

DECIDING ON DELEGATES.

Those Who Were Elected to the Various State Conventions Saturday.

The Number in Favor of President Arthur Materially Increasing.

A Blaine Instructed Delegate Says He Will Not Be Bound by His Instructions.

How the Various Presidential Candidates Are Being Treated by Primaries.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—At the Montgomery county republican convention John Mc Donald, Francis Miller, P. M. Smith, and J. W. Lancaster were chosen delegates to the state convention, and Samuel R. Priest, Thomas Martin, Henry Drozer, and Daniel Higgins delegates to the district convention, which meets on the 24th instant. The delegates are for Blaine and Lincoln. At the Harford county republican convention Wm. B. Baker, J. T. Freese, Joshua Heasbald, Jr., S. W. Bradford, and George B. Rigdon were chosen delegates to the state convention, and B. Standford, W. H. Chesney, S. A. Williams, Joshua McComas, and A. Dasturg delegates to the district convention. Both sets of delegates are said to be friends of Col. Webster, collector of customs at this port, who is favorable to Arthur.

Besides these two county conventions, primaries were held in twelve counties to choose delegates to county conventions. Advice to the American state that friends of Mr. Arthur carried Caroline and Cecil counties and friends of Mr. Blaine carried Baltimore, Carroll, Somerset, Talbot, and Wicomico counties.

All the district conventions met on Thursday, the 24th instant. In Anne Arundel county, the list of delegates from the district of Blaine carried two districts and Arthur three, with two to hear from, and the indications are that Arthur's friends will carry the county, which will give him the district. In the district of Howard county, the primaries will be held next Wednesday.

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ON THE HOOKS.

The Measures Likely to be Considered by Congress This Week.

Plenty of Work Laid Out for Legislative Attention.

The regular order in the house of representatives to-day, after the usual Monday call of states and territories for the introduction of bills, will be a call of committees for motions to pass particular bills under a suspension of the rules. The committee on the library will first be called. It has reported a bill making a large appropriation for the new congressional library. Mr. Singleton, the chairman, will make an attempt to have the bill passed to-day, because the necessary debate could not be had in the last hour of time that would be allotted. If an opportunity should offer, however, later in the week, he will try to secure consideration of the measure. Other committees standing lower on the list will offer motions as follows:

Committee on reform in the civil service, to pass the bill repealing the four years' term of office of presidential appointees.

Judiciary committee.—To fix a day for the consideration of the bankruptcy bill.

Committee on coinage, weights, and measures.—To pass a bill providing for the issuance of one, two, and five-dollar silver certificates.

Committee on naval affairs.—To ask that two copies of each week be set apart for discussion of navy bills, except the steel cruiser bill.

If the committees on public lands and militia are reached in the call the former will report the bill for the sale of the public lands of the California and Oregon land grant, and the latter for the passage of the bill increasing the appropriation for the benefit of the militia from \$300,000 to \$400,000.

Mr. Morrison proposes asking consideration of the tariff bill again on Tuesday. It is believed that discussion will continue on the measure until and throughout Thursday.

There is only one appropriation bill now before the house that has not been considered, namely, the bill making an appropriation for the District of Columbia.

The pension appropriation bill is still in committee. The appropriations committee think it possible that the army, legislative, and fortification bills will be reported during the week.

The consideration of bills relating to the presidential count and succession has been made a special order for Tuesday, but if Mr. Morrison calls up the tariff bill the latter will take precedence.

The measure creating a board of commissioners to investigate commerce and trade bills making appropriation for public buildings in various cities are prior orders, and it is possible, though hardly probable, that they will be considered, should a favorable opportunity present itself, an effort will be made to have them discussed.

The bill for the forfeiture of the Oregon Central land grant, which was left to the committee of the whole more than two weeks ago as unfinished business, is also one of the possibilities for consideration during the week.

The unfinished business of the senate is the bankruptcy bill. It is probable that it will be passed to-day or to-morrow. The remaining unfinished business of the senate is a bill to amend the act relating to the practice in patent suits and the senate shipping bill.

The friends of the latter are confident that they can if they wish secure its consideration at any time, but they are undecided whether to press it upon the attention of the senate during the present week or await the action of the house upon the Dinglby bill and then take that as a substitute for their own. The Indian appropriation bill will probably be reported and passed before the end of the week.

