The National Republican.

VOL. XXIV.---NO. 87. WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1884. THREE CENTS.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

A Report That the Rebels Have Been Defeated by Friendly Tribes.

The Policy of England in Egypt Stated by Mr. Gladstone.

Opening of the German Reichstag—Speech of the Emperor William.

All the Powers to Arrest Dynamiters and Anarchists—Other News.

REBELS AGAIN DEFEATED.

LONDON, March 6.—Earl Granville, foreign secretary of state, announced in the house of lords this afternoon that he had just received Egyptian dispatches which reported that 1,000 men who were marching from El Obeid upon Khartoum had been defeated by tribes friendly to Gen. Gordon.

Gen. Graham has been ordered to disperse the rebels within ten miles of Suakin, but not to operate at a greater distance from that city. When these have been dispersed, it is believed that the tribes will become friendly.

Earl Granville, foreign secretary, has assured France that England intends to maintain the existing conventions with the Soudan. It is necessary first, however, to restore the prestige of the English name in that quarter. The acts of Gen. Gordon are only partially approved.

Gen. Graham, with 3,000 men, will advance from Suakin on Monday against Osman Digna. His force will consist of 126 artillerymen, with six 7-pounders, ten Moskain, and four Krupp guns; 62 sailors, with two 9-pounders, three Gatlings, and three Gardner guns, and the 10th and 19th Hussers; the rest of the force being made up of infantry and marines. Osman Digna remains at Handoob, and is ready to accept battle.

In the house of commons to-day the Marquis of Hartington, secretary of state for war, moved that an appropriation of £380,000 be voted to cover the cost of the Soudan expedition.

The Right Hon. Frederick Stanley, conservative, spoke upon the motion and criticised severely the government's Egyptian policy.

Mr. Gladstone replied that the expedition to Assouan involved no change of policy. It was, he asserted, a necessary precaution to prevent the excitement from spreading. The government would adhere to its determination to pay no heed to the remarks of foreign newspapers and had no intention of assuming the government of Egypt. Such an act would be a gross breach of the public law of Europe. [Cheers.] The troops would be withdrawn at the earliest moment possible.

Mr. Henry Labouchere, radical, member for Northampton, moved to reduce the appropriation to £100,000.

The Sultan of Morroco has declared El Mahdi an impostor.

CAIRO, March 6.—Gen. Gordon telegraphs that Slatin Bey, an Austrian officer in the Egytian service, has defeated an expedition sent by El Mahdi from Darfour, and that the Kabbabish tribe have defeated the rebels north of El Obeid.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SPEECH.

BERLIN, March 6.—The reichstag was opened to-day with the usual formalities. The speech from the throne was read by Herr von Boetticher, home secretary of state and representative of the chancellor. The speech asserts that the chief task of the reichstag lies in the domain of social and political affairs, and says that the emperor's wish, which has been solemnly and repeatedly expressed for the improvement of the condition of workmen, has met with full appreciation on the part of the German people. Among the numerous bills announced is one providing for a scheme of accident insurance, after the adoption of which the emperor recommends the formation of a system of maintenance for the infirm and aged. "This," the speech says, "is intended to prevent any possible justification of attempts to overthrow the divine and human order of things, and will pave the way for the abrogation of existing exceptional measures.

"The foreign relations of Germany," the speech declares, "are in a highly satisfactory condition. Solidarity exists between the pacific sentiments of Germany and those of the neighboring friendly powers which, so far as can be humanly foreseen, affords a guarantee of the security of peace both in Germany and the other countries."

The speech concludes with these words: "The strengthening of the hereditary friendship of Germany with the neighboring imperial courts, and the cordial reception of the crown prince in Italy and Spain, prove that Germany's prestige is fortified by the confidence of foreign sovereigns and nations in the policy of Germany."

AGAINST DYNAMITERS.

LONDON, March 6.—Organized action between England and the continental powers against anarchists and dynamiters has been agreed upon without any special treaty. The police departments of the powers have been instructed to co-operate with one another under this compact. The Swiss government has ordered the arrest of a number of anarchists at Berne, and the search of domiciles of suspected persons and the office of a workingmen's society at Berne. The Swiss police have arrested a German anarchist named Kenna. They sent information to Vienna which led to the seizure of Kammerer and other anarchists. The refugees at Geneva suspected a man named Penkert, a campant anarchist speaker, to be a German. Penkert received warning and suddenly disappeared.

The Vienna *Official Gazette* publishes an official order stating that letters opened by the police and afterward sent to their destination will bear an official seal, with mention of the fact that they had been opened at the office and distributed.

