The National Republican.

VOL. XXVI.---NO. 131. WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1886. THREE CENTS.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

GREECE YIELDS TO THE DEMANDS OF THE POWERS.

Monetary Commission Coming to Washington—Christopher Columbus's Antecedents—Cholera Attacking English Soldiers—Gold Cross for the Pope.

ATHENS, April 27.—The minister of the interior has notified the prefects throughout the kingdom of the decision of the government to yield to the powers, who, he says, will consider the demands of Greece at the proper time. A royal decree has been issued disbanding the reserve forces. The minister of war is returning to Athens from Thessaly.

COMMISSION COMING TO WASHINGTON.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 27 (via Galveston).—The house of deputies has adopted a bill providing for the appointment of two monetary commissions—one to be sent to Washington and the other to Europe—to study means of protecting the country from the evils of a depreciated silver currency.

President Diaz will soon take up his residence at the Castle of Chapultepec, which has been refitted and decorated by a New York firm.

CHOLERA ATTACKING ENGLISH SOLDIERS.

LONDON, April 27.—Lord Dufferin, viceroy of India, telegraphs from Mandalay that all is quiet there. The country and central districts, however, are much infested with rebels. The cholera, he says, attacked with such virulence the 43d regiment while ascending the Irrawaddy river that the whole regiment had to be disembarked at Yenangyung. Fourteen deaths occurred. The dead were buried, the sick were placed in hospitals, and the healthy soldiers of the regiment were then moved a short distance further up the river and there put up their tents in camp.

COSTLY GOLD CROSS FOR THE POPE.

BERLIN, April 27.—Emperor William has sent the pope a costly gold cross, mounted with jewels, as a souvenir of German gratitude for the friendly offices rendered by his holiness in arbitrating the dispute between Germany and Spain over their respective claims to the Caroline Islands.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS'S ANTECEDENTS.

PARIS, April 27.—Abbe Casanova, a Corsican archæologist, has discovered archives which show that Christopher Columbus was born in the town of Calvi, in Corsica, and emigrated to Genoa. President Grevy having examined the evidence and being satisfied of its authenticity has authorized the authorities of Calvi to celebrate by an official holding the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. The inhabitants of Calvi will hold a fete on May 23d, when a commemorative inscription will be placed on the house in which Columbus was born.

OUTRAGE IN MARYLAND.

Persistent Attempt to Commit a Rape—The Culprit in Jail.

BELAIR, MD., April 27.—Harry Davis, a powerful negro, aged 30, was brought to Belair jail to-day charged with attempted rape on Miss Lizzie Welch near Black Horse in the fourth district. Miss Welch lives with her sister and aged father. About midnight last night the ladies heard a noise down stairs and went to investigate. They found a window open, and, becoming alarmed, started over to Enrd Amos's nearest neighbor, for help. They had not gone far before they found they were followed, and started to run. They were overtaken by Davis, who seized Miss Lizzie just as they reached Mr. Amos's back yard. She fought the man, while her sister Emma ran screaming to the front of the house; their cries were heard, but only two ladies were in the house. They ran to the back door where Lizzie was struggling with her assailant, and succeeded in dragging her in. The negro went away, but returned later and attacked the house. He forced an entrance, the ladies retreating up stairs, where he tried to follow, but was deterred by threats of a gun. He kept the ladies terrified until after daylight, when they hailed a passing neighbor. Davis left, but, the alarm being given, the neighbors turned out, and at 8 a. m. found him in a barn. Threats of lynching were made, but calmer counsel prevailed. He is well known in the neighborhood, having lived there six years, and came from Baltimore county, where he was in a similar scrape. Miss Welch is an estimable lady, and great indignation at the outrage is felt.

OHIO ELECTION FRAUDS.

