

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

DENVER, 4.—The *Tribune-Republican's* Georgetown special says: During a severe wind storm this afternoon, the Colorado Central train for Denver was blown from the track about a mile below this place. The entire train is now lying upon its side in a ditch. Of the twenty passengers on board eighteen were more or less injured. Following is a list of those most seriously hurt: C. L. Furey, of Denver, back injured; S. F. Eldred, Denver, nose split, internal injuries; J. L. Brown, Denver, scalp wound, badly bruised; Mrs. M. Dooley, Denver, internal injuries, probably fatal; Mrs. Patrick Holland, Red Elephant, internal injuries; Miss Mamie Holland, Red Elephant, serious wound on forehead; H. A. Spruance, State Auditor, Denver, internal injuries, and two ribs broken; Miss Spruance, daughter of the former, bruised about the head; Al. Creighton, Denver, brakeman, leg broken and otherwise injured; E. Johnson, mail agent, back hurt; Frank Cockrite, newsboy, back hurt, ribs broken and internal injuries. As soon as possible the injured were taken to Georgetown, where they are receiving every attention. The storm did much damage in town. A large number of chimneys were overtopped and plate glass fronts wrecked.

DES MOINES, IOWA, 4.—This morning about 4 o'clock, John A. Smythe, Joel J. Wilson and Cicero B. Jellerson, the murderers of Hyrum Jellerson in April, '84, were killed in or near the jail at Audubon, in this State. About two o'clock Sheriff Herbert and family, Deputy Sheriff Workman and J. H. Jenkins were sleeping up stairs in the jail, when they were awakened by raps at the front door. The jail is a two-story brick on the northeast corner of the square—that is, the resident portion; but the jail proper is back, and only one story in height. Inside is an iron cage containing two cells. The sheriff went to the window and asked what was wanted. The answer was, "We want to see you." The sheriff inquired what was wanted of him. The reply came "We want the Jellerson murderers." The sheriff looked out and saw what he estimated at 500 to 750 men gathered about the jail. He told them the prisoners were in his charge, as an officer, and he would not give up the keys, but would defend and protect the prisoner. The answer was that they did not propose to allow the prisoners to leave town in the night, as it was rumored that the sheriff contemplated removing them. The sheriff told the crowd that if they would go away he would take the prisoners away in the daytime, and would tell them when it would be done, but would neither give up the keys nor the prisoners.

A voice cried: "Herbert, every man here is your friend, and we know your duty as well as you do; but we are here on business, and we want no fooling about it. We are no mob, but a body of determined citizens. We have come for the Jellerson murderers, and we are going to have them, at whatever cost; we will not interfere with you unless compelled to do so, but we warn you not to resist." The sheriff stepped back and grabbed a navy revolver and commenced firing over the heads of the crowd to frighten them and alarm the town. The town was already on hand, but a bullet through the window where he was standing showed that the crowd meant business. In a small room leading to the jail are stairs leading to the upper story, and the bedroom is guarded by iron doors, and another one opens into the jail from that room. These were for the purpose of protecting the jail from without, but this time they protected the crowd, and imprisoned the sheriff and deputies. The officers attempted to open them, but the crowd drove rods into the keyholes, and the doors were then secure. The walls of the jail proper were then attacked with sledge hammers, and soon a large hole was made. Men rushed in-side and fastened the other door, and the officers were powerless. There was a high board fence running through the court yard, and after the prisoners were captured Smyth and Wilson were hung to the stringers of the fence, boards being knocked off for the purpose.

Cicero, the son, was hanged to the band stand about the centre of the square. Smyth was killed by a bullet shot in the left eye. Wilson had a bullet hole in his forehead, another in his face and several in his body.

PORTLAND, OR., 4.—The Canadian Pacific Railway closed negotiations here to-day whereby they will have four bases of operations until their line is completed. There is at this time a gap of 235 miles between the eastern and western divisions, all of it very heavy mountain work through the Selkirk range. The Upper Columbia river bisects this gap, leaving 65 miles to the west and 170 miles to the east. The river is navigable from Fort Colville in Washington Territory north to where the railroad will cross it, a distance of 180 miles, and will be used as a channel for construction supplies, thus creating two new bases of operations. A contract was let to-day to transport supplies over the new route, and a steamer will be built at once. This portion of the Upper Columbia was navigated for one year by the old Oregon Steam Navigation Company during the mining excitement of 1895,

and it is one of the surprises of the Pacific Coast, carrying trade that use should ever be found for steam navigation on a river which lay dead for 20 years. With these two facilities for landing supplies the completion of the Canadian Pacific will be hastened at least one year.