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GEN. GORDON'S DISMISSAL.

His Discharge Explaining His Situation—A Feigning Massacre by the Rebels.

CAIRO, April 20.—A large number of refugees, owing to shortness of provisions, left Shendi a few days ago in a steamer for Herber. The steamer ran aground on a sand bank near El Boala and was soon surrounded by swarms of rebels, who attacked the steamer on all sides and massacred everybody on board. The fugitives numbered 450, including a portion of the Shendi garrison and many women and children.

Nubar Pasha, the prime minister, fears that before long the spirit of rebellion will reach Assuan. He has received a despatch from Hussein Pasha, the governor of Herber, who states that the attitude of the population generally is threatening. He expects that Herber will shortly be surrounded and captured by the rebels, who are constantly increasing in number around the town and threatening all avenues of communication. Hussein Pasha says that he will resign unless troops are sent to assist in the defense of the town.

Several conferences between M. Waddington and Earl Granville, the French government has assented to a modification of the Egyptian law of liquidation, and agreed to support the English proposals for financial reform in Egypt. The question is now needless. No further opposition is expected from any power.

Mr. Evelyn Baring, the British minister to Egypt, has been summoned to England to discuss the Egyptian question generally and the Soudan question especially. His absence from Cairo will probably be a long one. The reports that El Mahdi was recently defeated by the Mahdi tribes are not believed in Cairo. It is reported that the Mahdi's tactics in propagating falsehoods in order to cloak his own movements.

Gen. Gordon has telegraphed as follows to Sir Samuel Baker, under date of April 19: "We have provisions for five months, but we are destitute of arms and ammunition. Our position will be much better when the Nile rises. Semmar, Kassala, Dongola, and Berber are in the present. Do you think that if an appeal was made to the missionaries of England and the United States to send the garrison of Khartoum help of Turkey will send 2,000 or 3,000 Nizam to Herber under Zebur Pasha we could not only settle Herber but the Mahdi would be crushed. I am sure that if it was known how loyal the inhabitants of Herber are to the British flag, and how my lot is involved in theirs, my appeal would be considered fully justified."

Advices state that Kassala is surrounded by 500 into the town last night. It is reported that Osman Digna with 2,000 followers is again threatening Suakin, and that if he attacks the town numerous neutrals will join him against the hated Egyptians.

Winchester Presbytery. MARTINSBURG, W. VA., April 19.—The Winchester presbytery met here on Tuesday, the 14th instant, and adjourned to-night. The business transacted was mostly of a routine character. Rev. W. Finley, of Romney, W. Va., was elected moderator. Twenty-five ministers and twenty-six ruling elders were in attendance. Rev. J. McCarthy Duffell, formerly a brilliant young lawyer of Martinsburg, was licensed to preach. He goes to Grant county, West Virginia, to engage in missionary work. The case of Rev. Mr. Clymer, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Keyser, W. Va., was called for hearing, but was postponed to the next meeting of the presbytery, which meets at Keyser. Mr. Clymer was charged by certain members of his congregation with irregular conduct, and he has proffered counter charges against them.

New England Biography. WORCESTER, MASS., April 20.—The six-day Plymouth Congregational church here was refused to-day for the funeral of E. M. Stockwell, a prominent citizen, influential member of the I. O. O. F., and regular attendant at the church, who died at his residence, No. 1528 I street, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon after a long illness. The funeral will take place at St. John's church to-morrow afternoon.

Horses Beaten by Bicycles. SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The six-day horse versus bicycle tournament, riding two hours a day, terminated at 1 o'clock this morning. Anderson had a change of fifteen horses, and John S. Prince and Miss Armano, alternately, on a bicycle. The latter two made 1,073 miles, the best on record, beating the horses by a mile and a quarter.

Ague's Band Surrounded. MADRID, April 20.—The governor general of Cuba telegraphs that Ague's band has been surrounded at Cienega, and that there will be no more trouble. He says that the island is tranquil.

