The Indiana State Sentinel.

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A GREAT SNOW STORM.

It Blockades Railroad Travel in All Directions—Almost Unprecedented in Its Severity.

Rain, Snow, Sleet and Intense Cold in Widely Extended Area.

THE HEAVIEST STORM.

A Storm Large Enough to Embrace All Kinds of Weather—An Excessively Cold Wave Moving Eastward.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—At noon the storm was continuing with unabated force, and in this city business of all kinds was nearly suspended. The snow lies to a great depth in the streets. The street cars drawn by horses are moving only with great difficulty, and in the freight yards, in the railway stations, freight handlers and train employes are engaged in an attempt to clear the tracks, passenger trains only attempting to leave. At the signal station the news was rather conflicting and confused. This much was authoritative, however: The snow storm has come from the South. It arose in the Gulf of Mexico yesterday, and has been traveling a little east of north since, the wind blowing with a velocity of twenty miles an hour. It has gone far to the northwest, the weather being especially fierce in all the lower lake region from here to Buffalo. It has taken its flight to the St. Lawrence region in a northeasterly direction. This morning the storm had not reached the northern end of Lake Michigan, neither will it reach as far northwest as Duluth, but taking in Wisconsin. While snowing here and all along the lake region, the storm has produced rain in the Ohio Valley. This being so large a storm, said the signal officer, as to include all kinds of weather in its wake. While snowing fiercely in Buffalo, for instance, it is raining in Pittsburg, but a couple hundred miles south. The rain extends as far south as Northern Mississippi. Actual measurement of the snow-fall has not been possible by reason of the excessive drifting, but at least six inches fell between the beginning of the storm last night and 6 o'clock this morning. Although the temperature early this morning was five degrees higher by the thermometer than yesterday morning, it is rapidly growing colder in the northwest region; especially in Manitoba and Dakota and northern Minnesota the frigid wave is spreading. At Fort Gary last night the mercury had reached forty-one degrees below zero, and at St. Vincent thirty-eigit below. This excessively cold wave is moving eastward and may be upon us to-night. In this city at noon the mercury stood two degrees above.

As thorough a blockade on the roads has not been experienced here for years. No trains, passenger or freight, have gone out to-day or to-night on the following roads: Grand Trunk, Kankakee Line, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Brltimore and Ohio, Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, Pan-Handle, Michigan Central, Chicago and Alton, Wabash and Iowa Division of the Illinois Central. The roads have been hiring every idle man who could be found during the day to go out on the lines to shovel snow. The Burlington, Alton and St. Baul Roads sent out 1,000 men. Even under favorable circumstance, the managers of the roads say, the can not expect to get back to schedule time before two or three days, and if the snow continues to drift it will be a week or more. The loss to the roads in business, and the cost of clearing their tracks will be something enormous. On some of the roads which have refused to send out passenger trains, special efforts are being made to bring in stock trrins, several engines being used. St. Paul brought in a stock train of forty-five cars this afternoon. The telegraph wires working beavily in every direction.

At 10:30 to-night the storm here has ceased, and the stars are shining, although the snow is still drifting badly. The mercury indicates four degrees above zero. At Wabash, Ind., the storm is at its worst to-night. The trains on the Norther division of the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan road are abandoned. The north bound passenger train stuck in the drift at Granger, and an engine sent to its relief fared likewise. Another train is in the snow seven miles from Benton Harbor.

Advices from points in Northern Illinois, Eastern Iowa, Southern Wisconsin, and Western and Northern Michigan, at 11 o'clock to-night, are to the effect that the temperature is falling rapidly.

The west-bound passenger train from Cincinnati to Chicago, on the I., St. L. and P. Road, was snowed in at St. Anne, Ill. All trains on the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Road are abandoned. The highway about Kankakee is impassable by reason of the snow.

