

GEN. GORDON CAPTURED.

Khartoum in the Hands of El Mahdi and the Fate of Gordon Unknown.

Through the Treachery of Friendly Arabs the Mahdi's Forces Capture the City.

Grave Fears at the English War Office that Gen. Gordon Has Been Killed.

Great Excitement in London and the War Office Bestored for Latest News.

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

11:15 a. m.—Gen. Wolsley telegraphs that Khartoum has fallen. He says that when Col. Wilson, who went from Metemeh to Khartoum, reached the latter place he found it in the hands of the rebels. He returned to Metemeh under heavy fire from both banks of the river.

11:30 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. Gen. Gordon is probably a prisoner in the hands of the victors.

INCREASING EXCITEMENT.

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, Gen. Odo Trevelyan, and other ministers, is pouring in on the office. People throughout the province, also, are greatly excited. At Aberdeen the news was received with mingled feelings of sadness and indignation. A great sensation was caused in the Highlands, inasmuch as it is known that the news was first received there.

THE DATE OF THE FALL.

The war office issues the following: Telegrams from Gen. Wolsley announce that the fall of Khartoum took place January 26. He says Col. Wilson arrived at Khartoum on January 23, and was greatly surprised to find that the city was in possession of the rebels. He immediately started on his return down the river, and proceeded under a heavy fire from the rebels. When some miles below the Suddah canal Col. Wilson's steamers were wrecked, but he and his party managed to reach the island in safety, where they are secure. A steamer has gone to bring them back to the British camp near Metemeh. Gen. Wolsley says he has no information regarding the fate of Gen. Gordon, but does not know whether he is dead or alive.

ALL HOPE VANISHED.

2 p. m.—There is no longer any doubt that El Mahdi holds possession of Khartoum. Some hopes are entertained that Gen. Gordon may still be holding out in the citadel of the town. Meanwhile the excitement in London and everywhere throughout the British Empire is increasing. Clubs and public resorts of every description are thronged with crowds of people eager to catch the last syllable of intelligence from the distant Egyptian desert. Through Fleet street and all around the city thousands of people are making their way to the telegraph offices with throngs of curious and excited citizens. Most of the people take a gloomy view of the position of the British forces in the Sudan. The judgment of those who have characterized England in regard to Egypt ever since the welcome news of Stewart's successful arrival in the neighborhood of Metemeh has been received, is given in a 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 an army of officers tendering 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 has created grave fears, especially in army circles, that the British position in the Sudan will be untenable. A number of military officers of repute even express the opinion that unless reinforcements are hurried forward to Kert's the fall of Khartoum may lead to disasters to the forces of the British Empire in the Sudan.

TREACHERY THE CAUSE.

A native reports that El 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 Gen. Gordon and by bribes, threats and working on their religious feelings induced them to mutiny. The mutiny was not a general one. The rebels, leaving Gordon with only 2,500 faithful soldiers. With this small force he attempted to hold the city against the Mahdi's great army, but after several days of fighting the British soldiers were killed, he was compelled to surrender. When Sir Charles Wilson reached Khartoum he found that the Mahdi's force had occupied both the town and citadel. He tried to make an attack on the Mahdi's position, but this step he found impossible. He sent a messenger to Gen. Gordon, but no answer was received. He was therefore compelled to turn back. He fell ill on the way and died on the 4th of February. The Mahdi's army was then free to enter the city.

GRATE APPREHENSION OF THE CABINET.

3 p. m.—The news of the downfall of Khartoum has created a grave apprehension among the members of the cabinet. 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 Gen. Gordon had sent the greater part of his forces down the Nile to meet Gen. Stewart's forces, and so depopulated the garrison and citadel of Khartoum that an attack from Omdurman was rendered much easier. The greatest activity prevails at the war department and many officials remained on duty all last night.

THE FIRST NEWS.