Important Life Insurance Decision.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Hartford Life Insurance company, in January, 1883, issued three policies of $1,000 each to A. Golsh, two of which were payable to his wife and one to Minnie Romsine. Mr. Golsh died the following October, and the company refused to pay the policies. A suit was brought by Minnie Romsine, the defense being that she could not recover, because she had no insurance interest in the life insured. The superior court to-day rendered a decision against the company, holding that a person may insure his own life for the benefit of whomsoever he may nominate as payee.

Wisconsin Republicans.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., March 6.—The republican state central committee has decided to hold two conventions. April 30 is named as the date for the convention to select delegates to the national convention. A special committee was appointed to arrange for the state convention, which will probably come off some time in September.

The place for holding the republican convention, to convene April 30, has been fixed as Madison, Wis.

Foreign Interest in the Greely Search.

LONDON, March 6.—Capt. Nares, who commanded the British Arctic expedition of 1875, assisted by Commander Markham, who was one of the under officers of the same expedition, has drawn up a memorandum of great value in regard to the ice and navigation of Smith's sound. This document has been sent to the American authorities.

The *Times* says: "The Greely search expedition will be watched with as much interest and anxiety by Europe and America as that which went to the relief of Leigh Smith in 1882.

LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS.

Yesterday's Session of the Convention—Speech of Gov. Kellogg — President Arthur's Administration Indorsed.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—The republican state convention met at noon, and took a recess of half an hour. Upon reassembling the Hon. W. P. Kellogg, the permanent president, was escorted to the chair, and delivered an address upon political issues favoring protection, and declaring his opposition to the Morrision bill.

The convention then confirmed the nominations by congressional districts of delegates to Chicago as follows: First district, R. F. Guychard, of Orleans, and W. B. Merchant, of Iberia; second, P. F. Herwig, of Orleans, and Henry Demas, of St. John Baptist; third, George Drury, of Assumption, and L. A. Martinet, of St. Martins; fourth, A. H. Leonard and William Harper, of Caddo; fifth, Frank Morey, of Ouachita, and E. P. Wells, of Concordia; sixth, L. J. Souer, of Avoyelles, and Clifford Morgan, of Pointe Coupee.

Ex-Senator W. P. Kellogg was introduced by ex-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback as the man who had borne the republican standard victoriously in Louisiana almost ever since the reconstruction. Mr. Kellogg delivered an address of some length. He advocated the nomination of a full state ticket as the best means of maintaining unity in the republican party, and counseled organization in all parishes, judicial, senatorial, and congressional districts, with a view to securing the election of as many as possible of the officers to be chosen in April. He advised that special attention be given to organization for the congressional election. The speaker arraigned the policy of the government in regard to the sugar tariff reduction, and urged the selection of congressmen who would not be bound by party ties in dealing with questions of vital importance to the state.

Mr. Martinet, of St. Martin's, offered a resolution indorsing the administration of President Arthur and directing the Louisiana delegation to the Chicago convention to support him for renomination. This resolution, together with one presented by Mr. Dinkgrove, of Ouachita, indorsing John A. Logan for president, was referred to the committee on addresses and resolutions.

On motion of W. B. Merchant, of Iberia, the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of thirty to prepare a full state ticket and report it to the convention, which then took a recess until 7 o'clock.

The committee of thirty reports the following ticket, which was nominated by the convention: For governor, John A. Stevenson, of Iberville, a prominent sugar planter; for lieutenant-governor, Wm. Burwell, of New Orleans, a liberal republican and a well-known citizen; for secretary of state, F. W. Liggins, of St. Mary's; for attorney general, John H. Stone, of East Feliciana; for auditor, Claudius Mays, of St. Landry; for treasurer, Dr. A. Duperrier, of Iberville; for superintendent of education, B. F. Flanders, of Orleans, formerly subtreasurer. The platform and resolutions adopted embrace the following propositions: A judicious protection to manufacturing interests, legislation in behalf of American and foreign commerce, encouragement of the American shipbuilding industry, encouragement of honest labor and industry, without arraying capital against labor: the improvement of the navy; a vigorous foreign policy; the extension and support of public education; the rights of the colored people to be respected. The resolutions recommend the adoption of the debt amendment to the state constitution. They indorse the administration of President Authur, without pledging or instructing the Louisiana delegates to the national convention; declare that his rehomination for President, if deemed wise, would meet with the hearty approval of the republicans of Louisiana. It is furthur declared that the republicans of Louisiana regard with earnest solicitude the approaching presidential election, and recognizing the importance of unity and harmony among the republicans of the north, upon whom depends mainly the continued supremacy of the republican party so essential to the south, hereby declare it to be in their judgment the duty of delegates to the national convention from Louisiana to co-operate with the delegates from the other states of the union to the end that the nominees for president and vice president shall represent the best sentiments of the republican party of the nation, and combine in the highest degree the wisdom, experience, statesmanship, and fidelity to the paramount principles of our party, and that will invoke a united and hearty support of the entire republican party and progessive people of the nation. The convention adjourned sine die.