Report of Democratic Members of a "Non-Partisan" Committee.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 27.—The *Times-Star* publishes the following special, dated Columbus, Ohio:

The report of the Democratic members of the senate non-partisan committee of the election of four senators from Hamilton county at the last October election has been furnished and printed. It is ready to be presented to the senate to-morrow. This is one of the conclusions after a copious review of the testimony:

"We find that by reason of falsification of returns in certain Republican precincts by members of the election board, 654 votes are given to the contestors to which they are not entitled. Under the application of the legal principle agreed to, the certificates of the election officers are not prima facie evidence of the result.

"We further find that in these precincts no legal proof is otherwise made of the votes. We apply to four Democratic precincts and nine Republican precincts this principle, and we discredit alike the certificate of the election officers who skillfully and ingeniously committed fraud in one precinct and clumsily committed it in another.

"In the light of the application of the principle agreed upon, these falsifications, knowing them to be false, of the returns by the election board, differed only in character and extent in some precincts by being ingenious and in the others bold and brutal."

The foregoing refers to the clumsy fourth ward forgery, and compares it to the fraud which added 654 votes to Republican candidates. Therefore the precincts in which these Republican frauds are alleged are thrown out entirely, and the footings made accordingly.

Albert the fourth ward, A, is repudiated by the Democratic report, much to the surprise of many. The report goes further than the Republican report in condemning the Democratic method of fraud and forgery, and calls on the Cincinnati politicians in both parties. No credit is given the Republicans for affidavit testimony regarding votes cast in the fourth ward. It says: "Inasmuch as any proof of legal votes made there was upon affidavit testimony, it is not competent or admissible."

Prohibition Excitement in Virginia.

RICHMOND, April 27.—The whiskey men of Richmond last night made arrangements to hang Rev. J. B. Hawthorne in effigy, but the more conservative members of the anti-prohibition party prevented this and kept the affair out of the local papers. Dr. Hawthorne was recently pastor of the First Baptist church here, but he so abused all his opponents in the church that they and their friends rebuked him by voting for the anti-prohibitionists. So warm has it become in the church that one-half declare that the other one-half are not Christians, and the preachers of the city are called upon to enforce the rules of the church. There is more excitement in the city to-day than yesterday.

W. Va. Central and Pittsburg R. R.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—A meeting of the stockholders of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad Company was held to-day. The annual report of the president was submitted and approved. Hon. Henry G. Davis was re-elected president, and Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, vice president, and the following directors: Hon. H. G. Davis, Hon. S. B. Elkins, Hon. Wm. Pinkney White, Hon. J. N. Camden, Hon. A. P. Gorman, Hon. Wm. H. Barnum, Alex. Shaw, Wm. Keyser, and John A. Hambleton.

$15,000,000 Estate for $1.

PITTSBURG, April 27.—A *Commercial-Gazette* Dubois, Pa., special says: John Dubois has sold his estate value 1 at nearly $15,000,000 to his nephew, John E. Dubois, for $1. Mr. Dubois is fatally ill and resigns all his business to his nephew, who is a young man 23 years of age.

THE PAN-ELECTRIC SCANDAL.

Attorney General Garland's Omissions Supplied—President Cleveland Was Non-Committal.

The Pan-Electric telephone investigating committee resumed business yesterday, Prof. Bell and his father, Wm. H. Forbes, president, and W. R. Driver, secretary of the Bell Telephone Company, were present.

Chairman Boyle called the attention of the committee to statements published in the New York *Tribune* alleging omissions in the testimony of Attorney General Garland. He said the Attorney General had called on him the day he had given his testimony and desired to have the omissions supplied, as well as to request that some changes be made in his testimony. The omissions mentioned in the *Tribune*, as well as some others suggested, were then ordered to be put in the testimony. Mr. Linney, the stenographer, explained to the committee that at the suggestion of the official stenographer, for whom he was working as a substitute that day, he had submitted his manuscript report to the Attorney General for his revision and correction. In doing this he merely followed the custom prevailing with stenographers before these committees.

It was finally agreed on all sides that the changes made and omissions supplied were not material, and had not been made with any evil design on the part of witness, stenographer, or type-setters, and so the matter ended.

