The National Republican.

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LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN SPAIN—THE CABINET CRISIS.

The Political Deadlock in England—A Governor Murdered by Rebels—Commander Phuoc Strangled—Pendleton and Kasson—Frightful Casualties—Bulgarian Frontier Troubles.

MADRID, June 21.—King Alfonso having determined to visit the cholera infected districts, although the ministry threatened to resign, immense crowds gathered on the streets on Saturday and made a demonstration in favor of the king and queen as against the ministry. The crowd becoming tumultuous the Civil Guard was called out and fired upon the mob, who thereupon stoned the soldiers. Disorder continued throughout the night, with slight abatement, but the crowd was finally dispersed to-day. It is reported that two workmen were shot dead, and several were wounded. Many of the rioters were arrested. Some of them had revolutionary proclamations in their possession.

The king, after consulting with the ministers, finally decided to abandon the projected tour, and the ministry was reinstated to-day.

LONDON, June 21.—The following dispatch from Madrid gives a somewhat different account of the riots there: "The riots in this city caused by the opposition of the populace to the enforcement of sanitary regulations continue, and far exceed in violence the reports made by the officials. The latter admit that three Italians have been killed, but seven were really killed. The regular troops have taken the place of the gendarmes, who have been sent into the country for quarantine, and the streets are now occupied by the military."

The same dispatch gives the following account of the Spanish cabinet crisis: "The cabinet crisis is ended. Upon the resignation of the ministry of Senor Canovas del Castillo, in consequence of King Alfonso's determination to visit the cholera districts, his majesty requested Senor P. M. Sagasta, the former liberal prime minister, to form a cabinet. Senor Sagasta declined and advised the king to remain in Madrid. After much persuasion the king consented to abandon his journey, and Senor Canovas del Castillo and his ministers thereupon withdrew their resignations."

It is reported that fourteen soldiers were wounded by stones and two by shots. The streets are tranquil to-day.

THE POLITICAL DEADLOCK IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 21.—Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues had a short conference today.

LONDON, June 22.—The *Daily News*, in an editorial on the political deadlock, says: "The alternative is simple. Either Lord Salisbury must form a cabinet and the liberal leaders be controlled by public opinion or Mr. Gladstone must return to office."

The painful deadlock continues and there is no material change in the situation. It is stated that in the event of the liberals retaining office Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who is a strong opponent of coercion, will possibly be appointed chief secretary for Ireland.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.

MADRID, June 21.—Three new cases of cholera and one death were reported in Madrid to-day. Saturday's returns from the infected districts are as follows: Madrid, 3 new cases and 4 deaths; Valencia city, 22 new cases and 10 deaths; Valencia province, outside of the city, 24 new cases and 11 deaths; Castellon de la Plana city, 8 new cases and 4 deaths; Castellon de la Plana province, outside of the city, 103 new cases and 37 deaths; Murcia city, 98 new cases and 39 deaths; adjacent towns, 42 new cases and 52 deaths; in the remainder of the province, 85 new cases and 40 deaths. Reports for the twelve hours ending at midnight show 9 new cases and 5 deaths in the city of Valencia and 5 new cases and 3 deaths in the province outside of the city. From Cuenca 1 case is reported.

MINISTER PENDLETON—MR. KASSON.

BERLIN, June 21.—Emperor William in the presence of Count Herbert Bismarck, under secretary of the imperial foreign office, to-day received Mr. Pendleton, the new United States minister, who presented his credentials. Mr. Kasson afterward presented his letters of recall.

BULGARIAN FRONTIER TROUBLES.

SALONICA, June 21.—The troubles on the Bulgarian frontier are increasing, and an additional force of Turkish troops has been sent to put down the insurrection of the brigands.

FRIGHTFUL CASUALTIES FROM EARTHQUAKES

SIMLA, June 21.—As a result of the recent earthquakes in Cashmere 308 persons lost their lives, 70,000 houses were laid in ruins, and 33,000 animals perished. An officer has been sent to survey the scene of the shocks.

COMMANDER PHUOC STRANGLED.

PARIS, June 21.—A dispatch to the *Temps* from Hanoi says that the viceroy of Yunnan recently captured Luhvinh Phuoc, the commander of the Black Flags, and that another Chinaman strangled Phuoc.

REBELLION—A GOVERNOR MURDERED.

LONDON, June 21.—The report of a rebellion against the ameer of Afghanistan in Badakshan is confirmed. The people have murdered the governor of the province, who was reported to be secretly negotiating with Russian agents for the surrender of the capital, which is one of the most important strongholds in the Hindoo-Koosh mountains. The ameer has sent a body of troops to Badakshan to inquire into the facts of the revolt and to restore obedience to his authority.

MORMONS COMING.