STILL DEFIES ARREST.

Why the Governor of South Carolina Offered a Reward for Cash.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 6.—The *News and Courier's* special from Columbia, explaining the circumstance of the governor's proclamation of a reward for the arrest of murderer Cash, says: The governor, when informed on Saturday last that Richards, who was shot by W. B. Cash, was dead, telegraphed the sheriff of Chesterfield county to execute the warrant for his arrest. Hearing nothing from the sheriff, and being informed that the sheriff had taken no action, the governor on Tuesday sent the chief constable of the state, Capt. R. N. Richbourg, of Columbia, to enforce the arrest. By direction of the governor, the solicitor of the circuit, Mr. H. H. Newton, left the court at Darlington and went to Cheraw. The governor directed the solicitor, if the sheriff failed to do his duty, to require him to appoint an efficient deputy, to whom the governor would give all the force necessary to make the arrest. The solicitor at first advised that W. B. Cash could be best arrested by a deputy sheriff without a posse, but later the governor, receiving satisfactory information that Cash could not be found, and was a fugitive from justice, in accordance with the law issued a proclamation offering a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of Cash, $500 being the maximum amount allowed by the act to be offered by the governor in any case.

A special from Cheraw to-night says the Cashes, father and son, still defy arrest. Old Cash to-day intimated his intention to surrender his son at a time and place selected by himself, provided the trial takes place in the United States court, young Cash having held an appointment as United States deputy marshal.

Emma Nevada's Baptism.

PARIS, March 6.—Mlle. Nevada, the American prima donna, received the rite of Catholic baptism at the English Passionist church to-day. Mrs. Mackay acted as sponsor. The ceremony was private. Mlle. Nevada was dressed in pure white, with her hair flowing down her shoulders. Mr. Mackay sent a present of a bonbon box of massive oxidized silver inlaid with gold.

Decision Against Ex-Senator Sprague.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 6.—In the supreme court to-day, in the suit of the Union company against William Sprague et al. for possession of the estate on Young Orchard avenue in this city, purchased by the plaintiff corporation, the defendants' exceptions were overruled, and the judgment of the special court of common pleas was affirmed with costs.

The Bubear-Ross Rowing Match.

LONDON, March 6.—George Bubear, the English oarsman, and Wallace Ross, the New Brunswick sculler, are practicing assiduously for their match of March 10. Betting is 5 to 4 in favor of Bubear.

Narrow Escape of Bismarck.

BERLIN, March 6.—Prince Bismarck had a narrow escape from a passing engine to-day while driving across a railway track.

A BALTIMORE SCANDAL.

Millionaire Democrats Washing the Dirty Linen of the Party.

Twenty-Four Thousand Dollars for a Five Thousand Dollar Office.

The Mayor of the City Openly Charged With Making a Corrupt Bargain.

Mr. Robert Garrett Raises an Issue of Veracity With Gen. Brown.

Special Letter.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—An address "to the democratic party and citizens of Baltimore," published by Gen. George S. Brown, president of the democratic city convention, makes some charges with regard to the late mayoralty campaign which are far from being agreeable to the present incumbent of the office and a well-known gentleman who contributed $12,000 toward his election. In order to get a proper understanding of the political quarrel which has brought out these damaging revelations, it will be necessary to explain how Gen. Brown and the two gentlemen who concur with him in this remarkable publication happened to get into politics and why they feel called upon to divulge these party secrets.

Some eighteen months ago there was a great uprising of the more reputable democrats against the "ring" which had control of the party machinery. When the managers persisted in nominating candidates for the city judgeships which were distasteful to the reformers they set up an independent ticket, and all their candidates were elected. The "ring" managers were so thoroughly frightened by this defeat that they consented to a reorganization of the party. When their "city convention" (which is a political committee composed of 100 members, representing the various wards) was elected, Gen. George S. Brown, one of the most influential and conspicuous of the reformers, was made its chairman; Mr. William Keyser, who had done more to organize the revolt against the "ring" than any other man, was made chairman of the executive committee, and Mr. Louis N. Hopkins, also a reformer, was made a member of the executive committee. By putting these highly reputable millionaires, who had been prominently connected with the reform movement, at the head of the local democratic organization the ring managers hoped to win back popular support and to prevent a permanent split in the party.

When the contest for mayor of the city came on last fall, the "ring" managers set their hearts on Gen. F. C. Latrobe as their candidate. The reformers didn't want him, but they made no active opposition, and when he was nominated most of them felt bound to support him. If the opposition elements had put forward a popular candidate, Gen. Latrobe would have been defeated, and, as it was, he got in by a very slender majority. During the campaign neither Gen. Brown nor Mr. Keyser were satisfied with the party candidate, and it is probable that if they had not been at the head of the two principal party committees they would have gone over to the opposition. Gen. Latrobe, knowing that the contest was going to be very close, was most anxious to conciliate these gentlemen, and made frequent promises that, if elected, he would carry out the principles for which the reformers were contending.

