

# The Indianapolis Sentinel.

VOL. XXXIV--NO. 37.

INDIANAPOLIS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 10,102.

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

### When Indications.

FOR FRIDAY—Fair weather, northerly winds, becoming variable; falling, followed in west portion by slowly rising temperature.

Splendid bargains in Children's Knee Pants, extra and Children's Short Pant Suits,

## WHEN

Clothing Store.

## Knabe, Hallet & Davis PIANOS

Are the Acknowledged FAVORITES OF THE WORLD.

More of them are being sold in this city than any other first-class make.

In All Styles at Theo. Pfaffin & Co.

August Erbrich, SOLE AGENT FOR

## AURORA

LAGER BEER,

BROWNING & SLOAN, DRUGGISTS,

Fine Perfumery and Toilet Articles.

LOWEST FIGURES.

### Job Lot of Skates!

VERY CHEAP, TO CLOSE OUT. SKATES for 25c, 50c and \$1.

CHARLES MAYER & CO.,

C. F. SCHMIDT, Brewer and Bottler of

## LAGER BEER.

Indianapolis Ind. DO NOT OVERLOOK

## IMMENSE BARGAINS

We are offering from our Job Lot Counter in the Boys' and Children's Department.

## MODEL

CLOTHING CO.

### The First Work of the New Congress Will be to Stop the New Slave Trade in Paupers.

### Logan and the Illinois Senatorship—Mr. English for the Treasury—Notes.

### THE NEW SLAVERY.

### The New Congress to Break Up the Slave Marts at the Seaports.

Special to the Sentinel.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—One of the first things the next Congress will try to do, it is said, will be to break up the slave agencies in this country. In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and probably one or two other large seaport cities there are agencies for managers of slaves in foreign countries. They ship slaves and paupers here and hire them out, and deal generally in contract labor.

The labor organizations of the East have protested against this system of demeaning labor in this country, and have petitioned the legislators for a law on the subject. They have been referred to Congress. There is a bill looking toward the abolition of the systems of importation of labor under contract, but it does not reach these agents.

Laborers in this city had a taste of this evil last summer. A large body of Italians were brought here through these agents to work on a sewer. It is said they were paid as low as sixty and seventy cents a day and bearded themselves. They carried their earthly possessions on their backs, and were a beggarly looking crowd. They demoralized the working force of the District, and the contractors were at last compelled to take them away. There is an organized raid getting ready for this matter.

Logan's Prospects for the Senatorship. Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—"Do you think Senator Logan will be re-elected by the Illinois Legislature?" was asked of a distinguished Republican of Chicago this afternoon.

"I have hoped so all along during this squabble," he replied, "but I have given it up now. I don't think there is much show for General Logan to be returned to the Senate. The matter is in the very greatest uncertainty at best."

"What would he do if defeated?"

"I presume he would practice law. But in that he would be like a fish out of water, for he has been in public life almost constantly for nearly thirty years. He served in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses before the war. When he emerged from the army he was sent to Mexico as Minister, and re-entered Congressional life sixteen years ago. In 1877-78 he practiced law a little at Chicago, but he would have to go more on his reputation now than anything else."

"Is he popular in Chicago?"

"Yes, very popular among all classes there, and would get a good deal of a certain kind of law patronage, no doubt, through his acquaintances. He would doubtless represent a good many railroad and other corporations. Yes, sir, I have given up all hope of his being re-elected, and expect to see him back at Chicago soon."

English Talked for the Treasuryship. Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—There has been a good deal of comment here to-day upon the announcement that the bankers and capitalists of New York are circulating a petition asking President-elect Cleveland to invite Hon. William H. English, the candidate for Vice President with Hancock, to take charge of the Treasury portfolio. The comment has been very favorable to Mr. English for the position. The only opposition to him seems to come from those whose first choice for an Indian for the Cabinet is ex-Senator McDonald.