The examination of Mr. Forbes was then proceeded with. Mr. Forbes gave a history of the organization of the Bell and New England telephone companies, and their subsequent reorganization as the National Bell Telephone Company.

Prof. Bell, Mr. Hubbard, and Mr. Saunders were the stockholders of the original companies. The capital stock of the original companies was $500,000. This, at the time of consolidation with the National Bell Company, was increased to $4,000,000, and subsequently to $10,000,000, which sum was the present capitalization. The market value of the consolidated stock had been a very fluctuating quantity, ranging from 140 to 290. He knew of no member of Congress or public officer being a stockholder at any time, excepting Mr. Ranney, who, several years ago, owned twenty shares of the stock. Mr. Ranney was not now a stockholder, however.

The par value of the local telephone companies, 150 in all, now in operation in the United States was, Mr. Forbes thought, about $50,000,000 and of this the parent company, the American Bell, as it is now called, owned about $22,000,000 of stock, the market value of which was about $16,000,000 or $17,000,000. For the first four years of the consolidated companies' existence, it paid no dividends, but last year it paid dividends amounting to 16 per cent. The parent company had asked the Massachusetts legislature for authority to increase its capital stock from $10,000,000 to $30,000,000. They wanted permission to sell $20,000,000 more of stock at par, and put on the money as they needed it, to extend their systems of long lines between large cities.

Mr. Forbes was questioned about an interview which he had with the President last January, soon after Secretary Lamar had advised bringing the government suit against the Bell company. Mr. Forbes said he merely pointed out to the President that this was a scheme to get the patents stopped, not tried; told him an attempt was being made to use government officers who were near the President to inflict an injury upon the Bell company. He endeavored to persuade the President to have the suit confined to certain issues. He submitted that if the government was only interested in the matter of fraud in the patent office, that could be easily investigated, but that if priority of invention was made one of the issues the company would be subjected to tedious legislation. He also told the President that every question involved, as the case stood then, was on the way to the Supreme Court of the United States for final adjudication.

"What did the President say about it?" asked a member of the committee.

Mr. Forbes hesitated, and said he thought, as a matter of propriety, that he ought not tell what the President told him, and would not do so unless the committee insisted upon his answering the question.

Then followed a little informal discussion among members of the committee about the propriety of the witness answering the question, but Mr. Forbes terminated the discussion and the line of inquiry quite abruptly by incidentally remarking that the "President's answer was entirely non-committal."

Mr. Driver, the treasurer of the Bell company, was then examined, and in his testimony went over much of the same ground covered by Mr. Forbes.

THE SCHOOL CLOSING.

Programme of Commencements, as Adopted by the School Board.

The following is the programme adopted by the school board last night for the examinations and closing of the public schools. For the first five divisions (white schools) the order is as follows: April 27, until completed, oral examinations in music and drawing; May 3, until completed, oral examinations of the first, second, third, and fourth grades; May 15, examinations of candidates for teachers' positions and for promotions; June 1, written examination in drawing of fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth grades; June 5, examination of candidates for the Washington Normal school, to be held in the Franklin building; joint commencement exercises of the Washington High and Normal schools, to be held in Albaugh's Theater; June 16, 17, and 18, written examinations of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth grades; June 21, closing day of the first, second, and third grades; June 22, closing day of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh grades; June 23, closing day of the eighth grades.

The programme for the colored schools is as follows: April 19 to 30, oral examination of fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth grades; April 21, third grade, on the 22d fourth grade, on the 27th fifth grade, on the 28th sixth grade, on the 29th seventh grade, on the 30th eighth grade. June 5, 8 a. m., examinations of candidates for Miner normal school, to be held in the Sumner building; June 7, 8, and 9, written examination of the high school; June 10, 8 p. m., graduating exercises of the Miner normal school, to be held in Miner Hall; June 11, 8 p. m., graduation exercises of the high school; June 14, closing exercises of the high school; June 16, 17, and 18, written examination of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth grades; June 21, closing day of schools in the Sumner, Garnett, Randall, and Brown buildings; June 22, closing day of the schools in the Wormley, Lincoln, and Lovejoy buildings; June 23, closing day of the schools in the Stevens, Minor, John F. Cook, Proctor, and Banneker buildings.