Not long before the election it was publicly charged that Gen. Latrobe had made a large contribution to the "independent" committee during the judiciary campaign of 1882, but had voted the regular ticket at the election. This led to a correspondence between him and Gen. Brown, in which he asserted that he had voted for two of the "independent" candidates and two of the regular candidates. Before the controversy ended, however, he was obliged to admit that he had told another of the regular candidates (Judge Garey) that he had also voted for him (Garey). After the election of Gen. Latrobe as mayor, Gen. Brown wrote to him reminding him of his pledges to act for the best interests of the city and of the party, and particularly requested that Mr. Taylor, city collector, should be reappointed for another term.

Gen. Latrobe replied to this request somewhat evasively, and finally at an interview early in December Gen. Brown put to him the direct question whether Mr. Robert Garrett had not asked him to make a change in the collectorship. Gen. Latrobe denied that Mr. Garrett had made any such request. Not long after this Gen. Latrobe admitted to Gen. Brown, in the presence of Mr. Keyser, that he (Latrobe) was under obligations to Robert Garrett, and could do nothing until he was released. He requested Gen. Brown and Mr. Keyser to call on Mr. Garrett and try to induce him to withdraw the candidate whom he was pressing for appointment.

Gen. Brown and Mr. Keyser called on Mr. Garrett, but that gentleman gave them to understand that he intended to hold Gen. Latrobe to his engagement. He left them under the impression, however, that Mr. Charles Webb, a former collector, was the person whom he wanted to succeed Mr. Taylor as collector. Mr. Garrett tried to console Gen. Brown and Mr. Keyser for their disappointment by telling them that he would get for them the appointment of every subordinate in the collector's office, if that would satisfy them. They were not satisfied, and when the mayor told them not long afterward that Mr. Edward Higgins was Mr. Garrett's candidate for collector they were very angry.

At a subsequent interview Gen. Latrobe told Mr. Keyser that before entering on the mayoralty campaign he had an understanding with Mr. Robert Garrett that he (Mr. Garrett) was to pay half the expenses, and that he had agreed to regard Mr. Garrett's wishes in making his appointments. He said the campaign cost them about $12,000 apiece.

All these things, and a great many more besides, are set forth in Mr. Brown's address, and Mayor Latrobe is distinctly charged with duplicity and falsehood. Mr. Keyser and Mr. Hopkins concur in the address as far as they have personal knowledge of the matters with which it deals. Many people are inquiring—why did Mr. Garrett contribute $12,000 to elect Mayor Latrobe, and why did Mayor Latrobe contribute another $12,000 to secure his own election, when the whole salary for a two years' term amounts to only $10,000?

Mayor Latrobe has published an address in reply to Gen. Brown. After reminding him and his friend, Mr. Keyser, that it is not customary for gentlemen to publish private letters and private conversations, he puts in a general denial that he ever wrote or said anything that could be construed into a promise to allow Gen. Brown to dictate his appointments, although both Brown and Keyser promised him their political support in the future if he would appoint their candidate city collector. He says the assertion that there was a bargain made between him (Latrobe) and Mr. Robert Garrett, under which Mr. Garrett was to control the mayor's appointments, in consideration of $12,000 contributed to the campaign expenses, is absolutely false. He denies that there was a bargain, but by implication seems to admit that the money was paid.

The mayor seeks to break the force of the charge that he and his friend (Mr. Garrett) contributed $24,000 to secure his (Mr. Latrobe's) election, by charging that, according to Mr. Keyser's own admission, the reform committee spent $31,000 in the judiciary campaign in 1882. He further says that Mr. Keyser, as chairman of the democratic city executive committee, compelled him (Latrobe) to pay in $2,500 before "a primary election," under a threat that if the money was not forthcoming he (Keyser) would resign and "the machinery would stop." The mayor attributes the whole difficulty to his refusal to recognize Gen. Brown's right to dictate whom he should appoint to the office of city collector.

The charges against Mayor Latrobe contained in Gen. Brown's address made such an impression on the Maryland senate that a resolution was adopted, with but four dissenting votes, providing for the appointment of a committee of five senators to make an investigation. Senator Gorman happened to be in Annapolis on Wednesday when this resolution was adopted, and at his suggestion one of the senators who had voted for the resolution moved a reconsideration, and the matter went over till to-day. Senator Gorman carries a cooler head than the average Maryland democrat, and it no doubt occurred to him that there was no use of straining the constitution of the state for the sake of giving greater currency to an unsavory scandal, in which democrats of great wealth and high social position were involved.