Mr. English bears an excellent reputation as a financier. He is indorsed in New York most cordially, it is said, by the leading moneyed men. His views on the subject given from time to time through the press, and his ability as demonstrated by his management of banks and his own affairs at Indianapolis, have given him a place in the history of financiers and public men.

Should President-elect Cleveland for any reason not see it proper to invite ex-Senator McDonald into the Cabinet, there are Democrats here high in authority who believe that Mr. English will be chosen. It is understood that he would accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury if it is offered him.

A Settled Policy Wanted. Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—"Well, the Republicans have been in power for twenty years, and if they have not fixed themselves in office it is their own fault," observed General Schofield, the distinguished President of the Swain court-martial, in conversation today. "If the Republicans are made to walk out after their long period of power," continued he, "they ought not to complain, for they have had the opportunity to make themselves invaluable. What we most need in this country, it seems to me, is a permanent political policy. If a party would adopt a permanent policy, the people would conform to it and indorse it finally, and it would be the best for everybody. We need permanency of leadership, too. If we had permanent leaders at the head of a party, with a definite and permanent policy,

we would have a regularity of things, and there would be better satisfaction with the Government."

General Schofield evidently believes that there should be nothing like rotation of parties, and that one party and one set of leaders ought to adopt a policy and force it upon the people, "for it is this unsettled condition in parties and policies which brings about dissatisfaction and the unstable affairs in business," said he.

"Windows for Rent." Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—At almost every step on Pennsylvania avenue now one sees the placard, "windows for rent." It means windows for viewing the procession on the 4th of March. They rent at from \$5 to \$30 each. There will also be a number of amphitheaters constructed along the avenue for that day. The thoroughfare is almost as hundred feet wide its entire length and the hundreds of thousands of people can look upon the parade from the immediate vicinity.

So many tickets are being sold for the inaugural ball that there will be no pleasure in attending it. The crowd will be almost suffocating, and the accommodations will be very meagre. Altogether the inauguration arrangements are progressing in such a way as to attract an enormous attendance.

### NATIONAL MATTERS.

### Amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill—The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriations, Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—At a meeting of the River and Harbor Committee to-day it was decided to report amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, eliminating the item which proposed to make Captain Eads consulting engineer for the Mississippi River Commission, and to place him in charge of Galveston Harbor. The amendments will reduce the appropriation proposed for Galveston Harbor from \$750,000 to \$500,000, and will provide that no part of this sum shall be expended until the Harbor Commission, provided for in the bill, examine the harbor and make a report to the Secretary of War.

Judge Neal, solicitor of the Treasury, has given his opinion in regard to the proper construction of the phrase, "in the line of his duty," as contained in sections seven and eight of the act of May 4, 1882, providing means to promote the efficiency of the Life Saving Service. He holds that the benefits provided for in section seven extend to all persons disabled by reason of injury received, or disease contracted, while on duty in the service. He also holds that the benefits of section eight are applicable to widows and children under certain conditions of age, of the keeper or member of a life saving crew, who after leaving the service dies in consequence of injuries or disease contracted in the service in the line of duty.

Senator Sabin to-day introduced a joint resolution to enable all bona fide settlers, within the limits of the resurvey of the late Sioux Indian reservation in Dakota, to make final proof and pay for their claims without regard to the fact of the previous execution of a pre-emption right on other lands outside the reservation. The resolution was made necessary by the fact that the resurvey was different from the first.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, reported to the House to-day, recommends an appropriation of \$2,215,701, which is \$1,088,408 less than the estimates. The resolution was made necessary by the fact that the resurvey was different from the first.

The President to-day transmitted to the House a communication from the Secretary of State relative to the Japanese Government's offer to donate a valuable piece of land at Tokio to the United States in fee simple for legation purposes. In his message of transmittal the President says: "I earnestly recommend that the Executive may be immediately authorized to accept the gift in the name of the United States, and to tender his Imperial Majesty's government a suitable expression of this Government's thanks for the generosity which prompted the presentation of so desirable a site of ground. This step cannot be but favorable to the United States in every honorable way, while the disinterested motives of a friendly foreign government deserve from us proper and just recognition."

