

THE SURVIVORS OF THE "JEAN-NETTE."

Terrible Suffering of those Erave Men—Unfair Criticisms of Dead Men—Danenhower's Reception in New York.

Nearly three years of absence, twenty-one months imprisonment in the frozen seas, and twelve hours of interviews more or less impromptu, are calculated to make the blessings of home very real to Lieutenant Danenhower. The world is already familiar with his wonderful experiences in the long arctic voyage so tragically closed, and yet the readers of the newspapers eagerly scanned the details of his reception in the port of New York on Sunday morning, the 28th ult. He arrived with Mr. Newcomb, the naturalist, Long Sing, the tough Chinaman, and poor Jack Coles, the insane boat-swain, on the White Star steamer the *Celtic*. A relative company, consisting of a few near relatives of the Lieutenant, a delegation from the Geographical Society of New York, and some reporters, put out from the barge office at the Battery about 8 o'clock, in the small steamer the *John Birkbeck*, and neared the *Celtic* just as she was leaving the Quarantine. The ship slowed, and the Lieutenant's brother-in-law clambered to the deck. A moment later the gallant explorer leaped down to the upper deck of the *Birkbeck*, and was wrapped in the arms of his father, clasped and caressed by his mother, hugged by his brother, and generally shaken and embraced and wept over and laughed with by the little crowd of friends from whom he had been so long separated. The small steamer was about to start for New York with its prize, when the Lieutenant remarked, says one of the reporters, in a blunt and surprised way: "Why, I can't leave Jack. Who is to take care of him?" and so he climbed to the *Celtic*, was rejoined by his friends, and they all came to the city together.

Young Danenhower—for the hero is only thirty-one—is described as a tall, well-built man, with dark hair and eyes, a close brown beard, and a face completely browned by exposure. He is athletic. "Ah, Harry," he exclaimed to a friend, "I'd like to have a wrestle with you. If I had you on a greensward instead of a ship's deck, I'd down you quickly." He comes home in very good spirits, in spite of his terrible sufferings, and in good general health. His right eye is still intact, but it is not certain that he can regain the use of the left one, which is now nearly blind, and as to which the doctors disagree. He is still compelled to wear goggles, but he is not confined to a darkened room. He speaks in glowing terms of the regimen under which the company of the unfortunate *Jeannette* were kept, and says that their health generally was excellent. This was due to a good provision of canned vegetables, to the close regulation of the exercise and clothing of the men, and to the strict temperance enforced as to all alcoholic stimulants. The men were obliged to take active exercise two hours every day. Games of foot-ball on the ice, races on foot or skates and in sledges, hunting excursions, everything, were resorted to keep up their spirits, and vary the terrible monotony of the life they were condemned to.

On the whole the company showed marvellous mental elasticity as well as physical endurance. Shut in the locked sea of broken ice, they literally laughed at death. Poor De Long was always sanguine, always cheerful, never ceasing his efforts to keep the men in his charge up to the trial they were passing through, and never relaxing the vigilance with which he watched over every detail of their conduct. Lieutenant Danenhower speaks admiringly of the Captain, and asked the reporters particularly to deny for him that he had intended at any time to cast any reflection upon his conduct. He also said that in his opinion Melville, who was in charge of the relief expedition, had done everything in his power, and all and more than his duty required, in his management of that undertaking. To the *Herald* reporter he remarked: "Let me say emphatically that I consider it very unfair to Melville in his absence, and toward the memory of De Long, who is dead, to criticise those who cannot defend themselves." In which manly sentiment every honest heart will agree.

It is one of the most curious incidents in this whole strange story that the men who have returned to us from tortures such as Dante hardly dreamed of for his frozen inferno seem to regard their experience with great equanimity. What we read of in a connected tale, they have borne through a long series of slowly passing hours, and they seem to recall now, not the horrible sum total of their suffering, but its tedious monotony. "I think," said Lieutenant Danenhower, "we were more worried and depressed by the sameness and dreariness of the scene—the utter solitude—than anything else. To go upon deck every day and look out upon the same vast, endless waste of ice—it was that which we appeared to feel the most." And yet, though to this were added the fearful struggle with the elements in the "retreat," the bare escape with life, the long enforced darkness from the blinded eyes, Lieutenant Danenhower still nurses schemes of further and more daring exploration. Speaking of the discovery of the north pole, he says, "I think that, with repeated efforts, something can be accomplished toward it. My experience of three months, of boating and sledding leads me to think that Markham's latitude, the highest so far reached (about 400 miles from the pole), can be surpassed. I have a plan of my own, but would not care to go into that at present."

