

CABLE NOTES.

LONDON, March 8.

THE JEANNETTE VICTIMS.

The corporation of Cork has decided to give the remains of Jerome Collins, of the Jeannette expedition, a public funeral.

THE MONTENEGRO FRONTIER QUESTION.

Montenegro is making preparations for a campaign in Albania. Six thousand men have been concentrated on the frontier. Prince Nicholas of Montenegro designs to settle the frontier question this spring by seizing the territory which Montenegro claims.

FINANCIAL PANIC IN PEKIN.

A Shanghai despatch says: Advice has been received here of a great financial panic in Peking. Many native merchants and banks have failed. The bank rates for silver are rapidly declining. Merchants in the interior have stopped all trading ventures. The populace throughout the country is greatly excited.

THE DYNAMITE OUTRAGES.

The police are doing their utmost to discover the authors of the dynamite plots, but the clues are not promising. They are trying to find a cabman who a little before the Victoria explosion drove three men with an American trunk to a certain house. Two Irish-Americans, who arrived from Southampton February 12, have been traced to Waverley Hotel, Portland street. They arrived February 20th and left on the 25th. A portion of the valise containing the infernal machine found at Paddington station has been discovered in their room.

The authorities offer a reward of £1,000 for the detection of the authors of the recent dynamite outrages and four railway companies offer an additional £1,000.

ENGLAND'S MARITIME SUPREMACY THREATENED.

The German ministerial organs associate the alliance of Russia, Germany, and Austria with the coming league of Continental powers against the maritime and commercial preponderance of England. A notable article appears in the *Kreuz Zeitung*, which predicts the formation of a league, including France, to break the insular supremacy of England, which it says by the annexation of Egypt has completed the links of a gigantic chain extending from Gibraltar to China and coiled around the body of Europe, monopolizing the commerce of the world and making the Mediterranean sea and the Indian ocean English lakes. The Berlin *Post* urges France to join the alliance, promising more substantial benefits than those arising from her agreement with England. Dr. Busch, Under Foreign Secretary, in an article in the *Grenzboten*, remarks that Russia's progress toward India is a matter of indifference to Germany. England, he says, "is no longer our ally, but regards us with evident mistrust." It is supposed these articles are indications of a diplomatic campaign against England.

LONGFELLOW'S BUST.

The bust of Longfellow was unveiled Saturday morning. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Geo. Brothurs, M.A., sub-deacon of Westminster. Dean Bradley, who had been expected to undertake the office, was absent on account of a domestic affliction. Earl Granville, Sir Hugh Childers, James Russell Lowell, Alice Longfellow, and Annie Longfellow (daughters of the poet), Mary Anderson, Moncure D. Conway and Theodore Martin were among the distinguished persons present. The Prince of Wales sent a letter expressing regret that he was necessarily absent. Earl Granville, in his speech, eulogized the character of the American poet, and dwelt on the refinement which was the chief charm of this illustrious man. He referred in a feeling manner to the presence of Longfellow's daughters and

Minister Lowell, also a distinguished poet. Mr. Lowell also made a speech, in which he said Longfellow's was a nature which consecrated this ground, into which no unclean spirit could ever enter. In conclusion, in the name of the American people, he accepted the tribute to Longfellow's memory in thus placing his memorial in Poet's Corner, between the busts of Chaucer and Dryden.

MY GOLDEN HAIRIED DARLING.

The Fortescue-Garmoye breach of promise case continues the ruling sensation. Earl Cairns, the father of the recreant lover, resents the revelations which continue to appear in the papers. Miss Fortescue's friends assert that the last letter written by Lord Garmoye to that lady was a veritable insult. He had left Miss Fortescue at Brighton, pretending that he would return on the following day and take her to his ancestral home at Bournemouth. But instead of this he sent a letter breaking off the match and giving an imaginary list of titled friends who had declared they would not see her. He added: "Though we cannot marry, we will always be the dearest friends. My golden haired darling will be my darling still." The letter from Earl Cairns justifying his son's desertion of his betrothed, is lawyer-like and marked by an utter absence of sympathy for the woman. He offered her first £3000 and then £5000 to settle the matter. A still later offer of £10,000 was made, but that has been withdrawn.

FLOODS IN THE SOUTH.

Damage to Plantations—Three Men Drowned.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—The loss by the overflow along the Red River is very great in stock. It is impossible to estimate the damage to most of the plantations for a hundred miles above Shreveport.

MEMPHIS, March 8.—The river is still rising. Col. S. Highlander, who lives below here, was drowned yesterday, together with two negroes, who were assisting to save some stock. The City Council to-night warned every male citizen to hold himself in readiness to answer an alarm of danger, for if a break in the levees occurs the whole city will be flooded.

LEMON SYRUP.—Take the juice of twelve lemons, grate the rinds of six in it, let it stand over night, then take six pounds of white sugar and make a thick syrup; when it is quite cool strain the juice into it and squeeze as much oil from the grated rind as will suit the taste; a tablespoonful in a goblet of water will make a delicious drink on a hot day, far superior to that prepared from the stuff commonly sold as lemon syrup.

WISP-BROOM HOLDER.—To make a pretty wisp-broom holder, cut two pasteboard hearts, ten inches long, eight across the top; cut two wedge-shaped pieces three inches long and one at the top, for the sides. Cover with black lady's cloth, and line with blue flannel. After joining together, work around the edges with gold-colored silk in button-hole stitch. On the front work with gold-colored silk some pretty pattern in chain stitch; in the centre work your monogram. Hang up with blue cord and tassels.