LONDON, June 22.—Five hundred and forty one Mormons sailed in the steamer Wisconsin on Saturday under Jorgen Hansen, en route to Utah. They are principally from Scandanavia and Great Britian.

GORDON'S BODY CHOPPED TO PIECES.

LONDON, June 22.—A Greek from Khartoum says that Gen. Gordon was shot in the palace and that the body was beheaded, insulted, and chopped to pieces. If the English had arrived three days earlier they could have saved Khartoum, and Berber could also have been easily taken.

A CATHOLIC SENSATION.

ROME, June 21.—In reply to the manifesto by Cardinal Pitra, supporting the intransigeant Catholic press in various countries, in stating that the church is going to wreck and ruin under the present pope's direction as compared with that of the former Pope Leo, has written to Cardinal Guibert strongly asserting his right to enforce uncompromising obedience to the reigning pontiff. The letter has created a sensation. Cardinal Pitra has written to the pope an humble submissive apology. The liberal press received the pope's letter most favorably.

Hurriedly Hanged by a Mob.

GALVESTON, June 21.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Elkhart, Tex., says: About 2 o'clock this morning a mob of several hundred persons, on learning the verdict of the coroner's jury investigating the death of Mrs. Randolph Hazell, proceeded to a storeroom where the negroes charged with the murder were imprisoned, took them from the negroes, Andy and his wife, Lizzie; also Frank Hayes, Joe Norman, and William Rodgers, and hanged them all to a tree near the scene of the previous night's murder. Mrs. Jackson and her young daughter, also named Lizzie, confessed to the crime before Justice Forke, Several days ago Mrs. Hazell refused to further allow Mrs. Jackson to draw water from the Hazell well. This was the only incentive to the crime. Jackson's wife in her confession said she stood by and saw her husband place his pistol at the head of Mrs. Hazell while the negroes, Hayes, Norman, and Rogers, outraged her. After this they cut her throat and dragged the body across the field. None of the five negroes were given an opportunity by the mob to confess. They were hurried to a big tree and strung up without ceremony.

An Error About Miss Cleveland.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 21.—The statement in a dispatch from here last night that Miss Cleveland, sister of the President, had accepted an invitation to attend the meetings of the American Institute of Instruction next month was an error. She has declined the invitation.

GEN. GRANT IS BETTER.

All the Symptoms Decidedly Improved—Recovering His Voice—A Peaceful Sunday.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, N. Y., June 21.—"Gen. Grant has slept nine hours since he retired last night. He is now being dressed and will be out soon," said Dr. Douglas, as he chatted with a caller at the Grant cottage between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day. The doctor further explained that, though the general went to bed a little after 9 o'clock last night, he did not sleep until about 11 o'clock. From that time through the night the patient had slept well with few breaks of wakefulness, and the doctor had not been called until 7 o'clock this morning, when he cleansed and treated the general's throat with cocaine. At that time the general's voice had been clearer than at any time since his arrival here. When the doctor was called at 7 o'clock the sick man's pulse was 68, but after he had become thoroughly aroused by the doctor working over him the pulse beats had increased four beats per minute, and registered 72 under the doctor's thumb. After this and all through the forenoon Gen. Grant remained in his bed of chairs. It was after midday when he got up to begin his first Sunday on the mountain, and it was about 1 o'clock when he made his first appearance on the piazza. He wore the new suit he donned yesterday and seated himself in a willow armed chair on the north veranda of the cottage. Then when a caller at this time asked his physician how his patient found himself upon rising he was told that the general was decidedly better; that all the symptoms were to-day decidedly improved over yesterday. The sick man's voice was not so clear as when he awoke in the morning, though it was quite audible. After sitting ten minutes listening to the chat between Mrs. Grant, one of her daughters-in-law, and Dr. Douglas, the general arose and walked into the room used here as an office. He secured a pad of paper, returned to his chair, put on his spectacles, and began writing. While so engaged the family was called to lunch in the cottage. Dr. Douglas wrapped a blanket about his patient's legs, and then went up to the hotel for his lunch. Gen. Grant was thus left alone upon the piazza, and he wrote steadily on during three-quarters of an hour until 2 o'clock. Then he handed his pad and manuscript to Harrison, who took them inside. Another block of war history had been prepared for insertion at the proper place in the general's memoirs. When the little mountain engine pulled its two little cars up from Saratoga at 3:20, and unloaded a hundred people upon the platform of the little rustic depot on top of the mountain, Gen. Grant was sitting upon the cottage stoop. The visitors strolled up the slope past the cottage in a procession of twos and threes. An impulse was obeyed to salute the general with lifted hats, and he, pleased to see visitors who do not talk to and tire him a half dozen times, removed his silk hat from his head with firm flourishes, and so returned the greetings of the little procession as it filed up the slope to the hotel. Old Guard Willets, in Grand Army uniform, had stood at the foot of the steps to prevent unduly curious persons from crowding near or speaking to the general. Though coughing a trifle more than yesterday, the general was having a peaceful Sunday, quite different in temperature and atmosphere from the superheated Sabbath the patient last spent in New York, a week ago.