Paxton, Illinois, on the Lines of Snow and Rain.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The Inter-Ocean's special dispatch from Paxton, Ill., which is about 100 miles south of this city, reports the storm of last night very severe in the way of wind and snow, with the very rare accompaniment of heavy thunder and lightning. This place appears to have been near the border lines of the snow and rain belts. At Sycamore, Ill., at 6 o'clock to night there were no signs of abatement in the blizzard. In the country snow covered the fences and was drifted to a depth of four feet in the principal streets, and the public schools were closed. At Jackson, Mich., the snow is reported three feet deep on the level, and piled many feet high in drifts in sheltered places. The fall is the greatest within twenty years. At Jonesville, Wis., the storm continues with a heavy fall of snow and a furious gale. It is the severest for years. All freight trains are abandoned. At McGregor, Iowa, the air continues full of snow, and a strong wind is blowing. Railroad traffic is suspended and travel greatly impeded. Winona, Minn., reports no snow falling there, but a heavy wind is blowing and drifting the snow already fallen, making it necessary to abandon the night trains. Reports from every direction in regard to the great storm are to the same general effect. Business everywhere is practically suspended, and country roads are impassable.

At Winona, Ill., the Illinois Central trains are struggling along with double headers several hours behind time. The east bound passenger on the Chicago and Alton branch is laid up at Blackstone with no prospect of being able to move within twenty-four hours. At Beloit, Wis., the blizzard is very severe. The temperature is at about zero. No trains reached this city to-day over the Chicago and Northwestern or Milwaukee and St. Paul, either from Chicago or Milwaukee. At Dixon, Ill., the Illinois Central and Chicago and Northwestern trains are blockaded. Fourteen inches of snow has fallen. At Mattoon, in southern Illinois, there was a heavy thunder storm last night, accompanied by hail and sleet.

The Storm Most Severe.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 9.—The heaviest snow storm of the season set in yesterday afternoon, and prevailed until this afternoon. It was accompanied by high winds, which drifted it badly, and has caused almost a complete blockade on our fifteen railroads, and the same reports reach us from all parts of the State. The Des Moines and Fort Dodge Road has not moved a wheel on Monday, and the same may be said of the Diagonal, O. and Boone Line. The St. Paul express on the Northwestern left this morning, but only reached crossing of the main line, and still lies there, and the Dakota train was abandoned. On the main line it is said the road is from four to six hours late. The Iowa Central is at a standstill, and the Illinois Central the same. The Rock Island train that left Chicago last night pulled in six houss late, and the train from the West was about two hours behind. No trains between here and Keokuk and Ottumwa to-day.

Janauschek's private car attempted to reach the latter place with a double-header, but after being out all day was returned here to-night.

Not a road, as far as can be learned, has turned a freight wheel all day, and the prospects are not good for to-morrow. It is rapidly growing colder here to-night, and with intense cold it will be impossible to hire men to clear the blockade. Many of the north and south roads have abandoned everything, and will do nothing until the weather moderates and the storm subsides. The cold wave signal is flying, and reports that another blizzard is coming from the Northwest are current here.

Hopihg the Wind Will Subside.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 9.—A severe wind and snow storm set in at an early hour this morning and continued throughout the entire day and well into the night. Reports indicate that the storm extended throughout the entire State and in adjoining States, its fury being felt through southern Wisconsin, northern Illinois and northeastern Iowa. This conclusion is warranted by the weather reports to the general officers of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad from all the divisions of that line. Trains on all the lines in Wisconsin have been delayed from one to four hours to-day, but no case of blockade has yet been reported. Nearly all freight trains have been suspended, those that it is absolutely necessary should be run being given two engines. To-night the snow storm is abating, but high wind continues, forming huge drifts of snow. The only hope of the railroad men to prevent a blockade now is that the wind may subside, in which case the track can be kept clear.

Trians Blockaded in all Directions.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Feb. 9.—The snow storm of Sunday night continued until this afternoon. The wind is still high. The railroads are all sufferers. The Wabash, East and West passenger trains are in a drift near Granger, Mo. The afternoon trains from the East came no further than La Harpe, Ill. Rock Island has practically abandoned all trains, as has the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Kansas City and Northern roads. The passenger trains on these roads are either in drifts or side tracked. Keokuk and St. Louis line passenger trains are moving, but behind time. It will take one day with good weather to open most of the roads.

