If a child commences to cough in the spring, it will usually recover during the hot weather of summer; but if the disease commences in the fall, keep the child warm, and let it breathe freely, with frequent use of sweet-oil and molasses, combined with lard and turpentine, and the cough will be cured. In the winter, the child should be kept warm, and the cough will be cured. In the winter, the child should be kept warm, and the cough will be cured.

**An Interesting Item.**

The *Derwick*, which is published in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, is responsible for this yarn:

Yesterday afternoon, an old oilman with crude petroleum dripping from his clothes and his legs encased in tight boots, entered the *Derwick* office and asked: "Want an item?"

We remarked that we were on the look-out for such articles, and he proceeded: "Wa'al, I tho't so, and I've got the dumbest item you ever hear'n tell on. I struck an oil well on my lease Monday, an' she flowed a stream of ile 100 feet high, straight up for half an hour. Then she kinder died down, and ceased working. One of my drillers was standing over the hole when she suddenly spurted agin, and blast my eyes if it didn't take that driller right up with it. The stream was a powerful one, you see, and he went up 100 feet. You've seen those little balls as come out on top of those little spouting fountains, such as they have in the cities. Yes; wa'al, that's the way this 'right up' acted, and there's that driller right up on top of that hundred foot column of crude ile, and he's dancin' around like chaff in a fanning mill. What do you think of that?"

The fellow told it soberly, as if he was passing the contribution-box, and we didn't feel like telling him it was a whooper, but we asked:

"How long has he been up there?"

"About four days and four nights."

"He must be very hungry by this time. Doesn't he come down to get something to eat?"

"Why, we uns' just put a plate of hash in this 'ere stream of ile, and it takes it up to him, you see. An' it's mighty handy, as he finds his victuals already gressed, and he doesn't need any butler."

"But he must have froze to death before this time. Don't you see it doesn't seem reasonable that he could stand the cold weather so long?"

"Why, man, we've sent him on a small steam bed and bedding, an' the oil has kept him warm, an' then he can live off that as comfortable as a prince."

His face was as innocent of deceit as a piece of tanned leather, and when he asked how much he wanted for the information he had given, we didn't have the heart to hurt his feelings by refusing.

**The Slavonic Nations.**

A Slavonic almanac, recently published in St. Petersburg, which is distributed gratuitously, and is intended to demonstrate "the necessity of uniting all the Slavonic countries beneath the scepter of the Czar," says: "We Russians belong to the great Slavonic family, which numbers 90,000,000 souls, and consists of the following people: First, the Russian nation. There are 60,000,000 of Russians, subdivided as follows: Great Russians, 40,000,000; Little Russians, 15,000,000, and White Russians, more than 4,000,000. But outside the frontiers of Russia there are beginning to be Grand Duke Daniel Bomanovic, who resided there during the Tartar invasion, and named the town after his son, Lwrod. While Eastern Russia was still occupied by the Tartars the Poles were dominant in Red Russia. There are also Russians in Turkey, upon the beginning of the Grand Duke Daniel Bomanovic, who resided there during the Tartar invasion, and named the town after his son, Lwrod. 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