After the family had dined to-night the general sat with them upon the piazza until nearly 8 o'clock, when he went indoors and did not reappear. He had walked less than usual during the day. His writing has drawn upon the strength usually devoted to exercise. Between 8 and 9 o'clock Dr. Douglas saw his patient composed in his chair for the night, but the general did not fall asleep until 10:30 o'clock. Soon after this Dr. Douglas, in answer to an inquiry, said that the general had complained of some pain during the evening, but that it was soon relieved. The area of the outside swelling, the doctor judged, was less than last Sunday, and his throat inside was no worse. The amount of expectoration is not materially increased or diminished. The physician saw no reason more than usual to apprehend a wakeful night for the general, and emphasized his assurance by going to bed at 11 o'clock. A little while after the lights in the cottage were put out, except the light in the general's room.

Midnight—The cottage is quiet and dark, except the dim light in the sick room.

Breaking Away from Big Bear.

WINNIPEG, MAN., June 21.—The following has just been received: "MIDDLETON'S CAMP, BEAVER RIVER, June 18 (via Fort Pitt, June 20). —Last night two scouts brought in a Wood-Cree Indian, who gives information that the Wood-Crees had broken from Big Bear's camp, and had taken McLean and other prisoners with them. They were en route to Fort Pitt to surrender prisoners. The Indian who came in says that Big Bear felt Col. Otter's force when passing Turtle lake, and pressed rapidly east with his very small band."

FORT PITT, June 19.—Gen. Middleton arrived here to-night. The Indians have not yet arrived with the prisoners, but are expected soon. Gen. Middleton says the programme in the event of the prisoners being delivered up will be to give up the chase after Big Bear, place a garrison at the main points, and let starvation do the rest. It may therefore be expected that a few days will see the bulk of the troops withdrawn from the country. Big Bear is traveling in this direction from the lake and can scarcely help falling into the hands of either Col. Otter or Col. Irvine. Irvine is now supposed to be at Green lake and Otter is hot on the trail. If the prisoners are in to-morrow Gen. Middleton will look them up.

A Sensational Elopement.

MITCHELL, DAK., June 21.—A highly sensational elopement has stirred up Mitchell society. The principal character is Miss Nettie Barnard, who came to this place from Manchester, Iowa, in the spring of 1882. She was a charming young lady and a talented vocalist. Among her admirers and suitors in this place was a prominent young lawyer. They became engaged, and the intended husband built an elegant residence and furnished it throughout to his lady's liking. The day was named and arrangements made for an elaborate wedding ceremony; but on the eve of the marriage the lady fled to Vermont with Mark Ward, of Kimball, a member of the last Dakota legislature. The elopement was arranged with the knowledge and consent of the young lady's parents.

Murdered When Leaving a Church.

LYNCHBURG, VA., June 21.—At 4 o'clock this morning, at Thomas's store, Campbell county, near this city, when leaving a church fair, which had been in progress all night, William Atkinson and Peter Gilliam quarreled as to which should accompany home a girl to whom both were paying attention. Finally Gilliam called his rival a dog, and Atkinson without reply pulled a large butcher knife from his coat and killed Gilliam by cutting his throat until his head was nearly severed from his body. The murderer was arrested and put in jail. All parties are colored.

G. A. R. Encampment.

PORTLAND, ME., June 21.—The Grand Army encampment of the eastern promenade to-day has been visited by crowds of people. The tents are all up and the officers have been busy in assigning quarters.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

—The United States ship Constellation, with naval cadets from Annapolis, sailed from Hampton Roads for Newport yesterday afternoon.

—A jewelry store at Zacatecas, Mex., was burglarized, open and robbed of $15,000 worth of jewelry. The authorities have no clew to the robbers.

—J. B. McLamare, bookkeeper, while bathing in the James river, near Richmond, yesterday, waded into a deep hole and sank, and all efforts to recover his body have been unsuccessful.

—Two farmers named Motherhead and Blackmon had a fight on Thursday, and met again the same day near Lancaster, S. C., when Motherhead shot Blackman three times. Blackman is dead and Motherhead is in jail.

—Commencement exercises were inaugurated yesterday at Dickenson College, Carlisle, Pa.; Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.; Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

—At Mount Carmel, Pa., Michael Kline and his brother Nicholas, young men, quarreled with their companion, C. D. Phoenix, yesterday, when Michael stabbed Phoenix just above the heart, inflicting a wound which will prove fatal. The brothers have been arrested.

WASHINGTON'S GARRISON.

THE NEW TROOPS STATIONED AT THE ARSENAL BARRACKS.