A Flood Feared at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 9.—A disastrous flood is feared here unless the weather becomes very cold within the next twelve hours. Along the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers above the city, to the head-waters, there are acres of ice and snow, varying from six to eighteen inches. If it comes out with a rush the damage no doubt will be great. A warm rain is falling since last night and dispatches from points above report the river rising rapidly.

Worst Blizzard of the Season.

JOHNSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 9.—The worst blizzard of the season began last night, being accompanied by thunder and lightning. It has been snowing all day, and to-night at 7 p. m. the mercury stood at zero, and rapidly growing colder. All trains are delayed and the Chicago and Atlantic refused to take out stock trains for the North. At Franklin, this county, a livery stable was struck by lightning, last night, killing a horse. Two boys were rendered insensible.

The Storm in Iowa.

OTTUMWA, Ia, Feb. 9.—Snow commenced to fall at 3 p. m. yesterday and has continued ever since, and is drifted badly. Probably ten inches has fallen. It is colder, with a high wind, this evening. No Wabash trains in or out. The Rock Island train is is from Keokuk, but the down train from Des Moines, due at 11 a. m., is not yet in.

Intensely Cold.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Feb. 9.—Cedar Rapids for the time being is shut in from the outside world by the snow blockade. All trains are abandoned. The weather is intensely cold and growing colder The wind is blowing furiously. The mercury was 20 above zero at noon, 7 below at 6 p. m., and 12 below at 11 p. m., with a downward tendency.

CLEVELAND'S RECEPTIONS.

They Recommenced Early in the Morning, as Also Several Private Conferences.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—President-elect Cleveland breakfasted early this morning, in company with Colonel Lamont, Mayor Grace and General Farnsworth. Then he began his daily reception. Among those who called Governor Abbot, of New Jersey; ex-Congressman Biggs, of Delaware; Hugh McLaughlin of the Tammany delegation, appointed to present the compliments of the Wigwam's braves to Cleveland, came during the morning. General Cochran presented an address, adopted by Tammany last evening. The Kansas delegation was heard this morning. It consists of Mayor Needy, of Leavenworth; Judge Everest, W. C. Perry, Ansel Matheweon and Editor Mumford. General Blair was to-day urged by a delegation for Secretary of the Interior, being indorsed by the Grand Army of the Republic of Kansas and the Republican and Democratic members of Congress of that State. Dr. S. S. Miller, of Nebraska, is being presented for Postmaster General. The other callers were Abram S. Hewett, General Blair, of Kansas; Senator Davies, of Virginia, and J. A. Harper, of New York. During the forenoon Mr. Cleveland went to a photograph gallery and had his picture taken. Senator Barnum called to day; also General Levering and Bexdal, of the late Confederate army. Mr. Cleveland had half an hour's conversation with Abram S. Hewett and S. B. Smalley, of Vermont, and one member of the Democratic National Committee. Hubert O. Thompson, and ex-Mayor Cooper, were admitted to the conference with Hewett. Mr. Miller, of Nebraska, is backed for Postmaster General by Governor Glick, of Kansas, who beat St. John for Governor. Mr. Miller and General Blair were also in conference with the President-elect this afternoon.

General Grant called at the Victoria Hotel this afternoon and left a card for Cleveland.

A report is current this afternoon that Cleveland's purpose is to stop, on his way back to Albany, at Greystone and confer with Mr Tilden, but his private secretary, Lamont, denied this.

It is said the President-elect will leave for Albany to-night and make no stops. Among the afternoon callers were Congressman Ellis, of Louisiana; Wm. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania; Jesse Seligman, Edwards Pierrepont, Geo. Ehrett and ex-Mayor Ely, of New York. A delegation of bank presidents was also received. It is believed the object was to confer with Cleveland on the silver question.