The senate to-day reconsidered the vote on the resolution ordering an investigation and laid the whole subject on the table. So Mayor Latrobe will not be investigated by the senate.

Special Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—Mayor Latrobe this afternoon received the following telegraphic letter from Mr. Garrett:

NEW YORK, March 9—HON. F. C. LATROBE, MAYOR OF BALTIMORE: I have read with great surprise the statement published in the Baltimore newspapers of yesterday by Gen. George S. Brown, addressed to the democratic party and to the citizens of Baltimore. I was obliged to leave the city yesterday owing to important engagements and could not give the matter the necessary attention. I desire to say to you, and authorize you to make such use of it as you may see fit, that the statement of Gen. Brown, so far as it relates to his interview with me, is, in effect, a tissue of misstatements from beginning to end. The suppression of the material parts of the interview and the inferences which he draws and construes to the public are such as to practically deprive his statements of every vestige of truth. I did not believe his disappointment in not securing the city collectorship for the candidate whose selection he especially demanded, and the chagrin he has manifested in connection with this matter, would have led to such a malignant exhibition of an absolute disregard for the truth. ROBERT GARRETT.

NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE.

Annual Council of This Body—Report on Bourbonism and Misrule in the South—Election of Officers.

The National council of the National Union league of America held two sessions in this city yesterday. The league claims to represent 1,200,000 persons throughout this country. The object of the league, as set forth in the constitution, is to preserve liberty and the union of the United States of America; to maintain the constitution and the supremacy of the laws; to secure equal civil and political rights to all men under the government, and to protect and defend all citizens without regard to sect, condition, or race, in the free exercises of the elective franchise, and all other privileges of citizens; to promote reform in the national, state, and municipal affairs, and to elevate the idea of American citizenship; to protect, defend, and extend to all portions of the land the common school system.

The day meeting was called to order at 12 m. in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian association, by the President, James S. Negley. The roll call was responded to by the following members of the league: R. M. Reynolds, Alabama; Hon. H. Bisbee, Florida; Hon. C. A. Boutelle, Maine; Col. T. F. Shepherd; B. K. Bruce, Miss; A. M. Coyle, New York; Hon. L. C. Houck, Tennessee; James S. Negley, Pennsylvania; Thomas G. Baker, New York; S. A. McAllister, Delaware; Col. J. E. Bryant, Georgia; H. P. Farrell, Georgia; A. E. Buck, Georgia; Col. Thomas R. Lynch, Maryland; J. W. Bartlett, Massachusetts; Donald McLain, New York; Hon. J. R. Rich, Mississippi; H. S. Cummings, New Hampshire; Representative O'Hara, North Carolina; J. H. Plumb, New York; Louis Mackenzie, Virginia; Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, Ohio; Gen. D. S. Robinson, Ohio; Capt. J. J. Cooper, Pennsylvania; Prof. R. T. Greener, South Carolina; W. P. Brownlow, Tennessee; Hon. A. H. Pettibone, Tennessee; Hon. J. F. Lewis, Virginia; J. W. Porter, Virginia; Wm. Lawson, Virginia; Hon. A. M. Clapp, District of Columbia; J. H. Dezendorf, Virginia; James Shepherd, Maryland.

After the roll call the report of the proceedings of the last meeting, held in Philadelphia last year, was read, and the following officers were elected: President, Gen. James S. Negley; vice presidents, Hon. William E. Chandler, Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, Col. J. E. Bryant, Hon. J. E. O'Hara, Col. T. R. Rich, C. F. Scott, C. A. Boutelle, Hon. L. C. Houck, S. A. McAllister, and B. K. Bruce; correspondins secretary, Thomas G. Baker; assistant, J. W. Bartlett; recording secretary, S. F. Swinner; treasurer, A. M. Clapp; chaplain, Capt. J. J. Cooper; marshal, George Simpson, and sergeant-at-arms, S. T. Demar.

The association then proceeded to the discussion of the report on bourbonism and misrule in the south. The report detailed the methods and plans whereby the National Union league can aid in suppressing lawlessness in that section. A limited discussion on the subject took place and the league took a recess until 8 o'clock.

The meeting in the evening was held in the red parlor of the Ebbitt house, and the attendance was large. The discussion on the report was resumed, and forcible speeches were made by Hon. A. H. Pettibone, J. E. Bryant, A. W. Spates, Lieut. Gov. Lewis, of Virginia; Hon. J. R. Lynch, Hon. L. C. Houck, A. M. Clapp, R. M. Reynolds, A. E. Buck, B. K. Bruce, J. W. Porter, C. A. Boutelle, Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, C. F. Scott, and others.

A number of resolutions were adopted pledging the efforts of the league to aid the independent men of the south in their efforts to establish political freedom in the south.