A Royal Reception to a Reporter—Who Gen. Gibson's Officers and Men Are—Where They Came From and How They Like Their New Quarters.

A REPUBLICAN man put on his best clothes, blackened his shoes, and stiffened his back with an inch plank, and walked in an approved West Point gait into the Washington barracks (arsenal) yesterday. His coming was evidently anticipated, and due preparations made. At the entrance gate the good looking sentry came to a half and presented arms. A moment later bugles blew, the American flag trembled a little and then took a tumble, a big gun boomed, and two hundred and fifty pairs of eyes looked to the front as the reporter marched down the line with a military air that would have made a star graduate of West Point envious. Gen. Gibson looked proudly upon the military steps of the newspaper man, and left the cool spot in his garden to bid him enter his residence.

"The boys did my coming very nicely," said the reporter.

"How did they treat you?"

"Shot off a big gun, pulled down a flag and—"

"That was for assembly and retreat."

The reporter immediately passed to another subject, and listened to the colonel while he spoke of the pleasure of being domiciled in Washington. "My boys, that is to say, the men under my command," remarked the general, "are very glad to be transferred here. They are well pleased with their quarters. At present they are unpacking the baggage which has just arrived, and it is no small job. After things are straightened out, which may take a few days, I propose to have my band give concerts on the lawn three times a week. There are sixteen pieces in the band under the leadership of Prof. Inuenafeldt, and they render very good music. Dress parades will follow, both in the morning and afternoon. I hope to make this a model barracks, but it will take time to do it. I have already begun fixing up things. The officers are very much crowded together for want of accommodations. The old quarters in the quadrangle, it is hoped, will be altered and improved for officers' quarters. It is likely that the non-commissioned staff will have new quarters built, also a light artillery stable. There are 298 officers and men stationed here and to accommodate that number requires plenty of room."

Gen. Gibson and family arrived at the barracks Monday. He is married, and has four children—a son 20 years of age, two grown daughters, bright, intelligent, and handsome, and a younger son. Mrs. Gibson was formerly Mrs. Atkinson, and was a daughter of the late Gen. Walker, of the army, and by her former marriage has two children, one of whom, Lieut. Walker, is now with the 6th infantry at Salt Lake City. She has a pleasant face, very sociable, and one whose grace of manners and kindly sympathy is at once noted and esteemed.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Horatio Gates Gibson is a fine, soldierly-appearing officer, well proportioned, and straight as an arrow. He has a bright eye, massive forehead, a straight nose, and a mouth indicative of firmness. He has a genial way about him that wins confidence after a short acquaintance. His record is filled with creditable military achievements. He was born in Maryland May 22, 1827, and named for his uncle, Gen. Horatio Gates. He graduated from West Point July 1, 1847, was in the Mexican war, and in 1850 was aid-de-camp to Gen. Bennett Riley. For the next ten years he served on the frontiers, and was severely wounded in 1855 while fighting Indians in Oregon. He was made captain May 14, 1861, while at San Francisco. During the rebellion he commanded his battery in the Peninsula, second Bull Run, Maryland and Fredericksburg campaigns of 1862, and in April, 1863, was made chief of artillery of the army of the Ohio, on Gen. Burnside's staff. He raised and organized the 2d Ohio artillery, becoming its colonel Aug. 15, 1863, and was in charge until August, 1865—being engaged in defending Gen. Sherman's line of communication from Nashville to Chattanooga and Knoxville, part of the time commanding a brigade and being breveted brigadier general. Feb. 5, 1867, he was made major of the 3d artillery; April 19, 1872, lieutenant colonel of the 2d artillery, and Dec. 1, 1883, colonel of the 3d artillery, on the retirement of Gen. P. T. Dent.

Since the war he has commanded various posts in the east and south.

His staff is composed of Lieut. Hoskins, adjutant; Lieut. Prott, quartermaster. Light battery C is commanded by Capt. E. R. Warner, First Lieuts. E. Davis and Wm. E. Birkhimer and Second Lieut. W. Loveridge. This battery was formerly stationed at Little Rock barracks, Arkansas. Battery K, Capt. Lewis Smith, First Lieut. Charles Humphreys, and Second Lieut. Ira A. Haynes. This battery was transferred from Fort Barrancas, Fla. Battery L, Capt. F. W. Hess, First Lieuts. H. C. Dawes and J. W. Califf, and Second Lieut. H. C. Davis. They are latelately from Mount Vernon, Ala. Battery E, Capt. James B. Ruebank, First Lieuts. Constantine Chase and J. B. Eaton. This battery also came from Fort Barrancas, Fla. Battery H, Capt. J. F. Mount, First Lieut. B. H. Randolph, and Second Lieut. B. W. Dunn. This battery came from New Orleans. Battery A, Capt. J. Chester, First Lieuts. G. A. Thurston and C. B. Satterlee, and Second Lieut. Lewis Ostheim. This battery is from Fortress Monroe. Theo fficers as a body are well-formed men, soldierly in every particular, many of them are in middle life, and have brilliant records of faithful service. Several of them have risen from the ranks and have attained high rank and respect.