The inter-State commerce bill, as passed in the Senate, provides for a commission to be composed of nine members, one from each judicial circuit of the United States, to hold office for six years, except that of those first appointed three shall hold office two years only, and three others four years only, vacancies to be filled by the President. Not more than five commissioners shall belong to one political party. The duties of the commission are defined to be the exercise of the powers and duties granted in the bill "pertaining to the methods and regulation of the operation of all transportation companies engaged in inter-State commerce," and take into consideration and investigate all the various questions relating to commerce between the States, especially the matter of transportation, "so far as may be necessary to establish a just system of regulation for the government of the same."

The salary of the commissioners is fixed at \$7,500, and they are authorized to appoint a secretary at \$3,500. All necessary traveling expenses are to be paid by the government, and witnesses summoned by the commission are to be paid the usual fees. The commission has power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths "and to require the production of all books, papers, contracts and documents or properly certified abstracts thereof, relating to the matter under consideration;" is authorized to require inter-State transportation companies to furnish annual reports giving full information as to their financial condition, cost of the property, number and salary of employees, etc. It shall report annually to the Secretary of the Interior. The commission shall, during the first year, investigate and report on the subject of maximum and minimum charges, pooling and watering stock, unjust discrimination, etc. The most important sections of the bill are in substance as follows:

Sec. 3. If any transportation company engaged in inter-State commerce shall collect more than a reasonable rate of compensation for the transportation or handling of freight, said company shall be deemed guilty of extortion, which is declared a misdemeanor.

Sec. 4. If any transportation company engaged in inter-State commerce shall, by rebate or other device, charge any person a greater compensation than another for like service, or shall neglect or refuse to furnish the same facilities for carriage and handling freights to one person that is at the time furnished to any other person under similar circumstances, such company shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination, which is declared a misdemeanor.

Sec. 5. Provides that if a complaint is made to the commission charging any transportation company with extortion or unjust discrimination, the company shall have a reasonable time to answer the charge, and if it makes reparation for the injury done, and the complaint is withdrawn, the case shall be dismissed. If the company shall not satisfy the complaint within a reasonable time, and it shall appear that the charges made are true, the commission shall notify the company to discontinue the practice complained of and pay complainant damages fixed by the commission.

Sec. 6 provides that if any transportation company engaged in inter-State commerce shall refuse to pay the damages assessed and to desist from further violation, the commission shall certify the facts to the United States district attorney, whose duty it shall be to commence proceedings to recover the damages assessed or to compel the company to comply with the provisions of the act, and the circuit court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to try the cause without regard to the citizenship of the parties. In case of failure to recover, complainant shall pay the costs of suit, attorneys' fees excepted. Any transportation company convicted under the act shall pay for each offense a fine not exceeding \$1,000, and if any such company shall refuse to give information or produce books, etc., it shall, upon conviction, be fined not to exceed \$1,000 for each offense. Any such company or person or persons violating the provisions or attempting to obstruct the provisions thereof, shall, upon conviction, be fined not to exceed \$1,000. The route of any transportation company is, by the bill, made to include all railroad and water routes of the company, and the term "transportation company" is defined to mean any corporation or individual owning, operating or using any rail road or any vessel, in whole or in part, or having the right to use the same, providing such company or individual is engaged in the transportation of freight from one State to another, whether by all rail or part rail and part water communication. It is also made applicable to all transportation companies carrying freights from one place in the United States through any foreign territory to any other place in the United States, or from any place in the United States to any place outside of the United States. All rights, actions and remedies already secured by law are continued in force, the bill being, in its present form, a substitute for the House bill. It now goes to the House.

The pension appropriation bill was reported back to the Senate by Senator Allison of the Senate committee on appropriations. It has stricken out of it the legislative feature of the House bill which provides for the repeal of the statute authorizing pension attorneys to receive a fee of \$250. It is understood that a majority of the Senate committee was in favor of the repeal of this statute, but deferred to the general sentiment of the Senate, which is pronouncedly opposed to new legislation upon appropriation bills. The Senate committee also struck out the provision which decreased the number of pension agencies from 18 to 12 and added \$24,000 to the aggregate appropriation.

Secretary Chandler has received a cable message from Rear-Admiral English, commanding the European station, saying he had appointed a court of inquiry to investigate the charges that certain officers of the U. S. S. Lancaster had publicly abused the Secretary of the Navy for having ordered the vessel to Congo, and also saying that the departure of the vessel from Ville France would in consequence be delayed several days.

PHILADELPHIA, 4.—A special from Harrisburg says the statement telegraphed from Pittsburg last evening that the communistic societies, numbering a thousand members, had been organized in that city and supplied with arms, was brought to the attention of Gov. Pattison, and the Governor will give the matter close consideration. If there should be any outbreak, or at the first sight of disturbance, the Governor will take such prompt measures for the support of the civil authorities as will leave no room for doubt as to his courage to grapple with the question.