The first news of the fall of Khartoum reached Gen. Wolsley was brought by a messenger, who left the island where Col. Wilson is stranded and came on foot to Gondat. Two messengers were dispatched to Kert via Abu Kira and Gwadul. They reached their destination, which is regarded as one of the most important in the Sudan, not being known to the desert. Intelligence of the disaster, however, has since spread far and wide. Some tribes that had hitherto professed a friendship for the English have deserted to the Mahdi. The Arabs also have been recruited much easier. The greatest activity prevails at the war department and many officials remained on duty all last night.

NEW TELEPHONS TESTED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Three new telephones invented by Webster Gillette, of Ypsilanti, Mich., in position at New York, Meadville, Pa., and Chicago, were tested last night. Singing, whistling and talking in New York and Meadville could be heard through the instruments here. In the telephone there is only one point of contact, while in this there can be used from two to twenty wires, each with direct battery of two cells and separate induction coil, using a single diaphragm, sound from the wires concentrated on the coils, where it is condensed and transmitted as one sound.

An Emigrant Actor's Suicide.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Edward Arnold, actor, at one time the leading man at Wallace's and Union Square theatre, New York, committed suicide here to-night by cutting his throat with a razor, severing both jugular veins. His last engagement was last week here. "Trust" is the Halsted street opera house. He has been resident for some time, and was yesterday notified to leave his lodgings. At that time he made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide by opening a vein in his arm.

Two Men Entered the Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank and stole one of them, and the banker in conversation, the other picked up over \$500 and escaped.

BEAT A GANNEVELL.

of heavy fire from both banks. The rebels had four Krupp guns on the river banks at

AFFAIRS OF STATE.

Ringsters and Jobbers Seeking to Advise Cleveland Concerning His Cabinet.

Randall Wants Secretary McCulloch Impeached—Serious Charges Against Secretary Teller.

Secret of the Fight Against Marshal Botkin—Eads' Corrupt Scheme Doomed.

Preparations for the Inaugural Ceremonies and Those Who May Constitute Cleveland's Court.

Numerous Northwestern News Notes from the National Capital—Current Chat.

Randall and McCulloch Have a Tilt. Special Telegram.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The opposition and dissatisfaction growing out of Secretary McCulloch's recent whisky extension in bond order has by no means abated and the talk still continues of passing a resolution condemning the action of the secretary, although the chances are that this will not be done on account of the time which would be consumed in discussing it. Representative Randall is among those who assail Secretary McCulloch for his action, and who expresses regret that the session of congress is so near its close. At the recent meeting between Secretary McCulloch and Mr. Randall there was a considerable display of temper on the part of both gentlemen and very strong language used. Mr. Randall told the secretary that the early expiration of the present congress was the only thing that saved him from being impeached for his action on the whisky matter, and that if there was time he (Randall) would bring into the house articles of impeachment and move for the appointment of a proper committee. The gentlemen separated not in the most amiable mood toward each other.

RINGSTERS AFTER CLEVELAND.

Sabin Brings Up the Postage Lake Canal Bill. Special Telegram.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—It is now said there are rings being formed to aid President-elect Cleveland to make up his cabinet, and they will follow the president-elect wherever he goes, and attempt to have a finger in whatever he does.

The subsidy railroads are on a sharp lookout, not only to see that no harm comes to the department of justice, but to strengthen themselves in new ways in both places. The whisky interest is sharp set for offense and defense. It is millions to them whether two men they want or the two they don't want go into the cabinet.

THE CABINET.

One is secretary of the treasury and the other the attorney general. Anyway they will be. Mr. Thompson made mention of the interior department. The public land office has its pickets out, and a large force in position to head Mr. Cleveland if he should go wrong. There are other rings, some great and some small, besides almost innumerable petty interests, whose agents are trying in different ways to influence the make up of the cabinet.