Tammany Hall's Address.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Tammany Hall to-day presented the following address, signed by the whole committee, to President-elect Cleveland:

"The undersigned committee, representing the Democratic organization of Tammany Hall, avail themselves of your visit to this city to present the congratulations of that ancient organization on your election to to the Presidency of the United States.

"We assure you of our wish and expectation that not we alone shall approve of your administration of our country's affairs, but that by universal accord your acts will be applauded as the fruit of that democratic policy which should characterize the government of our land.

"Reliant upon our knowledge that you are one who maintains that duty above repute, and who appeals to the plain understanding rather than the prejudices of the people, we announce to you our disposition and intention to render your administration our unreserved support, in the belief that its history will record the triumphant discharge of all its obligations and duties to the people."

President elect Cleveland, responding to the remarks made by General John Cochrane in the presentation of the address, said: "I am pleased to receive from you, gentlemen, and your organization this assurance of the support which I am entitled to expect from all throughout the land, but which I am particularly pleased to be personally and specially assured of by the various bodies throughout the country. To begin the great labor which I have before me, I need the aid of you all. The assurances contained in the address I have expected, and they are in accord with my wishes. This special announcement of them, however, gives me peculiar pleasure.

TERRIFIC RAILROAD COLLISION.

Disastrous Results of One Freight Train Runing Into Another.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 7.—At 3 o'clock this morning an extra freight train from Philadelphia, owing to a broken truck, stopped upon the bridge over the Raritan River for repairs. While waiting a through Southern freight, which left Philadelphia at 10:30 o'clock last night, came dashing along through the city, and not until within 500 feet of the extra did the engineer see it. The brakes were applied to no purpose. The engine of the freight struck the caboose of the extra, telescoped it, struck an oil tank, of which there were four in the train, and an explosion followed. The burning oil and wrecked cars were thrown over and down from the high bridge into the streets below. The burning oil ran through the gutters down the streets into Raritan Canal. This being covered with ice, the oil ran over and down the canal to the wall paper manufacturing establishment of Janeway & Co. This was soon totally destroyed, together with seven dwellings opposite. In the immediate vicinity of the collision, and just under the long bridge, was a building used as a box factory by the Consolidated Fruit Jar Company. This was destroyed, and the flames then spread to the main factory of the company, which was also totally destroyed. By 6 o'clock this morning the flames were under control. The woodwork of the bridge was burned. The damage to the structure is not yet estimated.

Engineer French and Fireman Harrison, of the regular freight, jumped from the engine when they saw the inevitable collision, and escaped with but few bruises. A brakeman on the front of the train, Frank Dumas, of Kensington, Pa., failed to jump, and was carried down in the wreckage into the street below, and was roasted to death. Patrick Dougherty, a young mechanic of this city, foolishly entered the burning building of Janeway & Co., in search of tools, and has not been seen since. It is feared he, too, became a victim of the most terrible fire this city ever had. But for the favoring wind, the whole manufacturing part of the city would have been destroyed. At no point on the whole road could the accident have occurred at so disastrous a place. The burning oil and cars were literally poured over and flung upon the roofs of the manufacturing establishments. Only a battered locomotive and an unexploded oil tank stand upon the track.

It is now thought that two brakemen on the oil train were also burned to death.

The loss is estimated at between $800,000 and $1,000,000. Fire engines were sent to the aid of the burning city from Elizabeth and Jersey City. Only one span of the bridge is damaged. The bridge was the finest on the Pennsylvania Road. All travel on that road is greatly delayed as long detours have to be made.

1 p. m.—The loss on Janeway & Co.'s buildings, stock and plant is $175,000; insurance, $61,000. The Consolidated Fruit Jar Company's loss is $500,000, fully insured. The loss by railroad can not be ascertained for lack of willingness on the part of officials to impart news. The loss on dwelling houses is $10,000. The insurance is distributed among a large number of companies. The bridge is not weakened and trains are now running on time.