The league adjourned about 11 o'clock to meet on the Monday preceding the national republican convention to be held in Chicago June 3.

THE KINDERGARTEN UNION.

Election of Officers and Statement of Purposes.

A number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the recently incorporated Washington Kindergarten union met yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. D. R. McKee and completed the organization of the society by the election of officers. Judge MacArthur was elected president; Mrs. Senator John P. Jones, honorary president; Mrs. D. R. McKee, secretary; Mrs. J. Hubley Ashton, corresponding secretary, and Mr. E. S. Hutchinson, treasurer. Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell was elected first vice president, and Mrs. Louise Pollock second vice president. Three others are yet to be chosen.

This society includes in its proposed work, besides a free kindergarten for poor children, a nursery maid's school, and day nurseries for the little children of poor women. The nursery maids will receive a course of suitable lectures in connection with the kindergarten instruction, and obtain the practical training they require in the day nurseries which the society hopes to establish by degrees in different parts of the city. A *creche*, or public day nursery, is a pressing necessity in Washington for the relief of many poor women, willing to work, who could earn a comfortable support for themselves and their families if they could have their little children well cared for during their absence from home. At an institution of the kind indicated the mothers are required to pay only a few cents a day for the care and sustenance of their children, who are left there in the morning and called for at night, and the nurses in training obtain the practical experience necessary to fit them for performing similar duties elsewhere. The members and friends of this eminently deserving society who have not yet renewed their subscriptions, and those who wish to become members and contributors to its funds, are earnestly requested by the officers to do so at the earliest opportunity.

A BAL D'ENFANT.

The Annual Entertainment at Marini's Last Night.

The annual complimentary bal d'enfant costume to the class of '83-4 was given last evening by Prof. L. G. Marini at his academy—Marini's hall. Among the children and the costumes worn by them were: Geo. Wilkinson, Cadet; H. T. Dunwoody, Prince; Robt. T. Leopold, French Page; John McGilvary, Irishman; Ferdinand King, Barber Thantoc; W. A. Helmus, Count; Dick Hatton, Prince; Fred. Loveridge, Alonzo; Kennon Peter, Page; Alfred Dingley, Spanish Page; Benj. Colson, Stanfoless; Armstead Peter, George Washington; William McGilvary, Girl of the Period; Frank Carver, Alphonso; Isaac Gordon, Prince Impend; Edward H. Dyce, Page; Miss Nellie Gibson, Artist; Miss Jennie Dockstader, Butterfly; Miss L. Stearns, Mignon; Miss M. Wymer, Painter; Miss Maud Thompson, Lady of the Period; Miss Nellie Reeves, Court Lady; Miss Pauline Falconer, French Lady; Miss Nellie Gray, Charity Girl; Miss Mann Lothrop, Charity Girl; Miss Laura Dorsey, Winter; Miss Anna Thompson, Flower Girl; Miss Ellen Bryan, Court Lady; Miss Laura Reyburn, Sea Nymph; Miss Jennie Reyburn, Morning Star; Miss Belle Willett; Frost; Leo Britton, Shakspeare; Martin Britton, Little Boy Blue; Clem Reynolds, Huntsman; John Helmus, Page; Daisey Dyer, Polish Girl; Robert Tyler, Louis XIV; Walter Wyville, Romeo; Charles Gray, tramp; Victor Kauffman, Henry Irving, and Howard Hodge, Continental.

Part of the evening was devoted to round and square dances, after which a number of excellently rendered fancy dances were executed by the pupils. Many of the parents and friends of the children were present, among whom were Capt. and Mrs. R. W. Tyler, W. D. Cabell, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Drew, Prof. and Mrs. Hodgkins, Maj. and Mrs. Barber, Dr. and Mrs. Finley, Geo. T. and Mrs. Parkes, Hon. and Mrs. N. Dingley, Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, Mr. and Mrs. Milburn, Capt. and Mrs. F. P. Gross, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. Darneille, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Parkes, Chas. M. Hendley, Miss Flora Hendley, Mr. and Mrs. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. Terrell, Mr. and Mrs. Stilson Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. Carver, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Follett, Mr. and Mrs. Falcome, Mrs. Fendall, C. J. Kintner, Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Patrick, Hon. and Mrs. W. D. Washburn, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. Riggles, Mr. and Mrs. Dockstader, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Clagett, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Willett, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wymer, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kendall, Miss Lily Kendall, Lieut. Crawford, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Leopold, Mr. and Mrs. Lothrop, Mr. and Mrs. Crosby S. Noyes, Capt. and Mrs. Strong, Dr. and Mrs. Reyburn, Judge C. B. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Plant, Miss Minnie Russell, Miss Nellie Holmes, the Misses Dorsey, the Misses Blundon, Miss Temple Lawrence, Mr. W. B. Hibbs, and the Misses Groff.