Senator Sabin to-day presented the resolutions of the Minnesota legislature requesting congress to pass a bill looking toward the purchase of the

PORTAGE LAKE CANALS.

in the Lake Superior region. Petitions have been coming in for two weeks from boards of trade and other organizations in the northwest of a similar purport, and have been laid before the senate.

S. Laurel, of St. R. Briggs, of Moorhead, Minn., is among the arrivals here to-night. The house river and harbor committee has decided that the opposition to the Eads Galveston harbor job is too great to allow the scheme to go through. They have decided therefore to strike out all that portion which proposes to give Eads control of the improvement, and an appropriation will be cut down to \$500,000 to be expended by the war department.

A Bill Authorizing the Issue of Titles to Residence on the

SHOX RESERVATION IN DAKOTA.

where the prospectors were made in good faith, supposing them to be outside of the limits of the survey, was presented in senate to-day.

PREPARING FOR THE INAUGURATION.

Gen. McClellan Declines to Marshal the Procession. Special Telegram.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The south is beginning to make up about the 4th of March demonstration. A letter to the committee says that Hornet's New rifleman, of Charlotte, North Carolina, desire a place in the line. It is announced that the pension building will be finished in time, and all visitors will find accommodations.

The Issue of Ball Tickets will Commence on Friday of this week.

Gen. McClellan declines to act grand marshal of the inaugural procession. He states as his reason, business engagements which he cannot disregard.

Gen. Henry W. Slocum, of New York, will doubtless be selected as chief marshal, by the general committee, at their meeting next Monday night. The platforms in the galleries running around the ball room, in the pension building, will be so arranged that two rows of chairs can be used, one above the other, so that the view of the ball room will be open to the occupants of both rows, at the ends of the galleries, where work was begun to-day.

The committee has received the following letter from Gen. Sheridan: "I have the pleasure of informing you that I shall be able to pass one battery of light artillery (mounted) and eleven companies of artillery and armed infantry at your disposal for approaching inaugural ceremonies." The committee on public comfort have arranged to have officers at both depots on inauguration day, and besides will have a corps of messengers who will be in showing strangers to their quarters.

Some of the members of Baltimore propose to sell or rent their coats and costumes at big figures for a grotesque parade. The offer will be declined without thanks.

The Work of Lobbyists.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The refusal of Acting Secretary Cook last summer to approve the plans for public buildings which would require more money to complete than the limit of cost fixed by congress, when making the appropriation for their construction, has necessitated a great deal of log rolling on the part of many congressmen and them to no end of trouble. In most of the cases, however, they have succeeded in inducing Secretary McCulloch to sign letters prepared by Superintending Architect Bell to the house recommending that the limit previous-

fixed by congress be increased by the buildings can be constructed in accordance with the extravagant plans proposed by the supervising architect. The admirable copy letter entered upon by Mr. Cook prior to McCulloch entering the treasury department has been crushed aside by a well-known recourse of lobbyists and the secretary brought into entire harmony with the efforts of congressmen to secure the erection of public buildings at a cost twice or three fold greater than congress originally intended.

NO END TO CABINET TALK.

Mr. Cleveland's List and Those Who May Be On It.

Special Telegram.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—It is understood here that President-elect Cleveland has made up a list of some twenty-five or thirty persons possible cabinet selections and he will discuss the merits and capabilities of them with such of his visitors in New York as he deems worthy of such confidence. It is still the fact that no one has yet been positively determined upon for the cabinet, although Mr. Cleveland has his preference in one or two instances and has so stated. He would like very much to put Mr. Whitney in the cabinet and if he fails to do so it will be mainly because of the criticism which would be made on the cabinet by the connection with the Standard Oil company. It is understood that during his stay in New York Cleveland will have a conference with Tilden.