One of the burned buildings was a stable containing a number of horses, all of which were burned to death.

The accident was caused by the carelessness of the telegraph operator in not giving the proper signals on the east side of Raritan.

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 at your hands today. I accept it as a tribute from a great State of this Union, a State that is firmly united with the great State of Indiana, from which I came. [Applause.] I accept it with pleasure, because it is an honor done me by the people themselves. We have recently, in the North as well as in the South, passed through a great political contest, 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 the colored race of our country, to many of whom I see here to-day.

Did you observe that of the millions of votes cast the question was finally decided upon the ballots of 1,142 men in the State of New York? This entire country had its political fortunes decided by that small vote, and when it came to be known that there was 1,142 of a majority for Cleveland and Hendricks in the State of New York, it was then known that the country had gone for the Democrats, and that a difference of 1,142 decided the judgment of 54,000,000 of people. So grand a spectacle has never been witnessed in any country of the world. It is the force of sentiment that a majority shall govern and Republicans North and South bend their heads in respect to the judgment of the majority as well as Democrats also; and is it not an evidence of the increased union between all sections of the country? It was not in the South that that small difference occurred. It was not in this empire State of Georgia that a small majority controlled 54,000,000 people, but it was in a Northern State. It was in New York, the great and powerful State that gave a majority of 1,142, and North and South that became the judgment of all the people. So I think I can say to you that we stand in union more firmly to day than ever before. [Applause.]

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 1 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 the distinguished visitor was welcomed by all the Democratic organizations of the city. Amid the whistling of steam engines, salvos of artillery and cheers and shouts there quickly gathered a multitude. Hendricks and party were escorted at once to the opera-house, where he was 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.

Vice President-Elect Hendricks at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—Vice President-Elect Hendricks arrived to-day by special train. In response to an address he said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE—For yourselves and for the gentlemen in charge of the exposition please accept my thanks for the cordial reception which you have extended to me. I have felt much in erested in this great enterprise from the time it was first mentioned, and that interest was increased when the Government of the United Sttes extended its fostering care over it by a handsome appropriation. The sole purpose of my trip South at this time is to visit the exposition, and, if possible, contribute somewhat to its success. The States and Territories come here with the best products of their soil and of their skilled labor; not only the States and Territories, but foreign countries bring in comparison of their products. I understand that your most attractive displays is that made by Mexico. Within the memory of many of our people there was war between that country and ours. Our soldiers and theirs met upon many battlefields. But now it is of great significance that we meet as friends to compare the excellence of our products. And, gentlemen, does this not suggest that this competition be followed by comercial relations beneficial to both Nations? Mexico and the States of Central America now bring the products of their labor in comparison with ours, and may we not hope this will soon be followed by more important relations—relations established by commerce between the countries? The existing friendship will be promoted and strengthened by the exposition. There will follow, as I believe, commercial relations of much greater importance to both countries than have hitherto existed. May we not also hope your exposition will strengthen the bonds of friendship between the States of the Union, and that wish result in increased commercial exchanges between the countries. For these reasons I have looked forward to its success with much solicitude. I trust all hindrances are past, and that the present fair weather, which follows the continuous storms, will be protracted in your section, and that the people of the North will not again be bound in ice and snow, and that the great exposition will be a great success. Please again accept my thanks for your cordial welcome to myself and traveling companions.

MORE ARCTIC REVELATIONS.

The Diary of Private Henry Has Been Published—It Contains Some Sensational Statements.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The journal of Private Henry, shot for stealing provisions by order of Lieutenant Greely in the Arctic regions, covering the period between October, 1883, and June, 1884, has been made public. He writes under date of May 3: "He (Whistler) who was loudest in his denunciation of the unfortunate who was tempted to purloin a scrap of meat, was to-day caught in the commissary, having broken open the door, and was found with about a pound of bacon in his pocket."

The entry of May 11 is: "The cowardly action in Greely of wanting to shoot Dr. P., and also drew a rifle on Bender. Calls Kislinbury a liar and apologizes to enlisted men."