There is quite a colony of ladies at the arsenal, many of whom are well known to Washington society. Among them is Mrs. Chase, wife of Lieut. C. Chase, who is well known as Miss Mosher, of this city, and who is a sister of Lieut. Mosher, of the infantry. The ladies are much pleased with their new home, although the accommodations at present are not such as they should be. Notwithstanding the great lack of quarters, by good management the wants of both officers and men have been provided for temporarily. Many of the married men of the command have secured houses outside of the garrison. There is an air of comfort about the garrison that leads one to suppose that life is a pleasant one. A look at the ten acre garden for the men and a similar one for the officers, well filled with garden truck, speaks well for the good things for the table. A score of milch cows provide milk bountifully for all. A club room with a billiard table, and supplied with all manner of games, contributes much to breaking up the monotony of garrison life.

Not a few of the men wear buttons on the lappels of their coats, which are testimonials as to their markmanship, and which must be obtained before any one can compete for admission into the Creedmoor team. There is a large number of excellent shots among the officers and men of the regiments, and a rivalry exists for high standing in such a particular.

During the season many sociable events are contemplated. Mrs. Gibson will receive on Monday, and there will be also a weekly reception of the officers' families. The soldiers are well pleased with their quarters, and take delight in their part of making the grounds and buildings appear neat and clean. Several projects in the way of sports are under consideration. A base ball nine will soon be formed. Among many of the men are to be found athletes, and they show off to great advantage in the large gymnasium. During the winter it is probable that sociable and literary entertainments will be given by the men to their friends, and already there is some talk of reorganizing the temperance organization, which was quite a feature with the former artillery regiment. The captains are, as a rule, middle aged, and are a fine body of men. They have excellent records, of which they are very proud. The 3d artillery, from the colonel commanding to the bugle boy, as seen on parade, constitutes a fine body of men, well disciplined, and trained.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

What is Being Done by the School Board, and Otherwise, to Train the Hand.

"Will you tell THE REPUBLICAN what the school board has done in the way of industrial education?" This question was put a week since to Gen. William Birney by a reporter. A press of business prevented a satisfactory answer being obtained at that time, a week's grace being asked and granted. Last night the same inquiry was put, and the tempest in a teapot anent certain prospective changes in Trustee Birney's school division having quieted down, and his private business not pressing, that gentleman was found ready and willing to answer.

"The board," he said, "has no funds to defray the expenses of establishing work shops. It appointed a special committee to study the subject, and passed a by-law creating a standing committee to take charge of it. This will go into force next month. Besides, it authorized any trustee to set aside the last hour of each Friday's session for work by the pupils. That is all the official action I can now remember."

"What is being done under this permission?"

"Trustees Smith Purvis, and Griswold are each especially interested and making tentative efforts on a limited scale. The chief work done is, I understand, sewing by the girls and making paper bags by the boys. The results are satisfactory. What has been done in the division under my charge has been by the voluntary action of teachers; a little sewing. I expect to profit by the experience of the trustees I have named, and to do something next year."

"This is a small beginning, is it not?"

"It is not quite all. A year or two ago the board entered into relations with the Industrial Home School, on the outskirts of Georgetown, by which it appoints a teacher there, and supervises the methods of school instruction. Trustee Curtis has the matter under his charge, and can tell you all about it. The home was built up chiefly by private benevolence and individual effort, aided by some congressional appropriations. It has taken in, fed, clothed, taught, and given an industrial training to friendless and orphaned children. The grounds are large enough for a very large garden, a small farm, and there are shops. When I was there last, the children were working at gardening, shoemaking, wood carving, and were handling carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools for sundry purposes. The general management is in the hands of a board of directors, of which Trustee Curtis is a member. The institution is a success and may furnish many hints for the school board.

"Is that the only institution of the kind in the District?"

"There is the Metropolitan Industrial School, established by ladies two years ago, for the benefit of white children. It is working well, and the little fellows will interest the visitor. It relies for support upon donations, and money cannot be given anywhere for a nobler and purer purpose. You can find out all about it from Mrs. Deane, the treasurer and founder.

"I should mention, too, the Freedmen's Orphan Asylum, west of Seventh street, half way up Howard University hill. This is one of the best managed institutions of the kind. The children are carefully trained in habits of industry, and are especially expert in knitting, sewing, and cookery. They are cheerful and bright, showing all the marks of loving care. I do not know the matron's name."

"Is there an industrial department in any of the colleges?"

"Howard University has one. I understand that facilities are given for learning the use of tools in six trades and that it has been successful enough to justify its continuance."