Ovation to Jeff. Davis and Gen. Gordon.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 27.—Jefferson Davis arrived here this evening in a special car accompanied by a reception committee. He was greeted by popular orations at all the towns through which the train passed on its way from Beauvoir, especially at Mobile. The reception here was most enthusiastic. Gen Gordon also arrived, and the two former confederate chiefs were hailed by acclamations from thousands of throats, and by the booming of cannons, and the music of bands. Gov. O'Neal in an appropriate address, formally welcomed Mr. Davis to the capital of the state, and Alderman Walts spoke in like manner in behalf of the city. A procession consisting of military veterans and citizens then escorted Mr. Davis to the Exchange Hotel. The city is ablaze with fireworks, illuminations, and decorations. Mr. Davis will speak to-morrow at the fairgrounds. On Thursday Gen. Gordon will deliver the address on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the confederate monument on Capitol Hill.

Something Wrong With the Wires.

The alarm of fire from box 236 at 11:12 o'clock last night was for the burning of Geo. W. Springman's feed store, corner of Eleventh and Q streets, which caused a damage to building and stock of $500. The fire was discovered at 10:45 o'clock, but the signal box failed to work on account of the breaking of the signal wire. Truck A and engine 7 went to the spot on observing the light, and they had the alarm box struck by a telephone dispatch to the alarm office.

BOUTS BETWEEN STATESMEN

EXCHANGE OF PERSONALITIES MORE OR LESS SEVERE.

Railroads Versus Water Courses—Favoritism, Extortion, and Unjust Discrimination—"The Labor Troubles Should Be Settled by Blood."

After morning business yesterday, including the passage of ten bills authorizing the construction of bridges across the Missouri and other rivers in the northwest, the interstate commerce bill was taken up by the Senate.

The pending question was on Mr. Camden's proposed amendment to strike out the words "from the same point of departure" from the long and short-haul clause of the bill. Upon this subject Messrs. Beck, Harris, and Call addressed the Senate.

Mr. Cullom defended the bill. Its whole theory and structure, he said, were against extortions and discriminations. Therefore, railroads could not, under the bill, charge as much for transportation for one mile as for one hundred miles. The committee had gone as far as language would enable it to go to prevent unjust charges or undue preferences. The committee had given the subject of long and short haul a good deal of consideration, and had not felt it safe to go further than the state of Massachusetts had gone in the matter. No country in the world had an absolute long and short haul law for railroads. There was in this country a belief that the short haul people were swindled in order to make up for losses on the long haul. The committee had endeavored, by this bill, to prevent the possibility of the railroads recouping themselves out of the "short haul" people for losses on the long haul.

Mr. Gorman said he had intended to introduce a provision corresponding to that of Mr. Camden's amendment. The question was of great importance. All legislation in all countries looking to absolute specification of railroad rates had been a failure. The great success had been by the examinations and publicity of commissions. Commissions had always been successful. All writers on the subject had asserted and proved the soundness of the long and short haul principle, but all had agreed that exceptional occasions might arise in which it should be suspended. Mr. Gorman read the Ohio short haul law, which, he said, was giving entire satisfaction to railroads as well as citizens. He cited the opinions of Mr. Fink, Mr. Blanchard, and others on the subject. Continuing, he said he had no question that the great fortunes of tens and hundreds of millions of dollars of men who have been connected with railroad interests came from favoritism practised by the railroads. He believed the great troubles in the country to-day came from railroad favoritism and discrimination. The undue and unhealthy accumulation of wealth by a comparatively few men was the result of railroad extortion and unjust discrimination. Mr. Gorman would not do anything that would hurt the capital invested in railroads. There were $7,000,000,000 invested in railroads in this country, and anything that injured railroads injured the country. But this short haul principle should be recognized. There was no reason why 10,000,000 people residing within 200 miles of Washington should be made to pay four times the rate per ton per mile that was paid by the people of the Mississippi valley. Mr. Gorman eulogized the late Mr. Garrett, who, he said, had built his road without watered stock, and had recognized and applied the short haul principle.