Four days later is the following: "Yesterday Biederbeck and Whistler had a row out of doors, and some one stole Ellison's bacon, which was under the charge of Lieutenant Greely. A terrible struggling death by starvation actually had no terror for us: we looked on with stolid indifference upon our coming fate. A few hours before death, instead of craving for food, they kept calling for water, and could badly be controlled or satisfied. All with one exception, were not conscious for hours before dying. Poor Lockwood came out, his bag to stand in the alley way while the moonshine distiller was going on, and was the last to receive his potation. Ere the rest of us had their rations he requested repetition of the dose from the steward, and upon being reprimanded by the officer for asking for such a thing from the steward, he turned round to the doctor, and said, 'Well, I will go to the fountain head,' and he made his demand. Upon being absolutely denied, he dropped to the floor, and hardly ever opened his mouth again to utter another word."

May 23, after noting that Whistler is dying, Henry says: "Called in the tent and was informed that five men had made a sworn statement that Favey stole Ellison's rations, and that the official record concerning it had been tampered with. A. W. G., if he does die, dies the death of a miserable coward."

On May 28 is the following entry: "Poor Kislinberry is sinking rapidly, and the doctor has given him up. Last night Dr. P. and Lieutenant G. had another squabble over the medicine. The majority of us fourteen have given up all hopes of seeing our friends again, but a few have still a chance, at the conclusion of this terrible tragedy, to be welcomed with universal acclamation as worthy frontiersmen of Uncle Sam, and as men who have made themselves immortal by a splendid victory and innumerable sufferings hitherto incomparable in the annals of Arctic exploration, and against all laws of nature."

The notes of the first four days in June are a brief memoranda of the rapidly sinking condition of those left. These were made just prior to his being shot.

Extracts from other diaries show a deplorable state of affairs. Insubordination prevailed to a considerable extent, and quarreling, sometimes leading to blows, was not an uncommon occurrence.

Sergeant Brainard's diary is in his personal possession and not obtainable, and Sergeant Connell declines to allow his diary to be inspected, stating that it was written with the express understanding that no one but General Hazen should read it.

THE TOMBS CROWDED.

The Court Room Thronged at the Time Short Was Arraigned for Examination.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—An immense throng of Irish Nationalists, members of the Fenian Brotherhood, dynamiters and others crowded the Tombs Police Court this afternoon, when Richard Short, who stabbed Captain Phelan in O'Donovan Rossa's office, was arraigned for examination. The police force was also well represented. When Phelan appeared, and Short had been led to the bar, Short s counsel said he would like to know if Phelan had been searched. Judge Patterson replied that he supposed he had, out directed the police to search him. The Sergeant put his hand among the bandages which supported Phelan's left arm and pulled out a Colt's five-shooter, with a long barrel. There was quite a sensation in court when the revolver was discovered. Short laughed nervously, but seemed relieved when the weapon was taken from the Captain. Short's counsel asked the Court to adjourn, on the ground that he had just come from Albany, and was unprepared for examination. The prosecution opposed adjournment. The Judge finally set the case down for Saturday next. The prisoner's counsel made a motion to reduce his client's bail from $3,000 to $2,000 but the Court denied the motion, saying the bail was none too much in a case like this.

Going to Enjoy Themselves.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Colonel R. G. Ingersoll and Stephen A. Dorsey, of Star Route fame, are about to make a tour in Europe. Both have realized handsomely out of their ranch interests in the far West, and mean to take a recess and seek the unalloyed enjoyment of life. Mr. Dorsey will be gone a year or two, while Colonel Ingersoll proposes to be abroad with his family at least five years. Colonel Ingersoll, if not a millionaire, is pretty well assured of an income of $100,000 a year for the future, and proposes from this time on to take life easy.

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, on 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 miles below the Shubluka Cataract, Colonel Wilson's steamers were wrecked, but he and his whole party managed to reach an island in safety were 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.