The Republican Senators met in caucus after the adjournment of the Senate this afternoon and discussed for an hour the condition of the business of the session. It was decided to continue the discussion of the anti-silver coinage bill for the present.

The proposition of Mr. Ingalls to amend the rules of the Senate so that legislative amendments, germane to the subject matter of the appropriation bills, may be made thereto, was referred to but no decision was reached. No other action was taken.

The President has withdrawn his nomination of Charles E. Keelsey as receiver of public moneys at Little Rock.

Owing to the high charges for labor, transportation, etc., the sum of \$10,000 (appropriated for the display of the postoffice exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition) has

been exhausted and the representative of the Department at New Orleans has been directed to discharge the employees. The postoffice exhibit, therefore, remains incomplete unless additional funds be provided by Congress. The Third Assistant Postmaster General denies the published statement that the agent of the Department exceeded the sum appropriated in his expenditures.

### HENDRICKS AT ATLANTA.

### He Makes a Speech and Was Greeted With Much Enthusiasm.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 5.—Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks and party reached Atlanta this morning at 4 o'clock in a special car. At half-past 8 they were escorted to the Kimball House, where breakfast was served. The company at breakfast consisted of about thirty prominent citizens. A large crowd congregated about the hotel, and the Mayor introduced Mr. Hendricks, who spoke from the balcony, and said:

Gentlemen of the State of Georgia, I did not expect to receive this welcome from your hands today. I am proud to be in the great State of this Union, a State that is firmly united with the great State of Indiana from which I came. (Applause.) I believe that the people of this State at heart do not care for the color of their skin, but for the people themselves. We have recently, in the North as well as in the South, passed through a great political crisis. I think the greatest the country has ever seen. It has resulted, in my judgment, most gloriously. The country is for the first time in a great many years to be placed under the management of Democrats. (Applause.) I believe that that change will be for the welfare not only of the white race, but of the colored race of our country, so many of whom I see here to-day.

Did you observe that the millions of votes cast in the State of Georgia in the election of 1876, 1880 and 1882 were for Cleveland and Hendricks in the State of New York, it was then known that the country had gone for the Democratic color. It was not until the election of 1884 that there was a majority for Cleveland and Hendricks in the State of New York, it was then known that the country had gone for the Democratic color. It was not until the election of 1884 that there was a majority for Cleveland and Hendricks in the State of New York, it was then known that the country had gone for the Democratic color.

After the speaking the ladies were driven over the city and the gentlemen proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives, where a reception was held, and several hundred people were presented to the Vice President.

The party left for Birmingham, Ala., at 10 o'clock and will proceed from there to the New Orleans Exposition. There was much enthusiasm over Hendricks.

### Hendricks' Reception at Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 5.—Vice President-elect Thomas A. Hendricks and party arrived this evening by the Georgia Pacific Railroad, en route to New Orleans. The party spend the night here, and part of to-morrow will be occupied in visiting points of interest about the city. Although not till his arrival was it known that Mr. Hendricks would stop here, and despite the fact that his train was an hour late, a great crowd was at the depot, and a distinguished visitor was welcomed by all the Democratic organizations of the city. Amid the whistling of steam engines, salutes of artillery and cheers and shouts there quickly gathered a multitude. Hendricks and party were escorted at once to the opera-house, where they were introduced by Mayor Lane to an audience that packed the house in every part. When Mr. Hendricks rose he was greeted with long continued cheers. He returned thanks for the honor of his reception, and spoke of the pleasure it gave him to have the opportunity to see a town so much talked about over the country. He spoke nearly an hour, and reviewed the incidents of the campaign, referring to the platform of the Democratic party as indicating the policy of the coming administration. He spoke of his visit to Cleveland, and said the President-elect impressed him as an earnest, sagacious and honest man, who would act fairly and honestly toward all the people.