"Do you think the school board will introduce industrial education into the public schools?"

"To the best of my belief every trustee favors industrial education—the training of the hand as well as of the mind. Judge MacArthur's book has greatly strengthened their interest in the subject by giving a clear statement of essays made elsewhere. But the problem of how to connect industry with our large system of public schools has not been clearly solved. The first difficulty is the want of competent teachers. Out of ninety-eight in the second division ninety-four are ladies, and none of them, so far as I know, can wield the broad-ax or the jackplane. We must have specialists who can teach and work. These are being taught at the Stevens Institute, the Boston Technological Institute, the Worcester school, and one or two others. But the graduates get high salaries from railroad companies and manufacturers, and can't be had as teachers, except in rare cases. I expect to get in a few days the plan made by a Worcester graduate for the introduction of industrial teaching into the public schools at Pullman, Ill.

"Before entering upon any definite plan the board must study all the conditions of success as shown by experiments elsewhere. These are being made at Philadelphia, Boston, and a few other cities. We have a full year to study them, because there will probably be no appropriation available before September, 1886."

"Will the board establish any night schools?"

"It has shown the disposition to do so, provided they are wanted. If a sufficient number of persons to support one or more of such schools, beginning in September, will notify the superintendent to that effect, there will probably be steps taken at once to supply the want. It will not do to establish schools without having a reasonable prospect of pupils. Once before the board established night schools and had to discontinue them for want of patronage. It is easy for any one who wishes to be a pupil to step up to the superintendent's office and register his name."

Indians and Indian Police Killed.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, June 21.—A *Tribune* special from Camas, Idaho, says: Four Indians were killed yesterday at Ross Fork agency, Idaho. The trouble was occasioned by a couple of Bannocks, who had been depredating on the agency stock. Learning they were about to be arrested for their thefts they drew some of the Indian police from the agency this morning, and opening fire upon them, killed two and wounded a third. The others escaped. Later in the day 200 police surrounded the thieves near the agency and riddled them with bullets. Returning to the agency the police appeared crazed with excitement. For a time a general outbreak seemed imminent, as the Indians killed had relatives and friends at the agency. The agent, however, finally succeeded in reducing them to quiet.

Mexican Editors Coming.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The editorial excursion party, now en route from Mexico for the purpose of making a tour of the principal cities of the United States, will arrive at Chicago on the 25th instant. Arrangements for their reception and entertainment here have been completed. The visitors, after being shown all parts of interest under the escort committees of the Press Club and business men of Chicago, will start for Niagara Falls, from where the party will proceed to Buffalo, New York, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati.

Deaths at Plymouth.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., June 21.—Another death occurred at Plymouth this afternoon, making the fourth since Friday. Dr. R. Davis held a post mortem examination this afternoon on the body of R. Roberts, who died on Wednesday at Warrior Run, it was said, of the fever. The examination showed that death resulted from pneumonia. The doctor also examined other cases of sickness in Warrior Run, but found no general typhoid fever. The situation at Sugar Notch remains unchanged.

Fire in a Colliery.

ASHLAND, PA., June 21.—Fire broke out this evening in the fanway of the North Ashland colliery. The flames crept up to the surface, destroying the fan house and setting fire to a vein of coal. The fire originated in the engine house and is supposed to have been caused by a spark from the lamp of a miner. The loss to the company will be very heavy. About three hundred and fifty boys will be thrown out of work.

Drowned After Rescuing a Boy.

MOBILE, ALA., June 21.—A small boy while bathing this afternoon in Hooper's creek, in the suburbs of this city, got out of his depth and was about to drown when Lee F. Irwin, jr., a youth of 17, swam to the rescue and saved the boy. The exertion was too much, however, and two weeping exhausted was drowned. Deceased belonged to one of the best known and oldest families of the place.

SPORTS OF THE DAY.

Base Ball Championship Tables—To-day's Game with the Virginia—Cook to Catch for Barr—Racing Entries.

The records of the different clubs that are contending for championship honors in the League, American Association, and Eastern League are given below. People hereabouts are chiefly interested in the Eastern League tables. It will be seen that the Nationals have materially reduced the gap between themselves and the Virginias, and if by good, steady play to-day or to-morrow they add two more victories to their own score and two defeats to Virginia's score their grip on championship honors will be pretty strong.

LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	30	6
New York	27	8
Providence	23	11
Philadelphia	19	17
St. Louis	13	22
Boston	11	22
Buffalo	11	23
Detroit	6	30
Total	140	140

AMERICAN.