The Lieutenant's faithful care of poor Jack Coles was very touching. He would not come ashore till the unfortunate boat-swain had been taken in charge by the naval authorities. It will be remembered that Coles's mind was broken down, the Lieutenant thinks not so much by his own sufferings as by the sight of that of his companions. He has at times been very violent, and was pinioned on his arrival here; but he was entirely quiet and happy coming up the bay, and was particularly anxious to kiss every one whom he recognized. It is announced that he will be placed by Mr. Bennett in a private asylum, and Lieutenant Danenhower has hopes of his ultimate recovery. Long Sing, the Chinaman, was as calm as an Oriental fatalist could be expected to be. He gave his opinion that the north pole was a "belly good centee."

and expressed his intentions for the future in the curt phrase, "Melibo go back." Lieutenant Danenhower was present at the Decoration lay ceremonies in New York on the 30th, where the miniature *Jeannette*, crushed in the ice—the whole represented in flowers, and borne before the Lieutenant's carriage—must have given the final touch of contrast between his present situation and the experiences of the last three years.—*Harper's Weekly*.

POUR LES DAME.

Any neat utility costumes will do for a travelling suit.

Velvet is to constitute one of the most fashionable of summer trimmings.

Crape in all shades of color is the favorite material for dressy capote bonnets.

Street costumes and walking suits should never be made with panner draperies.

Worth says that only one woman in five pays her dressmaker's bills without being dunned.

Next to dark green and royal blue, the favorite color for street wear is the new shade of golden brown.

A lace pin with the wearer's monogram in tiny diamonds and emeralds is among the elegant novelties in jewellery.

Ladies with aesthetic tastes are having dresses made of Madras muslin window curtains in oriental designs and colors.

Ridiculously high prices are now paid for old gold or silver chate-laines, trinkets and jewels of any kind showing a genuine stamp of antiquity.

Feathers and flowers are used in profusion by French modistes, and painted ribbon and painted lace add greatly to the elegance of dress bonnets and hats.

Sleeveless vests, opening from the waist on a waistcoat, are very fashionable, but they always require either a large collar in etamine and embroidery or a full lace jabot.

Fencing is being introduced among indoor amusements for young women. It is said to give more grace of movement and pose than any exercise, not even excepting dancing. A pair of goods foils can be bought for \$2.

The prettiest shoulder capes this season are cut quite plain across the back, fitting the shoulders perfectly, but in front they are laid in loose easy folds across the chest, fastening together about the sixth button from the throat with a bow and by long ends of watered silk ribbon.

To fix bonnet strings, many elegant pins are devised; notably, two arrows tied with a ribbon, a small umbrella in pearls with diamond handle, running hounds, owls' heads, and sets of five sparrows strung on a silver thread. Besides these there are eggs represented by pearls in a nest.

Some attention was paid to cosmetics in the fourteenth century. Here's a genuine recipe of that date: "For to make a woman's neck white and soft; tak fresh swynes gres molten, and hennes gres and the whites of egges half rested, and do thereto a little popyl mele, enoynt hir therewith ofte."

New tea gowns have straight redingotes, with short skirts deeply folded in plaits in front and box-plaited behind. White camel's hair is a favorite fabric for these gowns, with collar, cuffs and sash, also bows of bronze green, copper-rod, or sapphire-blue velvet. Embroidery in the material is also used for the trimming.

The last fashion in menus is a horn-shaped bag in paper, on which is written the name; from the inside peep out three rose-hands. As an invitation to dinner, little cards are sent with a tiny gilt table engraved upon them; should the invite be for tea, a teapot stands on the table; underneath merely appears the date and signature.