How They Spent the Sabbath. The pleasant weather of yesterday was the means of crowding the churches with overflowing congregations. In many of the Catholic and Episcopal churches the Easter music was repeated. Excellent discourses were delivered by the different pastors. Easter Sunday being so inclement prevented the usual fine display of spring fashions on that day and those so disappointed were able yesterday to appear in their best. The displays made by the ladies of the latest styles were very attractive.

During the afternoon a constant stream of promenaders were on the avenue and in the parks. Connecticut avenue was crowded with fashionably-dressed ladies during the early part of the evening. This broad and beautiful avenue is fast becoming a boulevard for promenades and drives. The handsomely built edifices which line its expanse and the cleanliness of the streets have made it a prominent resort. The various committees of the city were visited by large crowds of people.

Two Interpretations of the Text. The one-armed evangelist who preaches every Sunday afternoon at the corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue attracted a large crowd by his exhortation and singing yesterday. Among the number was an intoxicated individual. The evangelist was talking about temperance. He characterized whiskey as the worst enemy of man. At this juncture the intoxicated man staggered a little closer and said in a husky tone: "I love my enemy, don't you? But don't Bibbo tell us how our enemies?"

"Yes," was the quick response, "but the Bible don't tell us to swallow them."

The intoxicated party staggered off, followed by an alcoholic halo, and the crowd laughed at him.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church. Rev. Dr. Bomer preached at St. Paul's Lutheran church yesterday. A number of persons were admitted to membership, making, with the accession of last Sunday, thirty-five new members. The following gentlemen were installed as trustees: Messrs. J. N. Rouner, and G. L. Paine. The Sunday school yesterday contained two hundred members, a larger number than it has had within the last ten years.

A Pastor's Farewell. HARRISBURG, VA., April 20.—The auditorium, Presbyterian church, and pulpits of the Presbyterian church were crowded to-night to listen to the farewell address of Rev. John Rice Bowman, D. D., who has been pastor of this charge for over seventeen years. Dr. Bowman delivered a most eloquent address, and the regret of the vast

OBITUARY.

A List of Victims of the Grim Reaper in this City.

Mrs. J. W. Thompson died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy. Some four weeks ago she had an attack which for a time alarmed her family and friends, but she rallied and for a while appeared to be in better health than she had enjoyed for years previously. Her renewed vigor seemed to all the fears of her family into repose, although they were warned by her physicians that a recurrence of the attack might be looked for at any time. On Friday and Saturday she was particularly bright and active, so much so that Mr. Thompson, who was called to New York for urgent business, left with a feeling of considerable security against any unfavorable change in her condition.

Yesterday morning she attended the New York avenue church and during the second prayer most of her family were present, who were gathered there for a few minutes past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when she expired. From the commencement of the attack until her death she lay in a comatose condition and gave no evidence of consciousness.

Mrs. Thompson was a lady of most estimable character, and was greatly beloved by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Her maiden name was Miss Jeannette McGill, and like her husband, she was born in Scotland. Her father, William McGill, came to this country while she was an infant, and first settled at "Thistle Factory," now Leicester, Md., where he took charge of one of the cotton works there. Mrs. Thompson's father moved with his family to this city, where he died some years later. Her brother, Mr. Thomas McGill, the printer, is well known, and she leaves a sister, Mrs. Agnes Rowan.

Mrs. Thompson's grandfathers were ruling elders in the United Presbyterian church of Scotland, and three of her uncles were prominent ministers of that church. One of them, Rev. Dr. Hamilton McGill, of Edinburgh, will be remembered by many friends of the family as having visited Washington in 1872, and preached here on two occasions.

Mrs. Thompson was a most earnest and devoted Christian, unassuming in manner, but very actively interested in every charitable and missionary work of the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, of which she had for many years been a consistent member. Her personal attention to the Hebrany and Gurly missions was unflagging, and her purse was very ready to aid any enterprise undertaken by the church. Besides, she performed many acts of quiet and unostentatious charity, which none knew of save the grateful recipients of her bounty.

Her home life she was particularly attractive, her gentle and amiable disposition endearing her greatly to all who came within its influence. She leaves two children, Ida and Ross, both of whom are grown. Mrs. Thompson was immediately telegraphed and notified of her death this morning. Her funeral was held yesterday afternoon with expressions of sincere condolence to Miss Ida, whose fortitude in this trying affliction has been wonderful. At the evening service Rev. Dr. H. H. Larcombe officiated. Her remains were received in his prayer in a most feeling manner.