St. Louis	30	12
Cincinnati	27	18
Pittsburg	25	19
Louisville	21	23
Athletic	20	21
Baltimore	19	23
Brooklyn	17	25
Metropolitan	14	29
Total	173	173

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Virginia	28	7
National	24	10
Trenton	21	13
Lancaster	19	17
Newark	19	15
Norfolk	12	22
Jersey City	7	26
Wilmington	5	29
Total	135	135

Last week saw the Nationals make very satisfactory and encouraging progress with a score of four victories and two defeats, three of the victories and the two defeats being the outcome of five games played with the strong team representing our neighboring city of Richmond. This week the club plays two games with the Virginias and two with the Norfolks on the home grounds and two games abroad. The latter games will be played at Atlantic City on Friday and Saturday with the Wilmington Club, which has been transferred to that point on account of poor patronage at Wilmington.

This afternoon the Nationals will play the Virginias again on Capitol Park grounds. Barr will pitch and have the new catcher (Cook) as his team partner. The new player has already shown in practice that he is a splendid thrower to bases, and much desire exists to see how he will support Barr. The nine to-day will be Barr, pitcher; Cook, catcher; Baker, first base; Knowles, second base; Gladmon, third base; White, short stop; Fulmer, left field; Hoover, center field, and Powell, right field.

Moore has been fined $50 and suspended indefinitely for allowing his old enemy to get the best of him. The statement that Morrissey has been fined or suspended is incorrect, but he may soon be released.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The police of Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and New York have organized base ball teams, and will compete for a championship emblem. The first game will be between Brooklyn and New York, on the Polo grounds, on July 11.

To-Day's Racing Entries.

The entries for Brighton Beach to-day are as follows:

First race—Selling race, three-quarters of a mile. Dangerfield, 117 lbs.; Wheat Bread, 117; Excelsior, 115; Tom Kearns, 113; Forlorn, 107; Rocket, 107; May W, 109; Short Cake, 105; Mynum, 105; Bob Taggert, 105; Mentmore, 105; Bone Chick, 105; Pearlin, 105; Carlyle, 110; Roysterer, 104; Sir Peter, 103; Knollow, 102; Blustery, 98; Mocking Bird, 98; Willie B, 97; Canley, 96; Globe, 94; Hawthorne, 94.

Second race—Selling race, one mile. Tilford, 117 lbs.; Pilot, 111; Joe S, 109; Bill Bird, 109; Ina B, 106; Hotchwiss, 107; Bluram, 105; Frolic, 105; Jesse James, 104; Bonero, 100; Freeda, 89; Bahama, 89.

Third race—Shelby Barnes, 111 lbs.; Blizzard, 110; Dizzy Blond, 107; Lillie B, 107; Felicia, 107; Fred K, 106; Embargo, 105; Joe Sawyer, 100; Bill Sterritt, 100; Contessa, 98; Coral, 98; Three Cheers, 90; Standiford Keller, 105.

Fourth race—Coney Island Stakes, one and a quarter miles. Harefoot, 121; Willie D, 118; Vermonte, 118; Hop Sing, 118; Bluram, 115; Mollie Walton, 113; Sea Foam, 113; Value, 112.

Fourth race—One and one-eighth miles. Renegade, 119; Forrest, 119; Jim Carlisle, 115; Warren Lewis, 115; Exile, 103; Emmet, 100; Islette, 98.

Destructive Fires in New York.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A fire in the nine-story brick building at Greenwich and Reade streets, formerly Stuart's sugar refinery, was discovered on the seventh floor this afternoon. The building embraces Nos. 153 to 159 Reade street and 309 to 313 Greenwich street. The flames were first seen on Greenwich street, but it soon became evident that the three upper stories were on fire throughout. The smoke was very dense. The hose was used through holes cut in the roof and from the roofs of adjoining buildings. It took the firemen two hours to gain control.

Hermance, Dickinson & Co., commission merchants, occupied most of the building. They used the top stories for storing woolen goods principally. Their loss to stock will reach $85,000, while $15,000 will cover the damage to the building. Burton & Davis, dealers in teas and sirups at 311 Greenwich street, and Rogart & Heydon, tobacco and cigars, at 309, sustained slight losses. Fireman Thomas Larkin, of hook and ladder company No. 7, fell through a skylight while trying to burst open a window on the second floor and received severe injuries.

About 3 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the cellar of the five-story brownstone front building, No. 202 F.f h avenue. The draft of the elevator shaft carried the flames to the top of the building. Matheius & Co., "art furniture" dealers, were occupants, and the injury to their stock is estimated at about $50,000. The building was damaged $1,000. George Stone, of Newport, R. I., was the owner. Just as the firemen were leaving the scene it was discovered that the two upper floors of No. 264, a bachelors' apartment house, were on fire. A third alarm brought more engines, and the fire was subdued with slight damage.

Destroyed by Incendiary Fire.