### MILLION-DOLLAR FIRE.

### One-Half of a Block in the Business Heart of New York Destroyed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The Wooster street fire was not got under control until nearly half the block had been destroyed. The stocks were all valuable, and as near as could be estimated this morning the loss would reach fully \$1,000,000. The fire started in the liquor store of Steinhardt Bros. and spread quickly among the inflammable stock of the police, spreading upon the scene found it necessary to drive a number of German and French families out of the ten three-story tenements across the street, and 150 half-naked men, women and children sought shelter where they could. The flames from the oil, alcohol and chemicals which made part of the fuel, made flames of many colors shoot up for hundreds of feet, presenting a brilliant and beautiful spectacle visible for many miles. At 2:15 o'clock there was a general cry, and the firemen drove back the crowd as the north wall fell crashing in the adjoining three story building occupied by Gill & Geishegan, steam fitters. A moment after this front wall fell tearing down a long section of telegraph lines.

The fire spread through to Green street to the buildings occupied by J. S. Ellison and Goldman Bros. cloak manufacturers. In addition to the firms already named, the Goodyear Rubber Company loss \$50,000; Restifener, Smith & Co., cases, loss \$50,000; Ullman & Co., straw hats; A. Dalton, fringes, and a number of other firms sustain probably equally large losses. The buildings in Wooster street were owned by Brunner & Moore, and were valued at \$300,000. The fire is supposed to have started in the subcellars.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 5.—A destructive fire occurred in C. C. Adams' store, occupying eight stories with merchandise, were consumed.

### A Negro Cremated.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 5.—About dusk this evening a frame shanty, occupied by negroes, in the rear of No. 196, East Sixth street, was burned. When an entrance was gained the dead body of Mattilda Lee, colored, was found on the floor burned to a crisp. It is supposed she was drunk and upset the lamp.

## KHARTOUM FALLEN.

### Great Excitement Over Khartoum, and Anxiety as to the Fate of General Gordon.

### England Will Avenge the Loss of Khartoum and Humble the Arrogant Mahdi.

### THE FALL OF KHARTOUM.

### Colonel Wilson Finds the Arab Hordes in Full Possession of the City.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 10 a. m.—Intelligence has just been received here that Khartoum has been captured by the Arabian rebels. The whereabouts of General Gordon are unknown. He is probably a prisoner in the hands of the victors.

The Daily Chronicle says a telegram was received at the war office last night from General Wolseley announcing the fall of Khartoum.

10:15 a. m.—General Wolseley telegraphs that Khartoum has fallen. He says that when Colonel Wilson, who went from Metemneh to Khartoum, reached the latter place, he found it in the hands of rebels. He returned to Metemneh under a heavy fire from both banks of the river.

10:30 a. m.—The Daily Telegraph, an official authority, confirms the report of the fall of Khartoum. It says the rebels secured the city by treachery.

Noon.—The morning papers issued extra editions in which they continue to affirm the fall of Khartoum, but the War Office, as yet has given out no official intelligence in regard thereto, and refuses to state the character of the dispatches received from General Wolseley, or to declare whether the report is true.

The report that Khartoum had been taken by the rebels reached Kort by messengers from Gubat, but it is said no official dispatch from Colonel Wilson, confirming the report has been received by General Wolseley. It is possible that Colonel Wilson was unable to reach Khartoum, owing to heavy fire of the enemy, and his return gave rise to the report that Khartoum had been captured. At this hour no official confirmation of the report has been published, and so far it rests wholly on the statements contained in the Chronicle and Telegraph.

### The News Fully Confirmed.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 12:30 p. m.—The War Office has issued the following telegram from General Wolseley, announcing that the fall of Khartoum took place on January 26. He says Colonel Wilson arrived at Khartoum January 28, and was greatly surprised to find that the enemy were in possession of that place. He immediately started on his return down the river and proceeded under a heavy fire from the rebels. When some of his boats were wrecked, he and his whole party managed to reach an island in safety where they are secure. A steamer has gone to bring them back to the British camp near Metemneh.