Mr. Sherman could not see how the committee having recognized the long and short haul principle could resist the amendment proposed by Mr. Camden. Without that amendment double or even five times the rate from Chicago to New York might be charged from Pittsburg to New York. That would be a great injustice to Pittsburg. If there was any justice controlling railroad rates to extreme points the principle must be extended to intermediate points. But it was said it sometimes cost more for a short haul than a long one. That was not so; it could not be so. It had never been shown to be so. There was no ground of equity for a larger charge on a short haul than a longer one. If we were to make a rule about it at all we could not escape going the whole way. Any other rule would utterly destroy all the intermediate towns and cities. One of the great evils of our time was the enormous concentration in our cities—the result of railroad arrangements—at the expense of local communities.

Mr. Miller called attention to the provisions of the bill prohibiting unreasonable charges.

Mr. Sherman said the fight on the few words which Mr. Camden had moved to strike out ("from the same point of departure") showed that the object was to keep up the privilege of making heavy charges from local points and making discrimination against points in Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia, and all interior intermediate points.

Mr. Miller said that if Mr. Camden's amendment were adopted it would not accomplish the purpose for which it was intended. On the contrary, instead of benefiting the people it would increase the receipts of the railroads by at least 50 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Miller defended the bill at some length. If the west could not get its produce to the east, he said, the east could not gets its manufactures to the west.

Mr. Harris and Mr. Beck advocated the amendment, illustrating its advantages by citing instances of extortion which it would prevent.

Mr. Conger also favored it. The people of Michigan, he said, had for years been suffering from railroad overcharges. The bill, as it stood now, was in favor of the great cities and against small towns and rural districts. He ridiculed the plea that the general provision of the bill relating to extortionate charges was of any use against corporations. Of what use, he asked, would "generalities"—"glittering" or otherwise—be to the individual farmer who had to work in the fields all day? Had farmers found it profitable to sue railroads? If the railroad managers of the United States had come together they could not have gotten up a bill better calculated to serve their interests as against the water routes than this bill would serve them. If the bill passed there would be no further need of improving our water communications. The railroads would have the water courses absolutely under their control. He characterized as "bold men" the men who by this bill laid their hands on the water courses of the country.

Mr. Miller replied with warmth to some remarks of Mr. Conger regarding "representatives of railroads" and of monopolies. Mr. Miller would not notice innuendo or insinuation, but if the senator from Michigan meant to say that he (Mr. Miller) represented any interest other than the general interests of his constituents he (Mr. Conger) should say so openly and by name; and then Mr. Miller would answer him. He denied that the bill would affect water courses in the way indicated by Mr. Conger.

After further debate the Senate, at 5:30 p. m., on motion of Mr. Coke, went into executive session.

At 5:55 the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House was amused during more than an hour yesterday morning listening to a serio-comic explanation from Mr. Foran, of Ohio, and Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, hinging on a remark attributed by the latter gentleman to the former, that the labor troubles should be settled by blood.

After some ironical and jocular remarks leveled at Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Foran, referring to his question of grievance, said that the man who would say that he believed the only solution of the problem was the spilling of blood must be an idiot. A man who said that the labor troubles should be settled by blood would be unworthy of an intelligent constituency and unworthy of a seat on this floor. He said this with all deference to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Lawler), who thought it might be a good thing to hang Jay Gould to a lamp post, because he did not believe those to be the honest sentiments of that gentleman. Referring to the statement frequently made of a lack of harmony among members of the committee on labor, he said that that harmony would not be restored should he resign from the committee, because all the gentlemen of that committee had been subjected to the petty tyranny and little annoyances which could only spring from the uncultured mind of a small man.