ONTARIO, N. Y., June 21.—A fire at Ontario, N. Y., originating in the barn of the Clark House, destroyed the barn and hotel, the stores of Steele, Grandison, Peer & Gates, the Freeman House and barn, a meat market, saloon, post-office, two millinery stores, Richmond's wagon shop, and several dwellings. The fire was evidently of an incendiary origin. The loss is unknown.

Official Announcements.

W. D. Barker, of Macon, Miss., has been appointed post trader at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian agency, in the Indian Territory.

Major Sexton, who was chief of a division in the first comptroller's office, and who refused to resign, has accepted the $1,400 clerkship offered. His former salary was $2,000.

There were ninety-two applicants for post-office inspectorships examined last week, and they were required to answer thirty-seven questions. They were also examined by Mr. Vilas.

There were fifty-eight bidders for supplying stationery for the use of the interior Department during the next fiscal year, thirty-one of whom received contracts. The appropriation for this purpose is $70,000.

The following are the successful local bidders for furnishing general supplies to the Treasury Department for the next fiscal year: Fuel, Johnson Bros. and J. Maury Dove; hardware, J. B. Lambie, Schneider & Son, E. G. Wheeler, and J. Lansburgh; lumber, E. E. Parsons & Co., Hayden Bros., Geo. A. Sheehan, S. S. Richardson, Willett & Libbey, Thomas W. Smith, and McLean & Son.

The Secretary of the Treasury will give the committee of importers at New York a hearing regarding their protest against the decision of the department in regard to reappraisements on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

It will be two weeks before the orders for internal revenue ten-gallon stamps can be filled.

The St. George's Convention Postponed.

The St. George's Society, which held its last meeting for the season Saturday night, was informed by Secretary Yates, of the North American St. George's Union, that the annual convention, which was to have been held at London, Ont., this year had been postponed by the executive committee owing to reports from that locality of mental and financial distress through the Riel and Indian troubles.

The Wild West Parade.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West will parade to-day from Athletic Park to Seventh street, to Pennsylvania avenue, up to Washington Circle (Twenty-fourth street), down K to Ninth street, to Athletic Park. Starting 10 a. m. There will be two performances, at 2:30 and 8 p. m., each day.

THE PRESIDENT AT CHURCH.

A NOTABLE SERMON ON THE PETER OF THE REVISED EDITION.

Dr. Nourse's Peculiar Views on the Apostles and Their Successors—He Deprecates the Use by Modern Ministers of Titles—Some Radical Sentiments Expressed.

The President, Miss Cleveland, and Miss Nelson attended the service at the First Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. Rev. Dr. Sunderland preached from 2d Peter, 1:9: "But he that lacketh these things is blind and cannot see afar off, and hath forgotten that he was purged from his old sins."

"If," said the preacher, "we should study the man Peter as we find him in the new translation Scriptures we should say that from the time he first met Christ to the time of his crucifixion at old Babylon a great change had been passing in him. He first saw Christ about A. D. 25, and suffered martyrdom about A. D. 68. In this period of forty-two years, or thereabout, this moral and spiritual change took place. He was in every element which goes to make up a personal identity, the same man all through. But then what we call identity is one of the greatest mysteries of creative existence; and it is susceptible of so many changes physically and spiritually, bodily and mentally, intellectually and morally that it can be said with truth that a man is the same man that he was forty years ago, and yet that he is not the same man. But whatever these changes may be in a man, they pertain chiefly to his course of life, and the course of a Christian life is a growth away from the transitory to the enduring. It was this kind of growth that was going on in Peter. Why should we be content with an existence so narrow, so low down in the scale, so impotent and impoverished? Why not long after and aspire to that which is truly in mortal? There is a life and a growth in grace possible to every one of us in spite of all our earthly adverse conditions."

RADICAL RELIGION.

Rev. Dr. Nourse Discusses the Customs and Doctrines of the Disciples, With Modern Applications.

Rev. Dr. Robert Nourse preached at the Tabernacle last evening, choosing as his text Acts xi:26—"And the disciples were called Christians."

"The disciples were first called Christians in Antioch. They were first called brethren. They did not give the preachers the titles of reverend and doctor, and I wish they did not do so in our days. The word reverend was never given to ministers until 200 years ago. Our Master said: 'Be ye not called rabbi or master; you are all brethren.' This term means kindred and variety. It is a very great mercy that there must be dissimilarity of brethren in Jesus Christ. What a blessing it is that this world is not left to be monopolized by one church.

"In other countries you find certain churches monopolize religion, and it causes bigotry and persecution, simply because that church will not recognize that there must be a dissimilarity. If there is anything stupid in this world it is to talk with a man who always agrees with you. Let us recognize the fact that differences do not mean hostility.

"The disciples were also called saints. We have an idea that a man is a saint if he is exceptionally pious; if he is solemn, with little sunshine in his face; if he talks goody-goody religion occasionally; if he is exceedingly and excessively pious. We have a popular idea that a saint is