General Wolseley says he has no information regarding the fate of General Gordon, and does not know whether he is dead or alive.

3 p. m.—There is no longer any doubt that the Mahdi holds possession of Khartoum. Some hopes are entertained that General Gordon may still be holding out in the citadel of the town.

Meanwhile the excitement in London and everywhere throughout the British Isles, where the result is known, is rising to fever heat. Clubs and public resorts of every description are thronged with crowds of people eager to catch the least syllable of intelligence from the distant Egyptian desert. Through Fleet street and the Strand it is almost impossible to make one's way, so crowded are those thoroughfares with throngs of curious and excited citizens.

Most people take a gloomy view of the position of British troops in the Sudan. The jubilant gladness which has characterized England in regard to Egypt, ever since the welcome news of Stewart's successful arrival in the neighborhood of Metemneh was received, has given way to universal depression, and expressions of dismay and foreboding come from almost everybody.

It is too early to estimate the influence of the news on the political situation. The War Office is besieged with army officers tendering their services for active duty in the Sudan. Numerous telegrams are being received from officers throughout the country, asking assignments to rescue the expedition, should the Government conclude to take such action.

The capture of Khartoum created grave fears, especially in army circles, for the safety of General Stewart and his army. A number of military officers of repute even express the opinion that unless reinforcements are hurried forward to Kort, the fall of Khartoum may lead to disasters to the forces under Lord Wolseley and General Earle.

A cabinet council has been announced to meet at once. Mr. Gladstone is fearfully disturbed by the news, and some people believe he will resign.

### How the City Was Captured.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Native reports say that the Mahdi had 60,000 men in the vicinity of Khartoum, and he introduced a number of his emissaries into the city. These emissaries mingled freely with the native troops under General Gordon, and by bribes, threats and working on their religious feelings induced them to mutiny. Seven thousand of the garrison deserted to the rebels, leaving Gordon only 2,500 faithful soldiers. With this small force he attempted to hold the city against the Mahdi's great army, but after severe fighting, in which a large number of rebels were killed, he was compelled to surrender.

When Sir Charles Wilson reached Khartoum he found the Mahdi's forces had occupied both town and citadel. He tried to land and ascertain the fate of Gordon, but this step he found impossible. The enemy's guns were turned upon him in full force. He was, therefore, compelled to turn his back upon the fallen city and return to Gubat, without finding out whether Gordon was dead or alive.

3 p. m.—The news of the downfall of Khartoum has created a grave apprehension in

regard to the whole Egyptian problem among members of the Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone and Earl Granville started for London as soon as the news reached them. A Cabinet council will be held this evening.

Military authorities are of the opinion that General Gordon sees the greater part of his troops down the Nile to meet Stewart's forces, and so depleted the garrison in the town and citadel of Khartoum, and that an attack by the enemy from Omdurman was thus rendered much easier. The greatest activity is pouring into the War Department. Many officials remained on duty all last night.

4 p. m.—Lord Wolseley telegraphs that he does not consider the British position at Gubat in any danger.

### Additional Particulars.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Colonel Wilson had three steamers, two of which were wrecked in the Nile exactly halfway between Khartoum and Metemneh. The third steamer, bearing Colonel Worley and party, came on and brought news to the British camp near Metemneh.

The excitement attending the reception of the news of the fall of Khartoum is increasing. A constant stream of anxious inquirers, including Sir William Vernon Harcourt, George Otto Trevelyan and other ministers, are pouring into the War Office. The people throughout the provinces are also greatly excited.

At Aldershot the news was received with mingled feelings of sadness and indignation. A great sensation was caused in the Irish garrisons at Dublin when the report was received. It is understood the fall of Khartoum will not check the advance of General Wolseley, whose main body of troops will probably march across the desert at once and besiege Khartoum at the earliest possible moment.