A fleeting, but rather uncommon, mode is to cut the cross bands from Indian shawls and utilize them for trimming dresses. Thus a polonaise in white summer vicuna will be completed by large Indian revers in l'aveuse style, and the accompanying skirt of white Sicilene will have the same bias set off by silk pompon tassels falling over a tick white chicoree.

It appears that the choice of colors in personal adornment is governed this season to a great extent by aestheticism. "Tawny shades ascend and descend the scale in as many degrees as one or more octaves on a musical instrument. Fading away they sink into pale yellowish blendings, or growing deeper they attain gradually to the "rosy" hues of the now prominent sun-flower."

It is wise for a mother to take time to dress and be fair in her children's eyes; to read for their sake to learn to talk well and to live in to-day. The circle the mother draws around her is more wholesome for the child than the one he has to make for himself, and she is responsible for his social surroundings. It is not easy to be the child's most interesting companion and to make home his strongest magnet, but the mothers who have done this have been the mothers of good men.

Overdid it: "Why, of course you want a telephone put in your house," said the canvasser to the business man; "it will be so handy when your wife wants to talk to you." "There," said the business man, picking up a stool, "that will do. I listened to you when you urged the point that I could order provisions from the butcher, and I looked with favor on your representations that it would afford unequalled facilities for ordering in the beer, but when you tell me that the only rest I get during the day is going to be ruthlessly busted into through the medium of a galvanized tin-type, then it is time you was breathing your atmosphere into other ears. You may make yourself less adjacent, young man."

Reading from the local paper: "Lost, a blue sapphire gentleman's scarf-pin," etc. School-um, meditatively.—"What a jewel of a man he must be!"

Mr. Labouchere was about to move lately "out the House of Lords is obstructive, unnecessary, dangerous, and ought to be abolished," but the House was just then counting out.

DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

Revised Edition of the Pathetic Old Story.

Damon and Pythias were named after a popular secret organization because they were so solid on each other. They thought more of each other than anybody. They borrowed chewing tobacco, and were always sociable and pleasant. They slept together, and unitedly "stood off" the landlady from month to month in the most cheerful and harmonious manner. If Pythias snored in the night like a blast of a fog horn, Damon would not get mad and kick him in the stomach, as some would. He gently, but firmly, took him by the nose and lifted him up and down to the merry rhythm of "The Babies in Our Block."

They loved each other in season and out of season. Their affection was like the soft bloom on the nose of a Wyoming legislator. It never grew pale or wilted. It was always there. If Damon was at the bat, Pythias was on deck. If Damon went to church and invited starvation, Pythias would go too, and would vote on the hand-somest baby until the First National Bank of Syracuse would refuse to honour his checks.

But one day Damon got too much budge, and told the venerable and colossal old royal bummer of Syracuse what he thought of him. Then Dionysius told the chief engineer of the sausage grinder to turn on steam and prepare for business. But Damon thought of Pythias, and how Pythias hadn't so much to live for as he had, and he made a compromise by offering to put Pythias in soak while the only genuine Damon went to see his girl, who lived in Albany. Three days were given him to get around and redeem Pythias, and if he failed his friend would go to protest.

We will now suppose three days to have elapsed since the preceding. A large party of enthusiastic citizens of Syracuse gathered around the grand stand, and Pythias is on the platform cheerfully taking off his coat. Near by stands a man with a broad ax. The Syracuse silver cornet band has just played "It's funny when you feel that way," and the chaplain has made a long prayer, Pythias sliding a trade dollar into his hand and whispering to him to give him his money's worth. The declaration of independence has been read, and the man on the left is running his thumb playfully over the edge of his meat-ax. Pythias takes off his collar and tie, swearing softly to himself at his miserable luck.

It is now the proper time to throw in the solitary horseman. The horizontal bars of golden light from the setting sun gleam and glitter from the dome of the court house, and bathe the great plains of Syracuse with mellow splendor. The billowy piles of fleecy bronze in the eastern sky look soft and yielding, like a Sara Bernhardt. The blowing herd winds slowly o'er the sea, and all nature seems oppressed with the solemn hush and stillness of the surrounding and engulfing horror.