NO ONE PROMPTED HIM.

What Mr. Charles Reed Says Guiteau Told Him in Regard to His Having Accomplices in His Crime.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Charles H. Reed, of this city, who was counsel for the assassin Guiteau, during the latter part of the trial, was interviewed at his office on Nassau street to-day. He said: Yes; I have read in the newspapers the statement of ex-Postmaster General James before a committee in Washington, which conveys the impression that the star route prosecutions were in some measure the cause of the shooting of the late President Garfield. I am, therefore, willing to have published for the first time some conversations which occurred between Guiteau and myself while I acted as his attorney. On several occasions when alone with Guiteau I asked him if he had any accomplice or if any person knew that he thought of shooting the president. He always answered in a most emphatic manner, "No; no one but God and me knew anything about it."

On the day before he was executed—when I saw him for the last time—I said to him: Guiteau, all hope of saving you is gone, and you must die to-morrow. Now, I ask you again: Had you any accomplice, or did any person besides you know anything about your intention to kill the president?

With a wild light in his eyes, which was impossible of simulation, he replied: "No, no; no one but God and me knew anything about it, as I have often told you. That is the truth, as I expect to meet my God to-morrow."

The Attorney General to Decide.

CHICAGO, March 6.—United States Commissioner Hoyne to-day took evidence in the extradition case of Luke Phipps, the Detroit wife murderer. The commissioner is satisfied that Phipps did not shoot his wife on the Canadian side, but is doubtful of his jurisdiction in the case, and accordingly will certify to the papers and send them to the attorney general at Washington to have him pass upon the case. Phipps killed his wife on a steamer while crossing the Detroit river. He was arrested by the dominion authorities, but escaped from them, and they are now seeking for his extradition to try him for murder.

Ohio Prohibitionists.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 6.—The prohibition state convention assembled here this morning, with a moderate attendance, to appoint thirty-four delegates to the national convention at Pittsburg on May 21. J. R. Harp was made chairman and L. B. Logan secretary. Speeches were made denouncing the Scott law and all sumptuary measures except prohibition. The usual committees were appointed. At the afternoon session delegates to the national convention at Pittsburg on May 21 were selected for district and at large. A full set of resolutions of the usual character was adopted.

The Illinois Democratic Convention.

PEORIA, ILL., March 6.—The democratic state central committee to-day selected Peoria as the place for holding the state convention. The date fixed is July 2.

They Declare for Logan.

At the regular meeting of the Illinois republican state association, held last evening, the following resolutions were presented by Hon. B. F. Fuller and unanimously adopted:

Whereas a momentous political campaign is about to be inaugurated, and it behooves the republican party to bring to the front a pure and popular statesman to insure victory to our cause; and whereas our noble state has furnished two of the greatest presidents since the illustrious Washington, and is prepared to furnish another; and whereas by our long and intimate acquaintance with Gen. John A. Logan we know his ability, integrity and purity of character, and believe by making him our standard bearer bourbonism would be crushed, the civil service of the country elevated to a higher standard of excellence, and freedom, justice, equality and prosperity be secured throughout all the land; therefore be it

Resolved (by the Illinois republican association of Washington), that we will hail with pleasure the nomination of Hon. John A. Logan for president of the United States by the national republican convention to be held in Chicago on June 3 next.

In a Precarious Condition.

Mrs. Mary Shannon, the old blind lady who was assaulted by her stepson, Thomas Angell, in East Washington, was still in a precarious condition at a late hour last night. She is at the poorhouse hospital.

He Wanted to Frighten a Woman.

Richard Irving was arrested this morning about 1 o'clock for firing a pistol two or three times for the purpose of frightening a woman.

The Weather.

Slightly colder, generally fair weather, northeasterly winds, and higher pressure.

Yesterday's thermometer: 7 a. m., 32.6°; 11 a. m., 37.4°; 3 p. m., 43.1°; 7 p. m., 38.5°; 11 p. m., 35.8°; maximum, 43.2°; minimum, 31.4°. Precipitation, .01.

WILLING TO HELP.

The Women Are Even Anxious to Bear Part of the Burden of Governing the Nation.

Miss Anthony's Encounter With the Polite but Non-Committal President.

The Ballot at the Bottom of All Plans for the Elevation of the Sex.

Eloquent Appeals for Equal Rights by Women Strong in Body and Mind.