MR. TILDEN.

is known to be very much opposed to Whitney and rather anxious that his personal friend, Gen. Barlow, shall be invited into the cabinet, as secretary of state. If Bayard does not take this position some of Tilden's friends think Mr. Cleveland will oblige him, and this is mere conjecture. Mr. Cleveland also has a very kindly feeling for Senator Pendleton and if everything was harmonious among the Ohio Democracy, he would probably tender him a position. It is said here that both Representatives S. C. Hewitt and his brother-in-law ex-Mayor Cooper have, most certainly, cabinet aspirations. A few days since a message to Mr. Cleveland asking to be appointed attorney general, Aaron J. Vandervoort, the president of the Manhattan club, was prepared in New York and sent to Washington for the purpose of obtaining the signatures of the New York delegation in the house. Some of the delegates have declined to sign it. The New Jersey Democrats are very outspoken in saying that it will be made an announcement before he goes back to Albany; that strikes them as being a reflection on the cabinet; that its steadfast and unflinching democracy entitles it to this. The trouble is that the New Jersey Democracy is not united as one man. Current gossip here in well informed quarters is to the effect that Hendricks, in his recent visit to Cleveland, took occasion to damn McDonald with fair praise, and also that Cleveland himself has never to anyone said anything in praise of him, he was favorably disposed toward McDonald, although this may not signify anything.

Secret of the Opposition to Botkin.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—It is stated that the objections to the retention of Mr. Botkin for marshal of Montana, arises from the fact that ex-Gov. Crosby is opposed to him, because the Botkin crowd defeated Crosby as a delegate to the Chicago convention, who wanted to go there as an Arthur delegate, while Botkin was for Blaine. The allegation that Botkin is physically and mentally unfit for the place is indignantly denied by the marshal's friends. They say that his intellect is as clear and he is as capable as ever was for the position. It strikes them as singular that the only fact finding that he is incapable for the position. The fact is, Crosby is so persistently dinged-dunged at the president, with whom he is very strong, that Mr. Arthur has yielded to Crosby's importunities. The opposition to Botkin it is said can be summed in a few words, viz., that he was opposed to Arthur's renomination and that he and his friends defeated Crosby for delegate to the Chicago convention. It is believed here that the charges against Botkin will not be sustained and the Arthur administration will not be able to get him out. The Wisconsin senators, it is stated, are confident that they will either defeat the confirmation of Krewier or hang the nomination up altogether.

Randall as Cock of the Walk.

Special Telegram.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—"You ask me if I have talked with Mr. Randall since he returned from his visit to Mr. Cleveland," said Representative Kelley to your correspondent to-day. "No, I have not, at least in relation to his trip. He is in the best of spirits and very active on the floor of the house, taking the lead in every opposition. The fact is, a man who has had his cock of the walk and the recognized leader of his party in the house. Evidently his interview with Mr. Cleveland was of a most satisfactory character, or he would not be in such excellent spirits. I tell you frankly, however, that I know nothing about his visit to Albany or what transpired there."

Charges Against Secretary Teller.

Special Telegram.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Within twenty-four hours a lot of very specific charges have been filed against Secretary Teller in connection with Senator Hill's charges that the secretary has been shamefully abusing his public trust in his personal interview. Senator Hill has received some very damaging letters against Secretary Teller written by New Mexican citizens, in which they charge Teller with many things highly discreditable.

Wanted to Advise With Cleveland.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—President-elect Cleveland's name was not written, but instead, and to indicate he had called, the word "crank" was written.

Generosity of the Japs.

The president-to-day transmitted to the house a communication from the secretary of state relative to the Japanese government's offer to devote a valuable piece of land at Tokio to the United States in fee simple for legislative purposes. In his message transmitted 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 their generosity which promoted the presentation of a gift so desirable to the United States in every hour-

able way, while the disinterested motives of a free foreign government deserving from us proper and just recognition."

ROUTINE REPORT.

The Senate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In the senate to-day Senator Newman introduced a bill to provide for striking medals to commemorate the completion of the Washington monument. Referred.