The solitary horseman is seen coming along the Albany and Syracuse toll road. He jabs the Mexican spurs into the foamy flank of his noble Cayuse plug, and the lash of the quirt as it moves through the air singing a merry song.

Damon has been delayed by road agents and washouts, and he is a little behind time. Besides, he fooled a little too long and dallied in Albany with his fair gazelle. But he is making up time now, and he sails into the jail yard just in time to take his part. He and Pythias fall in each other's arms, borrow a chew of fine cut from each other and weep to slow music. Dionysius comes before the curtain, bows and says the exercises will be postponed. He orders the band to play something soothing, gives Damon the appointment of superintendent of public instruction, and Pythias the Syracuse post office, and everything is lovely. Orchestra plays something very touchful, curtain comes down. Kenos. *In hoc usufructu nuz romica est.*—Bill Nye.

The Consumption of Intoxicants in England.

The highest sum contributed to the English treasury in any one year by alcohol was £31,000,000, paid in 1874. In 1881 this had fallen to £28,500,000. Thus in seven years, although the population had increased by 2,000,000, the revenue from intoxicants had diminished by £2,500,000. These are the figures given by Mr. Gladstone in the budget. According to this the alcoholic tax fell off from 20s. a head in 1874 to 16s. 6d. in 1881, a reduction of about 18 per cent. Another statistician, of less authority indeed, but a specialist of some standing, Mr. W. Hoyle, places the reduction even higher. He estimates the gross national expenditure upon intoxicating liquors in 1881 at £123,242,400. In 1875 he calculated that the drink bill amounted to £142,741,669, a reduction in six years of £19,000,000. The average expenditure on drink, which in 1875 was £4. 7s. 4d. per head, had fallen in 1881, allowing for the increase of population, to £3. 10s. 10d.—a reduction of nearly 19 per cent. A third way of ascertaining the rise and fall of the consumption of intoxicants is afforded by the statistical abstracts, from which there seems to have been a reduction in consumption of from 16 to 17 per cent. We may, therefore, take it as proved that Englishmen on an average drink at least 17 per cent. less alcoholic beverages than they did in 1874-5.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

A Rich Soil.

"How is the soil in Kansas?" asked one of the group as the traveller paused. "Richest in the world, sir," was the reply. "I know a New York State man who went to Kansas seven years ago with only \$15 in cash, and he is now worth \$20,000." "Whew! What did he raise principally?" "I believe it was a cheque, sir; but they couldn't exactly prove it on him! Think of a soil that will raise a bank cheque for \$190 to \$19,000, and in a backward season at that!"—*Ex.*

Mr. Civalo has just finished a complete description of the Alps, on a new plan, profusely illustrated by photography. The French Academy emphatically commends the work.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

The electric light will affect the colors of cloths as well as paintings in the same way but not so quickly, as sunlight.

Tincture of eucalyptus has been found by Dr. Sinclair Stevenson to have effected the recovery of a woman who was suffering from hereditary leprosy.

Macalline, an alkaloid obtained from the bark of the macallo, a tree which grows in Yucatan, is recommended by Dr. Rosado as superior to quinine in the treatment of intermittent fevers.

It seems that driving belts of Italian hemp are 10 per cent stronger than those made of Russian hemp, and that similar belts made of cotton stands only about half the strain necessary to break hempen belts.

According to reports from Germany, iron-founders and engineers state that a great burden has been inflicted upon their industry by the duties on foreign pig iron, of which they are still obliged to import large quantities.

Dr. Miguel Faragas ascribes the aroma of roasted coffee to a peculiar substance called cafeone, which is developed during the process of roasting. Its action on the heart is opposed to that of caffeine, as it increases the force and frequency of its pulsations.

An interesting engine has recently been invented by Messrs. Roettger and Bay, of Brussels. Motion is produced by subjecting a compound plate, composed of two metals, the degrees of expansion of which are different, to the action of heat and cold alternately.

Prof. Kalischer, who has been making an extensive series of researches on the structure of the metals, concludes that most of the metals are naturally crystalline, and that when the crystalline structure has been lost by mechanical treatment it can in most cases be restored by the action of heat.