NEW YORK, 4.—One of the largest fires in New York in a long time broke out at midnight in the wine vaults of Strihardt Bros., 112 and 114 Wooster Street. The flames spread with frightful rapidity throughout the building, and, owing to the inflammable material of the contents, the department was unable to cope with the fire. It gained such headway before the department in the lower part of the city was called out that the six-story iron building extending from 108 to 114 Wooster Street, and from 97 to 105 Greene Street caught. It was owned by Bernard & Muller. At 1.30 a. m. the roof of the building fell with a crash, and shortly afterward the walls caved, crushing adjoining houses. Contiguous to the burning building were a number of tenements, and Captain McDowell of the Eighth Precinct cleared the inmates out, and has now about 50 families in the station-house. Opposite the burning buildings are a row of tenements, and the intense heat cracked their walls. Numbers 112 and 114 Wooster street were occupied as follows: Scott & Bowne, chemists; J. Dalton & Bullman, fringes; S. A. Nussbaum, straw goods; Restfennor, Smith & Co., canes; Steinhart Bros., wines and liquors. The stocks of all these were entirely destroyed. Gillis & Groghegan, steam heaters, occupied the first floor of 110 Wooster street, while the upper part was used as dwellings. At No. 118, P. A. Steck had a hardware store. The losses of these parties are heavy.

The following buildings were also involved in the flames: Nos. 93 and 95 Greene street, occupied by Steckheimer & Co., collars and cuffs; P. M. Van Baur, importer, No. 97 Greene; Herschberg & Co., hats and caps; Donet & Mitchell, straw goods; J. Kieberg, laces, No. 99; Gore Bros. & Dickman, Goldman Bros., cloaks and suits.

At 3 a. m. the flames were practically prevented from destroying the Greene street side of the block, and the department succeeded in getting the fire under control. The loss at the lowest estimate will be more than a million dollars.

The cause of the blaze is said to be due to the improper banking of the furnace fires at 112 and 114 Wooster street.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 4.—A movement has been started in Nottingham to raise a national fund to defray the expense necessary to Mrs. Dudley's defense. Circulars are being distributed urgently requesting the people of Great Britain to contribute to the fund to defend Mrs. Dudley, that heroic Englishwoman, who resolved to rid civilization of its greatest enemy. "Every Englishman," the appeal declares, "should be ready to afford Mrs. Dudley every legal assistance."

Toronto, 4.—A subscription list for the defense of Mrs. Dudley, who attempted to "remove" O'Donovan Rossa, has been opened here.

LONDON, 4.—A lady with whom Mrs. Dudley formerly lived at Barnet, says: In '79 Mrs. Dudley at first declared she was a married woman, and her husband was a Frenchman. It was speedily known, according to the landlady's story, that the child shortly afterwards born was illegitimate and that its father was a clergyman. Mrs. Dudley declared the clergyman had achieved his purpose by placing laudanum in a cup of tea which she drank. Mrs. Dudley was devoted to her child, which she christened "Lucille Marguerite." While the child lived the mother behaved with propriety. She was remarkable for her untruthfulness and contempt for human life, yet she devotedly nursed the landlady through a serious illness. Mrs. Dudley once played in a pantomime at Manchester, taking the part of a mermaid.

Further investigation of Mrs. Dudley's antecedents in England shows that when she learned that she had been deceived by a mock marriage to a person in the south of England, she became mad, but declined to prosecute her betrayer. Persons intimately acquainted with her say her love for her children was intense, and that, for a long time after their death, she daily visited their graves.

DUBLIN, 4.—At a meeting of the Irish National League here to-day, Thomas Power O'Connor, Member of Parliament, in addressing the meeting, said that when the proper time arrived Parnell would make an appeal to the people to pay the Irish Members of Parliament for their services, and that the result would astonish the world. O'Connor made no reference to the recent explosions in London or to the shooting of Rossa.

LONDON, 4.—Bismarck and Sir Edward Malet, British Ambassador to Berlin, have made overtures to Earl Granville, British Foreign Secretary, to join in the agreement already entered into by Germany and Russia, for the extradition of dynamiters. The proposal has been referred to the Cabinet.

John Lee, the ex-convict, who murdered Miss Key, a wealthy lady, in her mansion at Babbicombe, near Torquay, on the 14th of November last, and then set fire to her residence, has been convicted of murder and sentenced to death. He forged letters of recommendation and obtained employment from Miss Key as a valet, and confessed when arrested, that he had assaulted and murdered the lady because she refused to marry him, but afterwards retracted his confession.