Senator Van Hook offered the following resolution, which was agreed to: Resolved, That the secretary of the interior inform the senate what amounts were due the United States on December 31, 1882, from the Union Pacific railroad. Also what amounts have become due from that date to the 31st of 1884, including the rule laid down in the decision made in the re-assertion of the late Sioux Indian reservation in Dakota, to make final proof and pay for their claims without regard to the fact of previous enjoyment of the pre-emption right on other lands outside of the reservation. The resolution was made necessary by the fact that the survey has differed from the first or unofficial survey.

Senator Sabin's Resolution. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Senator Sabin to-day introduced a joint resolution to enable all bona fide settlers within the limits of the re-assertion of the late Sioux Indian reservation in Dakota, to make final proof and pay for their claims without regard to the fact of previous enjoyment of the pre-emption right on other lands outside of the reservation. The resolution was made necessary by the fact that the survey has differed from the first or unofficial survey.

Senator Sherman offered the following resolution, which was agreed to: Resolved, That the committee be directed to inquire and report to the senate as to whether legislation is required, and if so, in what regard, to the appointment of a court of the United States, to be held in the Des Moines river lands, but at 3 o'clock it was displaced by the bill for the redemption of the trade dollar, and the passage of the standard dollar. Upon this Senator Bowen took the floor. He argued that the policy of the United States was to develop the sources of their own country and leave other nations to look out for themselves.

Senator Bayard strongly opposed the redemption of the trade dollar at its face value. He argued that the policy of the United States was to develop the sources of their own country and leave other nations to look out for themselves.

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committee on rivers and harbors, offered as a substitute for the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the harbor of refuge at Sandy Bay, Mass., an amendment appropriating \$100,000 for the improvement of the National harbor of refuge first-class at Sandy Bay, Mass., provided no part of the appropriation shall be expended until the new board of engineers shall decide that this point is the best location on the coast for such harbor. Pending action the committee rose.

Mr. Holman, from the committee on appropriations, reported the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole. Recess until 10 to-morrow.

Senator Sabin's Resolution. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Senator Sabin to-day introduced a joint resolution to enable all bona fide settlers within the limits of the re-assertion of the late Sioux Indian reservation in Dakota, to make final proof and pay for their claims without regard to the fact of previous enjoyment of the pre-emption right on other lands outside of the reservation. The resolution was made necessary by the fact that the survey has differed from the first or unofficial survey.

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MURDERER CAPTURED.

Geo. Miller, the Brutal Murderer of Mrs. Snell and Child, Captured at Anoka.

He Subsequently Confessed the Crime and is Now Confined in Jail at Brainerd.

Horrible Tragedy in Washington Territory—Two Pittsburg Kids Convicted of Manslaughter.

THE DAKOTA MURDERER.

Geo. Miller, the Murderer of Mrs. Snell and Child, Arrested at Anoka. Special Telegram.

BRANESD, Minn., Feb. 5.—George Miller, the murderer from Grand Forks, Dak., was arrested at Anoka by Deputy Sheriff McLaren, of this city. Miller confessed the crime after he was brought here this afternoon. Miller was in Brainerd last week and boarded the deputy. After leaving Brainerd the deputy was in receipt of a description of the murderer, and became satisfied the murderer was the brutal murderer of Mrs. Snell and child. Miller reached Anoka yesterday noon and put up at Wm. Dowdell's restaurant, where he was found this morning as stated. On his person was found the red morocco pocket book purchased at Grand Forks. He had spent all the money secured but fifty cents.

Mrs. Snell and child were found in bed, dead, by the neighbors, some days after having been killed. Mrs. Snell had been strangled on the head with an axe and then stabbed in the throat. The child had been killed by a blow from an axe. The Rev. Snell was in Mayville holding protracted meetings at the time and the other three children were in Grand Forks attending school. The family lived on a farm near Inaker, and when the crime was discovered the cattle in the stables were nearly starved to death, having gone several days without water. The victims had been dead several days, and their murderer