The following test is given by the French Academy for distinguishing false gems from diamonds. If the point of a needle or a small hole in a card, when seen through the stone, appears double, the stone is not a diamond. All colorless gems, with the exception of the diamond, cause a double refraction.

The smallest circular saw in practical use is a tiny disk about the size of a 5-cent nickel, which is employed for cutting the slits in gold pens. They are about as thick as ordinary paper, and revolve some 400 times per minute. Their high velocity keeps them rigid, notwithstanding their extreme thinness.

Prof. S. P. Thomson has found that almost any oxide of hydrate of lead will serve in the Faure battery. Litharge will do if it is so finely ground as to be painted on the plates. He obtained the best results by coating the plates with the brown peroxide, but it is a little more expensive than red lead or litharge.

Dr. Spring states that he has prepared Wood's alloy, which melts at 65°, by compressing, at 7,500 atmospheres, iron filings with bismuth, cadmium, and tin in proper proportions. He has also obtained Kose's alloy, which consists of lead, bismuth and tin, and also brass, by pressure of the constituent metals.

At the late annual conversazione given by the President of the Royal Society, London, a Seilon and Volkmar secondary battery was exhibited. Each of the two cells weighed only 85 pounds in all, but they were capable of maintaining a platinum rod 0.165 inch in diameter and about a foot long in a condition of bright incandescence for two hours.

"The trade" distinguishes seven varieties of sulphur, assigning the brightest yellow to the grade of "first quality." In Sicily the total quantity annually melted is estimated at about 390,000 tons, and the value of the sulphur when distributed at the various ports of Palermo, Catania, Licuta, Porto, Empedocle and Terra Nova is nearly \$8,600,000.

A gas well in Clarendon, Pa., dug in 1881 to a depth of a little more than 1,000 feet, now supplies fuel to twenty-six drilling wells, three pumping wells, 125 stoves, two machine shops and two pumping stations. Recently, on a rather cold day, the gauge in the company's office showed a pressure of 73 pounds to the square inch.

Bands of music are now forbidden to play on most of the large iron bridges of the world. This is due to the well-known phenomenon that a constant succession of sound-waves, especially such as come from the playing of a good band, will excite the wire vibrations. At first these vibrations are very slight, but they increase as the sound-waves continue to come.

The twin screws of the new English iron-clad Colossus, launched March 21, are of manganese bronze. This metal was adopted in place of gun metal, as first ordered, after a series of comparative tests of the two metals made in the presence of a representative of the Admiralty at the works of the contractors for the engines. The Colossus is of 9,146 tons burden, and her engines are 6,000 horse-power.

The fact has been noted that a company organized in Philadelphia has for its purpose the manufacture of glucose or grape sugar from cassava, a tuber well-known in tropical countries, being a native of South America, and which grows luxuriantly in Florida, where this company proposes to operate. Great things are expected, it being said that while corn yields 500 tons of glucose to the 1,000 acres, 1,000 acres of cassava will yield 10,000 tons.

When the vessel *La Provence*, which sank in the Bosphorus, was being raised, the telephone was added to the diver's equipment. One of the glasses of the helmet was replaced by a copper plate in which a telephone was inserted so that the diver had only to turn his head slightly in order to receive his instructions and report what he had seen. The adoption of this means of communication in diving operations will, in case of danger or accident, tend to insure safety to lives that otherwise would have been sacrificed.

An axiom illustrated: "There is no evil without its compensation," said the young man; "the shorter the summer the less interest there will be to pay on the ulster."

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Paragraphs of Interest from all Quarters of the Globe.

A monument to Allen, Larkin and O'Brien the Fenians executed at Salford in 1867, was unveiled at Ennis, Ireland, on Friday.

The usual Ministerial dinners in celebration of the Queen's Birthday were given on Friday evening, instead of last week on Wednesday.

The Irish residents of Liverpool are arranging a demonstration in honor of Davitt on Tuesday. Davitt and Dillon sail for New York on Thursday.

The news of extensive strikes in the American iron trade has produced a decided scare in the English market for American railway securities.