Mrs. Sarita Morrison Hutchins, wife of Stilson Hutchins, editor and proprietor of the Post, died at her late residence, 1893 Massachusetts avenue, at 3:45 o'clock yesterday morning. Her maiden name was Sarita Morrison Brady. She was born Dec. 8, 1818, and the early part of her life was spent in Spain, where she was taken by her mother Mrs. Martha Macdonald Bowie, wife of William H. S. Gittings, died at her residence, No. 1528 I street, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon after a long illness. The funeral will take place at St. John's church to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. Johanna Smith, aged 73 years, an old resident of East Washington, died at her residence, corner Fourth and C streets southeast, Saturday evening. The funeral will take place at St. Peter's church to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Mr. G. H. Larcombe died yesterday morning at his residence on Seventh street, between North Carolina avenue and C street southeast. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at St. Peter's church.

Mrs. Jones, the wife of Mr. Edward Jones, died at her residence, 36 G street northwest, yesterday morning. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock from St. Aloysius' church.

THE MEDIUMS WILL PAY. But They Say the Commissioners Ought Not to Interfere With "Religious Liberty."

Mr. Frank Burke, the representative of Mrs. Carrie Sawyer, the spiritualistic medium, was asked by a REPUBLICAN reporter last night what action the spiritualists intended to take in reference to the recent decision of the commissioners, imposing a license fee on them whenever they performed a charge to a seance. Said Mr. Burke: "The action of the commissioners is a surprise to us. It is a direct blow at religious liberty in this city. We charge a fee to pay expenses just as any religious denomination does. Spiritualism is our religion. The preachers assert the immortality of the soul, and spiritualism proves the fact. It is very far fetched to call our seances by the name of entertainment. A United States senator said to me yesterday after the framers of the law never intended such a construction as the commissioners apply to it. We have been watched by the police and annoyed very much, but to avoid trouble and complications, we will hereafter adhere to the usual fee which we give public seances rather than go into litigation."

Cruise of the Albatross. The United States fish commission steamer Albatross, which has been on quite an extended cruise among the West India islands, is now at Key West, Fla. The cruise has been eminently successful, and many valuable observations and discoveries, hydrographic and in natural history, have been made. She will leave soon on a two weeks' cruise in the Gulf of Mexico and will arrive in this city about May 20.

He Could Not Be Hurt. A horse attached to the baker's wagon of Charles Behrand became frightened at the corner of First and Carroll streets, Capitol Hill, yesterday, and dashed up the latter street. The vehicle was dragged about seventy feet on the sidewalk, and a very tough man, who was inside at the time, was thrown out and escaped without injury.

The Weather. Light rains and colder, partly cloudy weather, northerly wind and higher barometer.

Yesterday's thermometer—7 a. m., 50.9; 11 a. m., 61.9; 3 p. m., 69.9; 7 p. m., 69.9; 11 p. m., 53.9.

A TRANS-ANDEAN RAILROAD.

Plan to Bring South America's Rich Products to the Sea Shore.

A Point Where the Roadbed is 15,722 Feet Above the Sea.

Some Parts of the Road Costing Half a Million Dollars a Mile.

A Trip Along the Line and What Was Seen En Route.

Special Letter. CALLAO, PERU, March 18, 1884.—It has always been a problem how best to open up the continent of South America by providing means of conveyance to the sea shore for the products of its rich interior. Peru was the first to make a decided move toward solving it, for the different laws passed by Brazil for the Amazon and Madeira rivers and encouragement of commerce on them have been practically almost dead letters.

Peru consists of a narrow strip of land along the seacoast; then, to the eastward, three ranges of the lofty Andes bar the way to the rich, tropical, well watered slopes and plains that lie beyond. These mountains are wonderfully rich in mines of every known metal, and some of them were rudely worked by the Incas, who extracted large amounts of the precious metals and used them lavishly in decorating their person, temples, palaces, and houses.