The first news of the fall of Khartoum received by General Wolseley was brought by a messenger who left the island where Colonel Wilson was stranded, and came on foot to Gubat. Two messengers were despatched to Kort via Abuklea and Gakdul. They reached their destination, which is regarded as owing to the news of Khartoum's fall not being known in the desert. The intelligence of the disaster, however, has since spread far and wide. Some tribes that hitherto professed friendship for England, have declared for the Mahdi. The Arabs still hold Metemneh. The garrison there received the news of the fall of Khartoum with repeated salvos of artillery. When Colonel Wilson's flotilla approached Khartoum it was compelled to run the gauntlet of a heavy fire from both banks. The rebels had four Krupp guns on the river banks at Hafujey to bombard the steamers. When the British force reached Omdurman numbers of rebels continued the fusillade.

Things looked worse when it was discovered that the enemy was in possession of the island of Suttie, just outside of the city. The English still pushed ahead, but were dismayed to find the garrison commenced firing upon them. No flags were flying from the public buildings and the town appeared in the undisputed possession of the enemy. The palace seemed gutted. Finding it impossible to land in the face of overwhelming numbers of rebels, the British were obliged to retire. Rumors concerning the fate of General Gordon are many and varied, but all agree that the Mahdi captured Khartoum by treachery. The most reliable reports point to one Foras, a British steamer, as the vessel that he, being left in charge of the rumparts, opened the gates January 26 and admitted the enemy. Some rumors state that Gordon, together with a few Levantines, are cooped up in a church; others that General Gordon was seen wearing the Mahdi's uniform. The majority agree, however, that General Gordon is killed.

### The Fall of Khartoum and the Situation.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Pall Mall Gazette this evening, referring to the Khartoum calamity, says: "Nobody can accuse our gallant troops of losing a single moment in their heroic race against time in hastening to the rescue of the garrison at Khartoum. The responsibility rests solely with the Ministers, who refused to allow the Nile expedition to start, in spite of warnings and entreaties, until too late. The vote of Parliament in favor of an appropriation of 300,000 pounds for the relief of General Gordon was deferred until August 5. Even had the expedition had been sanctioned forthwith previous days would have been gained, but it was not sanctioned until August 12, when the government finally resolved it must relieve General Gordon. That period of hesitation sacrificed Khartoum, and Islam is now victorious. The revolt and fall of Khartoum will permeate the arch of the world, and unless the Ministry display a boldness and wariness equal to their former dithering, a catastrophe worse than that of Khartoum will follow. England dare not fly before the eastern foe; it would mean war and mutiny from one end of Asia to the other. She must reinforce her garrisons everywhere, including India, even if it shall be necessary to call for volunteers to do the work."

General Earle must advance rapidly to Berber and Metemneh. The Snakin garrison must be reinforced and the road to Berber cleared. Every nerve must be strained to prove that the Khartoum disaster has stiffened the resolution to hold England's flag aloft in the face of every foe. Our duty is not to flinch, but to prepare for eventualities and relieve Metemneh by water. We have failed to save Gordon, and we have now to save Stewart.

### A Council of War Held—Strong Reinforcements to be Sent to Egypt Immediately.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Council at the War Office this evening decided to advise the dispatch of 3,000 troops to Snakin immediately. General Stephenson telegraphs that 5,000 men will be needed to clear the road to Berber, as the news of the fall of Khartoum will induce the central tribes to join Osman Digna. General Stephenson also advises that the present strength of the troops in Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt be maintained, and that reinforcements be drawn from England and India. General Wolseley renews his demand for an expedition to Snakin of 3,000 men under General Graves.

The Cabinet Ministers held an informal meeting to-night but took no definite action. Nothing will be decided upon until the Cabinet Council to-morrow. It is reported that General Wolseley commenced the advance from Kort to-day to reinforce the troops near Metemneh, and that he sent orders to General Earle to hasten his advance against Berber, in order to assist in the relief of Metemneh. The objective point of all General Wolseley's movements

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