A Simla despatch says that disturbances have occurred among the aboriginal tribes in the central provinces. Troops have been sent to restore order.

The conference on Egyptian affairs, though neither abandoned nor indefinitely postponed, has been pushed into the background by action of the Porte.

An appeal, the signatures to which are headed by the name of Victor Hugo, for funds to assist the emigration of Jews from Russia has been circulated in Paris.

The British steamer "Strathairly" lately brought to San Francisco 326 more passengers than she is entitled to carry. This subjects the captain to a fine of \$1,700.

A twenty-five pound gun on the British iron-clad "Swiftsure," burst on Wednesday when the ship was near Madeira. One man was killed and four fatally injured.

The thirtieth Convention of the International Typographical Union met in St. Louis recently. Several hundred members were present. The Mayor delivered an address of welcome.

Forty-six Liberals voted with the minority in the House of Commons on Friday evening on Mr. Davey's amendment, excluding cases of treason or treason-felony from trial by the Special Commissioners' Courts.

The anniversary of the death of the late Emperor of Russia was observed with special services at the Cathedral on Friday, attended by the Emperor and Empress. The Emperor subsequently visited the Winter Palace.

The Society for the Abolition of Slavery in Madrid has passed a resolution denouncing the outrages and cruelties inflicted upon slaves in Cuba. A Republican deputy said the Government was unworthy of support since it failed to fulfil its promises.

It is a significant fact that at a fete given the other day to the Dutch admiral one of the Sultan's private secretaries stated that if England were wise she would, owing to her altered position among nations, take Holland as her model in all international concerns.

It was widely rumored on Saturday that a great catastrophe of some sort would occur at the ceremony of trooping the colors in St. James' Park. The crowd was immense but nothing dreadful happened. The royal princes were received with more than ordinary enthusiasm.

Intelligence has been received in Petersburg, Va., that the storm in North Carolina on Sunday, ruined the cotton, wheat and corn crops. Some hailstones weighed a pound and a quarter. Felter's Academy and many other large buildings were demolished. Two persons are reported killed.

A flutter occurred in Leicester during the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales. A drunk and disorderly man approached the royal carriage and wanted to shake hands with her Princess, who pushed him away with her parasol. The magistrate gave him seven days' hard labor. The Prince telegraphed to the Mayor of Leicester, requesting him to remit the remainder of the sentence. The man was released.

One of the events of the week is the holding of the Co-operative Congress at Oxford. Workmen came from all parts of the country to peacefully discuss the amelioration of the condition of the proletariat. Lord Reay, who presided, pronounced it, although disliked by ultra-revolutionary parties, to be an excellent effort to attain an end which those parties ignorantly strive after.

An appeal is published in the *Times* from the Department of State, Washington, for English subscriptions for the Garfield memorial hospital. It is thought to be singularly inopportune at a moment when the same department is demanding that American criminals should enjoy special immunities in Ireland. Nor do Americans abroad understand why begging letters of this sort should ever be officially sanctioned.

There is great excitement in Calcutta regarding the order of Lord Hartington, Secretary of State for India, for immediate repeal of the Petroleum Act of 1881 and the substitution of a new act allowing the importation of any oil subject to orders of the viceroy. The order is due to the arrival of several cargoes of inferior oil which had been seized by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The Chamber of Commerce presented an address to the Government strongly deprecating Lord Hartington's measure. The Indian Government will consider the subject.

Italy Resumes Specie Payments.

With wonderful success Italy has prepared for the resumption of specie payments now about to take place. The gold premium has gradually given away, as coin and bullion have been accumulated in the Treasury, and as the public has become confident that the promises of the Government would be carried out. In this respect the experience of the United States has been exactly duplicated. But Italy is going further. A considerable amount of the outstanding paper notes is to be redeemed, leaving a vacancy in the circulation to be filled by good, bright, substantial gold and silver. The coin in the country is estimated at about \$225,000,000, of which \$150,000,000 is gold. As the business of Italy gets on a firm basis again, the hoarded silver finds its way out of the hiding places where it has been for many years. Some of this may have to be recoined, but future financial operations on a metallic platform will be very simple.