The western slope of the Andes is very barren, except where a refreshing stream rushes down a valley and is artificially led about to irrigate the parched earth, when it makes "the desert blossom as the rose," for the soil is wonderfully fertile. On the narrow belt of the coast, the great majority of the country, it was the natural birthplace of a great undertaking.

Don Ernesto Malinowski, a civil engineer, and, as his name would imply, a Pole, was the first to see the possibilities of a trans-Andean railroad, which should start from Lima, and, crossing over to the headwaters of a navigable branch of the Amazon, bring down to the seacoast the wealth of the mountains and valleys and open a highway from ocean to ocean. He, however, for some reason or other, never found any one to work with him to realize his dream until Henry Meiggs, or Don Enrique, as he is better known here, came down from San Francisco and settled in Lima. The boldness, the daring of the enterprise, as well as the fame and profit that it promised, charmed him, and he set to work with a will. Several routes were surveyed and planned, but the best was to cross the valley of the Rucana river, which was finally decided upon. A concession and charter were obtained from the government under President Balta, and the work was begun in 1847, and has since that time been prosecuted, but, as it proved, not insurmountable, and in five years eighty-six and one-half miles were finished and opened. This is from Callao to Chicla. The roadbed to Oroya, fifty miles beyond Chicla, is finished, and as soon as there is a great deal of money the road and rails will be laid on this and on a branch to the silver mines of Cerro Pasco, and the whole opened when the task will be finished.

The height attained is very great. A Chicla you are 12,200 feet above the sea, but the highest point is farther on, in the tunnel that pierces the summit of Mt. Meiggs. Here the road bed is 15,722 feet above the sea. The road is a standard gauge, and there are no cogwheels nor ropes, but the road is as smoothly and easily as if you were on an ordinary road, and the regular train consists of four cars and an engine. The greatest weight is 27 feet high, a mile and some parts cost half a million dollars a mile. There are forty tunnels in thirty-five miles, most of them cut through the solid rock of mountain spurs and entirely unsupported by masonry. The shortest car is eighteen feet and the longest radius 360 feet. There are two ways of making a trip over the road—one is by the regular train, which goes up one day and comes down the next, and the other is by chartering the special engine and car called "Favorites" and making the trip in one day.

We chose the latter, and early one morning ten of us assembled on the platform at Desamparados station in Lima, and sleepily watched the comfortable white-and-red-around car as it was switched and coupled to the engine. We were a distinguished party, for, strictly speaking, I was the only private citizen in the lot, but we were out to enjoy ourselves, and had a very merry time. One of the party had been through a great deal of Peru on horse, or rather mule, back, and in a few moments he had inoculated us with his enthusiasm, so that we were wide awake and gazing eagerly through the windows. I like to hear of the things that we see, and I know of no words which will adequately describe the wonders our eyes that day beheld. Leaving Desamparados station we glided past that of Viterbo, and were soon within piles of garbage many feet high, and decorated with many turkey buzzards, marked the spot where stood part of the old city walls. Lima, until a few years ago, was a walled city, and the drainage was effected by means of open water ditches through the streets. Swill and large refuse, such as defective cars and dums, were carted just outside the gates and dumped against the walls, until I have been assured by those then here, that the city was walled in by its own refuse. This now has been removed in a massive wall, the water ditches closed, and a sort of drainage introduced.

The road just beyond here was hedged in on either side by tall, thin green fields, and in a few moments we were in a narrow, winding river, rising into town on the track, had been surprised by our special and was trying to keep his fiery little pony on the narrow river bank.

The bed of the Rucana from its source down is full of stones all sizes, and its descent being very rapid, the river is in a foam all its length. I only saw one little stretch, away up aloft, where it was comparatively quiet. Another thing that astonishes you is that the river remains always the same width, in spite of springs and small tributaries, but this is caused by the water being too square miles of plain near its mouth.

We passed several large adobe haciendas, and in a few moments we were in a narrow, winding river, rising into town on the track, had been surprised by our special and was trying to keep his fiery little pony on the narrow river bank.

The Spaniards found the native Indians did so rapidly under their system of forced labor that they imported negroes, but they, too, proved unsatisfactory, so the Peruvians turned to the Chinese. These people, mixed and unmixed, form the laboring classes, and they rule the country and call themselves Peruvians are descendants of Spaniards, with