2 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 Soudan. 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 Soudan. 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 Korti, 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 feeling, 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 sent 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 prevails at 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.

Cabinet Meeting Held—The British Force in Egypt to Be Reinforced from India, the Mediterranean and England.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—General Wolseley telegraphs from Korti to the war office this afternoon that a courier had arrived from the British camp near Metemneh, who reports that the rebels at Metemneh have become defiant since hearing of the fall of Khartoum. The courier also says an attack on Gubat may be looked for at any moment, as the rebels expect reinforcements from Khartoum. Lord Wolseley states that he will remain quiet pending further orders from the government.

The Cabinet met at 11 o'clock this morning to consider what course is to be taken in regard to the present Egyptian emergency. It was decided to send telegraphic orders to India for a dispatch of Indian troops to Suakim, and meanwhile reinforce the garrison at Suakim by drafts of troops from England and the Mediterranean.

The consensus of opinion in the Cabinet is in favor of a strong, active and vigorous policy. The Ministry will sanction any demand of Lord Wolseley which will aid in the defeat of the Mahdi and will secure the release of General Gordon, if alive, or wreak vengeance upon Arabs if slain.

The telegraph line between London and Karti is entirely occupied with dispatches between the Cabinet and Lord Wolseley.

Astonishment has been caused by the report that the Cabinet at its session to-day considered a dispatch received from Lord Wolseley asking instructions. In this dispatch Wolseley informs the Government that he will be unable to reach Khartoum in less time than five weeks, when the hot season will be commenced. He assures the Ministry that he feels confident of his ability to successfully attack Khartoum and defeat the False Prophet, but he says the operations necessary to achieve these results will now be difficult and hazardous.

Later Details—Gordon's Fate Still Uncertain.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—General Wolseley's reply to the dispatch of the Government, giving him carte blanche to operate in the Soudan, is expected by noon to-morrow.

Colonel Wortley was in charge of only one of Colonel Wilson's three steamers, which succeeded in reaching Gubat from Khartoum (two others having been wrecked) furnishes a detailed report of the movements of the expedition. This shows that the three steamers have in the command of Colonel Wilson, and reached Khartoum January 28, following the course of the White Nile. On reaching Khartoum it was found to be utterly impossible to land troops. Then followed a description of the firing by the rebels and the return of the steamers, as given in yesterday's Associated Press reports.

Continuing, Colonel Wortley says: "The Government house, of Khartoum, appeared to be wrecked. One man was killed and five wounded during the attack on the steamers. Colonel Wilson's steamer was wrecked four miles above the enemy's position, below the bottom of Shubalaka Cataract. The second steamer was wrecked January 28. We reached Gubat in small boats the same day. That Khartoum fell January 26 is certain. General Gordon's fate is still in doubt. The reports in regard to him are conflicting. The general opinion, however, was that he was killed. Some say he is with the Greeks in their church at Khartoum. The fall of Khartoum has decided the Shukriyeh tribes to join El Mahdi, which places both banks of the Nile under the control of the enemy. The natives greatly fear the English, and the advance of General Earle's column is awaited with anxiety by them. The natives say El Mahdi is hard pressed for supplies, and that he had great difficulty in persuading the Emirs to attack us. A messenger from El Mahdi reached Colonel Wilson January 29. He said General Gordon had adopted El Mahdi's uniform. The courier brought the following message from El Mahdi: "I call upon you to surrender. I shall not write again. If you do not become Mohammedans I will wipe you off the face of the earth." The statement is confirmed that Fursz Pasha treacherously made terms with El Mahdi, whereby the latter was enabled to capture Khartoum.

General Wolseley sends the following dispatch: "Talbot's convoy reached Gubat safely. The enemy at Metemneh is entirely inactive since January 28. The rebel force there is estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000, of whom 250 are horsemen and 500 have rifles. Our men are in good health. The wounded are doing well. The Kabbabish tribes are still carrying messages and supplies for us to Gakdul Wells. A messenger has been sent to ascertain the fate of General Gordon."