LONDON, 5.—12 noon.—The morning papers issue 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 Gen. Wolseley, or to declare whether the report is true. The report that Khartoum has been taken by the rebels reached Korti by messengers from Gubat, but it is said that no official dispatch from Col. Wilson confirming the report has been received by Gen. Wolseley. It is possible that Col. Wilson was unable to reach Khartoum owing to the heavy firing 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 received, and so far it rests wholly on statements contained in the *Chronicle* and *Telegraph*.

LONDON, 5.—A dispatch from Gen. Wolseley states that Gen. Stewart is doing well. All the British wounded have been brought back to Bakdul Wells.

2 p. m.—There is NO LONGER ANY DOUBT

that El Mahdi holds possession of Khartoum. Some hopes are entertained that Gen. Gordon may be still holding out in the citadel of the town. Meanwhile

THE EXCITEMENT IN LONDON and everywhere throughout the British Isles where the news is known is rising to fever heat. The 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 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 the 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, is now changed to dread.

LONDON, 5.—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 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, creates 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 disaster to the forces under Lord Wolseley and General Earle. A Cabinet council has been called.

LONDON, 5.—10 a. m.—Intelligence has just received here that Khartoum has been captured by the Arabian rebels. The whereabouts of General Gordon 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 Gen. Wolseley, announcing the fall of Khartoum."

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

LONDON, 10.30 a. m.—The *Daily Telegraph*, on official authority, confirms the report of the fate of Khartoum. It says the rebels secured the city by treachery, and

GEN. GORDON IS PROBABLY A PRISONER in the hands of the victors.

London, 12.30 p. m.—The War Office has issued the following: "Telegrams from Wolseley announce that the fall of Khartoum took place on Jan. 26th. He says that Col. Wilson arrived at Khartoum Jan. 28th, 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 Shublaqa Cataract, Col. Wilson's steamers were wrecked, but he and his whole party managed to reach an island safely where they are secure. A steamer has gone to bring them back to the British camp near Metemneh. Wolseley says he has no information regarding the fate of Gordon, and does not know whether he is dead or alive.

LONDON, 5.—Advices from Korti state that the stoker of Col. Stewart's steamer reports that he left Khartoum on the steamer *Abass* with Stewart and two European consuls, Hassom Bey, twelve Greeks, and several natives. Two other steamers accompanied them to Berber, which place they shelled. Four Nuggars accompanied the expedition to Abu Hamed, when the *Abass* proceeded alone. She struck on a rock two feet under the water near the island Wady Gamr; when the whole party landed on the island. Stewart subsequently returned to the steamer, spiked the guns and threw the ammunition overboard and returned to the island. The entire party were unarmed, with the exception of Stewart, who had a small revolver. The natives assembled on the right banks of the river, shouting, "Give us place and grace!"

Suleiman Pasha sent a messenger inviting Stewart to his house. The whole party crossed the river when Suleiman took Stewart, the consuls and Hassan Bey to the house of a blind man named Emdur, Fakir, to drink coffee. While inside the house, Suleiman came out and motioned to the natives, who formed two parties, armed with swords and spears. One party entered the house and

KILLED STEWART AND THE CONSULS.

Hassan Bey escaped wounded and was afterwards taken to Berber. The second party attacked the rest of Stewart's people, among whom was the narrator of this, who swam to the island and hid until dark. He was afterwards taken prisoner to Birti. Stewart had landed provisions and stores from the steamer, which had made four trips to the island.

Many of his party were drowned in trying to escape.

THE BODIES OF STEWART AND OTHERS WERE THROWN INTO THE RIVER.

Suleiman's followers divided all the money they could find and sent the other spoils in boats to Berber where two artillerymen, two sailors and three natives, survivors of the massacre still remain.

LONDON, 5.—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 Gordon, and by bribes and 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 El Mahdi's great army, but after

SEVERE FIGHTING,

in which a large number of rebels were killed, he was compelled to surrender.

2 p. m.—When Sir Charles Wilson reached Khartoum he found that El Mahdi's forces

OCCUPIED BOTH TOWN AND CITADEL.

He tried to land and ascertain the fate of Gordon, but this step he found impossible, the enemies guns being 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.

LONDON, 3 p. m.—The news of the downfall of Khartoum has created grave apprehensions in regard to the whole Egyptian problem among 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 (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 that the attack by the enemy from Omdurman were rendered much easier.

The greatest activity prevails at the War Department. Many officials remained there on duty all of last night.

Gladstone is said to be fearfully disturbed by the news and some people say he will resign.

LONDON, 5.—The *Times* says: Russia's advance in Afghanistan can be explained only by some ulterior and unwavering motive, distinctly hostile both to Afghanistan and England. Any excuse on the ground of doubt as to the limit of the frontier is rendered impossible by Russia's refusal to legally investigate a settlement of the frontier question without delay. Herat belongs to the Ameer. Timely recognition of this may avert risks which Russia can scarcely afford to run.