"He doth bestride this narrow world like a Colossus," and the little men of the committee walked between his legs. At this point Mr. O'Neill read a letter from J. J. Noah, a Washington newspaper correspondent, to the effect that during Mr. O'Neill's absence from the labor committee he had appeared before the committee.

Mr. Foran had remarked the troubles should be fought out, and Mr. Noah had suggested that fighting it out pre-supposed bloodshed. Mr. Foran had made no reply save to regret that no legislation could accomplish any good and the only way was to "let them fight it out." Mr. Beach, of New York, failed to see any question of privilege that was involved, and objected to any further discussion. He thought the matter had better be settled outside the House. Mr. Henley, of California—He wants it settled in blood.

The speaker did not see that any question was involved reflecting on either gentlemen in his representative capacity. Mr. Collins, of Massachusetts, jocularly remarked that for the purpose of allowing the gentleman from Ohio to proceed he would make any necessary charge against him.

Mr. O'Neill thereupon rose to a question of privilege. He had been charged by the gentleman from Ohio with an abuse of his position as chairman of the committee on labor in exercising tyranny over members of that committee. He (Mr. O'Neill) asked for fair play, and said he did not intend to be treated in this sort of way. He thought the House should allow him to reply. Being granted five minutes he denied that he had left the House for the purpose of preventing Mr. Foran from making a personal explanation. As to the remarks made by him (Mr. O'Neill) during the consideration of the arbitration bill, at the instance of Mr. Foran, they had been changed for the permanent record. The gentleman had himself suggested the changes that had been made. Prior to his going to New York, the gentleman had brought him a clipping from a Cleveland paper—that chestnut which he had been carrying around for weeks. The gentleman from Ohio said he would rise to a question of privilege. He (Mr. O'Neill) said he would stand by him and re-enact the old scenes of Damon and Pythias; he would do anything he could to get him out of the hole. On his return on last Tuesday he had seen in the New York World an article stating that there was an unfriendly feeling between Mr. Foran and himself. He had placed that article under the gentleman's nose; told him he was responsible for it, and asked him to get on his legs to an explanation. It had taken the gentleman four days to get a derrick large enough to get him up. Ever since he (Mr. O'Neill) had been chairman of the committee on labor he had been fretted and worried by the sorehead gentleman from Ohio. The trouble with the arbitration bill was that his (Mr. O'Neill's) name was connected with it. If it had been a failure the gentleman from Ohio would have been glad enough to have charged it to "his humble servant."

The discussion here ceased, and the members who had surrounded the two disputants resumed their seats.

The latter part of the morning hour was devoted to debate upon the bill to establish a subtreasury at Louisville, Ky., in opposing which Mr. Morrison said there were sufficient subtreasuries. Democrats had been out here two years; they had protested that their predecessors had kept more men in office and spent more money than was necessary. That protest had filled many of these seats which might otherwise have been filled by Republicans, and yet in this Congress there had been more offices made than attempts made to cut down useless offices. For one he proposed to stop right now, but he never had begun. The bill was then postponed to May 15.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill.

The paragraph accepting from the state of Ohio the Muskingum river improvement gave rise to much opposition, and Mr. Reagan, of Texas, moved to strike it from the bill.

The debate took a wide range, diverging far away from the question under consideration. The participants were Messrs. Hewitt, of New York; Willis, Henderson, Anderson, Hiscock, Breckinridge, of Arkansas, and Hepburn.

The motion to strike out was lost, and the committee rose, and (at 5:45) the House adjourned.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Nationals Defeat a Picked Nine—Meeting of League Umpires—Games Elsewhere—Other Sports.