The third day's work of the woman suffrage convention began with an executive session at the Riggs house yesterday morning. The basis of representation was discussed, but action was deferred until the next annual meeting. Miss Sewall, of Indiana, was selected to take charge of the publications of the association. There was also a discussion as to what action the woman suffragists should take in the presidential campaign, and as to work in states and territories where woman suffrage amendments had been proposed to the constitution. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, New York. Vice presidents at large—Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, N. Y.; Matilda Joslyn Gage, Fayetteville, N. Y.; Phoebe W. Couzins, St. Louis, Mo.; Abigail Scott Duniway, Portland, Oreg. Honorary vice presidents—Alabama, Priscilla Holmes Drake, Huntsville; Arkansas, Mrs. Perry Spear, Eureka Springs; California, Sarah J. Wallis, Mayfield, and Clarina I. H. Nichols, Pomo; Colorado, Mary E. Campbell, Deadville; Connecticut, Julia Smith Parker, Glastonbury; District of Columbia, Rosina M. Parnell and Dr. Susan A. Edson, Washington; England, Ernestine L. Rose, London; Illinois, Catherine V. Waite, Chicago; Indiana, Zerelda G. Wallace, Indiana, and Eliza Hamilton, Fort Wayne; Iowa, Amelia Bloomer, Council Bluffs, and Mary B. Cowgill, West Liberty; Kansas, Mary T. Gray, Wyandotte; Maine, Ann T. Greeley, Ellsworth, and Lucy A. Lowe, Rockland; Maryland, Anna Ella Carroll, Pikesville; Massachusetts, Fenno Tudor, Boston; Michigan, Catharine A. F. Stebbins, Detroit; Minnesota, Charlotte O. Van Cleve, Minneapolis; Missouri, Annie R. Irvine, St. Louis; Nebraska, Harriet S. Brooks, Omaha; New Hampshire, Eliza E. Morrill and Sarah Pillsbury, Concord; New Jersey, Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford, Jersey City; New York, Sarah H. Halleck, Milton; Amy Post, Rochester, and Mary R. Pell, Flushing; North Carolina, Elizabeth Oakes Smith, Hollywood; Ohio, Sophia O. Allen, South Newbury; Rose L. Segur, Toledo, and Sarah R. L. Williams, ——; Oregon, Mrs. H. W. Williams, Portland; Pennsylvania, Sarah Pugh, Germantown, and M. Adeline Thompson, Philadelphia; Rhode Island, Catherine C. Knowles, East Greenwich, and Mary T. Channing, Providence; Utah, Sarah A. Cook, Salt Lake City; Vermont, Lydia Putnam, Brattleboro; Washington Territory, May Olney Brown, Olympia; Wisconsin, Mathilde Franceske Anneke, and Laura Ross Walcott, Milwaukee. Vice presidents—Arkansas, Lizzie D. Tyler, Eureka; California, Laura De Force Gordon, San Francisco; Colorado, Alida C. Avery, M. D., Denver; Connecticut, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Hartford; Dakota, Mrs. J. P. Laird, Pierre; Delaware, Mary A. Stewart, Greenwood; District of Columbia, Ellen M. O'Connor, Washington; Georgia, Althea L. Lord, Savannah; Illinois, Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, Evanston; Indiana, Helen M. Gougar, Lafayette; Iowa, Jane C. McKinney, Decorah; Kansas, Hetta P. Mansfied, Winfield; Kentucky, Mary B. Clay, Richmond; Louisiana, Caroline E. Merrick, New Orleans; Maine, Ellen French Foster, Portland; Maryland, Caroline H. Miller, Sandy Springs; Massachusetts, Harriette R. Shattuck, Malden; Michigan, Faunie Holden Fowler, Manistee; Minnesota, Sarah Burger Stearns, Duluth; Missouri, Virginia L. Minor, St. Louis; Nebraska, Clara B. Colby, Beatrice; Nevada, Hannah B. Clapp, Carson City; New Hampshire, Marilla M. Ricker; New Jersey, Cornelia C. Hussey, East Orange; New Mexico, Ada M. P. Norley, Las Vegas; New York, Lillie Devereux Blake, New York; Ohio, Martha McLellan Brown, Cincinnati; Oregon, Mrs. S. M. Kelty, Lafayette; Pennsylvania, Matilda Hindman, Pittsburg; Rhode Island, Bessie Boone Cheshire, Providence; Tennessee, Elizabeth Lisle Saxon, Memphis; Texas, Jennie Beauchamp, Deuton; Utah, Jennie Froiseth, Salt Lake City; Vermont, Esther T. Honsh, Brattleboro'; Virginia, Sallie Holly, Lottsburg; Washington territory, Mrs. P. C. Hale, Olympia; Wisconsin, Rev. Olympia Brown Willis, Racine; Wyoming territory, Mary B. Post, Cheyenne. Executive committee—Mary Wright Sewall, 405 North Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, Ind.; Alabama, Buel D. McCleeny, Huntsville; Arkansas, Louisa M. Oliver, Little Rock; California, Sarah L. Knox Goodrich, San Jose; Connecticut, Emily P. Collins, Hartford; Dakota territory, Rev