MARKING-INK.—The following simple directions for making durable marking-ink may perhaps be useful, as that which is sold is not always good: Put two penny-worths' lunar caustic (nitrate of silver) into half a tablespoonful of gin, and in a day or two the ink is fit for use. The linen to be marked must first be wet with a strong solution of common soda, and be thoroughly dried before the ink is used upon it. The color will be faint at first, but by exposure to the sun or the fire it will become quite black and very durable.

For all Ages.

The aged, debilitated and infirm will find renewed vigor and strength by using Burdock Blood Bitters. The young hastening to early decay will also find this revitalizing tonic a remedy worth trying.

THE SOUDAN TROUBLES.

A Battle Fought at Trinkitat on Friday.

SUCCESS OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, March 1.

Despatches from Trinkitat state that a battle raged all Friday. The rebels fought desperately, and immense numbers of them were shot down. The British fought in an oblong square, and the rebels were beaten at every point. Specials to the *Telegraph* say the British were everywhere victorious in yesterday's battle.

The rebels were found in force with two guns at an old fort three miles from Fort Baker. Firing opened on both sides and lasted a long time. The rebels were repulsed after 1,000 were killed. The British loss was ten killed and forty wounded.

THE BRITISH ORDER OF ADVANCE.

The Gordon Highlanders formed the advance. The 89th regiment formed the right side of the square, the Black Watch regiment the rear. The whole strength of the British was less than 4,000. The Hussars acted as scouts.

POSITION OF THE REBELS.

The rebels in swarms occupied the high ground in front and on the flanks. They retired slowly as the British approached. After an advance of three miles the earthworks of the rebels came in sight. Guns were mounted and standards flying. The British stepped forth as if on a holiday parade, the bagpipes playing and the highlanders footing cheerily.

COMMENCING THE BATTLE.

The rebels opened the battle with shell from a Krupp gun captured from the Egyptians. The shell passed wide over the square. The next two shots burst close to the British, wounding several. The rebels maintained a rattling fusillade with small arms. One of the Gordon Highlanders was the first to fall, badly wounded. The English advanced steadily without answering the fire till they passed the north face of the rebel works. Here a piece of shell wounded Baker in the face, and twenty men were hit. After an echelon of a thousand yards a halt was ordered, and the men directed to lie down. It was noon, the day was clear, and the wind dispersed the smoke of the fire, disclosing the rebels' movements.

DESPERATE RESISTANCE OF THE ENEMY.

Then the British opened fire with guns and rifles. The rebel fire rapidly slackened, and an advance was at once ordered. The rebels held their position desperately. There were 2,000 in front and hundreds on the sides of the square. When the British were within 200 yards of them the rebels rushed headlong with their spears upon the British line. They fell dead right and left. None of them bolted, but fell back sullenly. Having cleared the ground in front the British attacked Fort Burnaby and carried it after a desperate fight. They turned two Krupp guns against the enemy, but the Arabs contested every inch.

CAPTURE OF THE REBEL CAMP.

The British then stormed the brick building, and at one o'clock the rebels bolted the Gatling guns and Martini rifles creating great havoc among them. The English advanced to the fresh water well at Tob, where the rebels made their last stand. After four hours' arduous fighting the British gained possession of the rebel camp. The cavalry charged the retreating rebels, who gave the troopers blow for blow. The enemy retreated slowly, and the British kept up their fire.

OFFICIAL LIST OF CASUALTIES.

An official despatch says the British lost 24 killed and 142 wounded in Friday's fight. A telegram received at the War Office states that four officers of the British force were killed and eighteen officers received wounds. Col. Burnaby and Baker Pasha were each severely wounded. 900 of the enemy's dead were counted in the captured positions.

A CASE OF HEROIC BRAVERY.

A splendid display of heroism was made by three mounted rebels. They resolutely maintained their ground against the shock of two cavalry regiments before being cut down, and continued the fight after their discharge killing several soldiers and wounding Col. Burrow with their spears. The spoils taken from Baker Pasha are in a large measure recovered.

LONDON, March 3.

The popular enthusiasm so strongly aroused when Gordon's mission was announced is subsiding. At Khartoum less confidence is felt in the situation. It is feared that the tribes beyond Khartoum will ridicule Gordon's somewhat pompous circular.

The Egyptian Government, feeling convinced that Gordon's mission will fail and his life be put in imminent peril, has offered to Abdel Kader Pasha, Minister of War, under the sanction of Sir Evelyn Baring, the governorship of Khartoum. Abdel Kader refuses to accept unless Gordon assents.

TOKAR RECAPTURED.

The British troops entered Tokar at noon on Saturday. A few shots were exchanged with the enemy, when 4,000 rebels holding the town fled. Osman Digma is encamped eight miles from Suakin, and a battle with him is expected when the British troops return.

SUAKIM, March 4.—Before the British renew the attack upon the rebels Osman Digma will be offered a conference. The 5,000 rebels who fled from Tokar when the British entered on Saturday joined Osman Digma. Only 1,000 of them are Soudanese, being fanatics sent from Kordofan and Darfour. If Osman Digma refuses to surrender it is expected the rest of the tribes under the Sheikhs will express a desire to come to terms.

THRIFT.

"So, 'Liza, you're done gone back on Joe?"
"Yes, I is, and, honey, he done sent for he's presents back again."
"What did he gib you?"
"He gib me a ring an' a bracelet an' a lock ob his ha'r."
"Law, chile, gib um back his ha'r. gib um back his ha'r."—*Washington Hatchet*

THE BEST SIDE OF THE MARKET.—A wealthy banker, meeting his son and heir on Wall-street one day this week, proceeded to upbraid him, when the youth was overheard to exclaim:—"When I was short of the market a few days since you complained; and now that I am long of it, still you are not satisfied—so now I should like to know, for once and all, which side you would like to have me on?" "On the outside," calmly replied the father as he walked away.—*Chicago Evening Journal*.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, he felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.