The announcement is confirmed that the Cabinet Council to-day has decided to give General Wolseley complete direction as to the course to pursue in the Soudan. He has been instructed to take all measures necessary to the successful operation of the campaign. The Government will give him any assistance he may need by dispatching troops from Suakim to Berber.

General Wolseley will make every effort possible to save Gordon if alive. The wildest rumors are afloat in London to-night relative to affairs in the Soudan. It is said by some that General Gordon was shot during the attack on Khartoum. The latest authentic news from there is that contained in Colonel Wortley's report. The Government continues to monopolize the wires, and even Private messages either way are refused transmission. The decision of the Cabinet in gieing Wolseley carte blanche has caused the liveliest joy everywhere. Groups of people are gathered in the streets eagerly reading the latest issues of the evening papers.

Lord Wolseley Given Carte Blanche.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—It is understood the Cabinet council to-day decided to give Lord Wolseley carte blanche to take any measures he deems necessary for the rescue of General Gordon, if alive, and to make use of such military measures as he deems advisable to regain the ground lost in the Soudan by the fall of Khartoum. Among the alternatives suggested to General Wolseley are the immediate recapture of Khartoum and the employment, if necessary, of Indian troops to reopen the Berber route.

A Clergyman's Strange Story.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Araba seems to have had something to do with bringing about Gordon's downfall, if the story told to-day by a prominent clergyman is to be credited. This clergyman publishes a letter in the afternoon edition of the London Globe about meeting in this city last November an Egyptian who had been Prefect of Police under Arabja. The Prefect and preacher became well acquainted. On Christmas last they had a long conversation concerning the Egyptian situation. The clergyman expressed the hope that Lord Wolseley would soon enter Khartoum. At this the Prefect laughed and said General Gordon was perfectly safe where he was, and Wolseley would not enter Khartoum. Wilfrid Blunt, the Prefect continued, was the only living man able to effect for England a peaceful solution of the Soudan question. El Mahdi had confidence in him, and would accept him as a mediator. So far as Lord Wolseley's expedition was concerned, the Prefect said, El Mahdi had arranged to allow it to approach Khartoum without any regular opposition. The Prophet might fight at or near Shendy, but if he did it would be merely for the purpose of tempting Wolseley on into further and greater risks. On no account, however, would El Mahdi fight a decisive battle until the British forces were massed in the vicinity of Khartoum. General Gordon, the Prefect insisted, was already, at the time of the conversation, virtually a prisoner. His so-called defense of Khartoum was a mere form, as El Mahdi was not engaged in any attack on the town, because it was practically in his power, and he could take it whenever he pleased. The Prophet's plan was to allow Lord Wolseley's army to approach Khartoum; then enter the city and take possession, and then fight Wolseley from that great point of advantage. The Prefect always insisted that Gordon would not be killed by El Mahdi.

The clergyman says he recalls this almost prophetic discourse by Araba's Prefect of Police, especially as he has ascertained that the man while in London was there as an emissary of El Mahdi. The last words the man said to the clergyman were: "General Gordon will not be killed. Le Mahdi vous fera payer par le nez pour Gordon."

SITUATION IN THE SOUDAN.

The British Cabinet Council Anxious to Have Wolseley Accept the Responsibility.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Cabinet Council which was convened at noon to-day remained in session until 3:30 p. m. Much disappointment was expressed by the ministers at the non-arrival of dispatches from General Wolseley. It is rumored that he declines to take the initative in beginning a vigorous campaign in the present tropical heat, and proposes to act solely under the directions of the Government. This is understood to be General Wolseley's answer to yesterday's action of the Cabinet. The ministers met yesterday and shirked the responsibility for further proceedings in the Soudan by giving General Wolseley carte blanche to do as he pleases. This decision was hailed with delight by everybody but Wolseley, who now tosses the burden of responsibility back to the cabinet and says in effect, "All right, if you want me more men slaughtered I am here to obey orders; but please tell me how you wish it