The Nationals yesterday played a picked nine, and defeated them in quite an interesting contest. Daily made his first appearance in the pitcher's box for the Nationals, and gave promise of future satisfaction. Crane caught the last two innings for both sides, and, from the work he did, would do well to remain permanently behind the bat, as he shows every quality that is requisite to make a first-class catcher. The score by innings was as follows:

Nationals	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	x	—7
Picked nine	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

There will be no game to-day.

THE LEAGUE UMPIRES.

Messrs. Gaffney, Currey, Pratt, and Connelly, had a private conference yesterday with Secretary Young in regard to the interpretation of the playing rules and the responsible duties of their position, and received full and complete instructions from that official. It is not known yet who will be the umpire here for Thursday's game, but it is more than probable that either Currey or Connelly will be the man.

GAMES ELSEWHERE.

At Baltimore—										
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2
Athletic	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
At Louisville—										
Louisville	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Pittsburg	2	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	x	—8
At Cincinnati—										
St. Louis	0	2	0	3	3	4	2	6	0	—20
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	—3

At Macon—Atlanta, 4; Macon, 2.
At Augusta, Ga.—Augusta, 8; Chattanooga, 9.
At Savannah—Savannah, 6; Nashville, 12.
At Charleston—Memphis, 9; Charleston, 8.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 21; Long Island, none, Yale College, 13; University of Pennsylvania, 3.

MAUD S'S SISTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Miss Russell, full sister to Maud S, has just arrived at Senator Stanford's Palo Alto ranch to be bred to Electioneer. She was sent by the managers of the Alexander stock farm in Kentucky, one of the most prominent breeding establishments in the United States.

NEW ORLEANS RACES.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—Notwithstanding the cloudy and threatening weather, there was a good attendance at the races to-day. The track was heavy.

First race—Selling allowance, 1 1-16 miles. Ultimatum won, Leroy second, Charlie Lucas third. Time, 2:01.

Second race—One mile, weights 7 pounds below the scale; maidens allowed 14 pounds off on even terms. Fletch Taylor won, Lord Coleridge second, Waukesha third. Time, 1:50.

Third race—Walker handicap, $30 each, $400 added; one mile and a quarter. Bob Miles won, Monocratacus second, Rioriande third. Time, 2:12.

Fourth race—Welter weights, over weights allowed; three-quarters of a mile. Chantilly won, Claude Brannon second, Wild Kansas third. Time, 1:27½.

HANLAN AND HOSMER MATCHED TO ROW.

BOSTON, April 27.—The arrangements for the race for a purse of $1,500 between Hanlan and Hosmer were perfected yesterday. The contest will be in connection with the celebration of St. John's day, June 25, at Quebec, and will occur at Lake St. Joseph, near that city. Hosmer, who is rowing in fine form, will go to Lake St. Joseph early in June for final practice. The mayor of the city of Montreal is at the head of the citizens who have put up the purse.

Whose "Boodle" Is It?

An unknown stranger picked up a roll of money on Pennsylvania avenue, near Twelfth street, about 12:30 o'clock this morning, and walked hurriedly away with it. The REPUBLICAN's messenger boy arrived just a little late, to his sorrow, but saw the man pick the money up and skip away with it.

THE GRANT MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Senator Sherman's Speech on Grant and the New South—The University.

The Metropolitan M. E. Church was crowded last evening on the occasion of the celebration of the sixty-fourth birthday of Gen. Grant, which was held under the auspices of the Grant Memorial University at Athens, Tenn. In the audience were a large number of distinguished persons. Chief Justice Waite presided, and prayer was offered by Bishop Andrews.

Senator Brown, of Georgia, gave a life sketch of the great commander from the day of his endeavor as a poor boy to seek entrance into West Point to the culmination of his glorious career. He was followed by Senator Sherman, who spoke on "Grant and the New South." The new south was one of the mysteries of the future, said he, more a matter of hope than as yet a realization. While we may not hope very much from the signs of the times, we will build our hopes of what the south ought to be. The old south was an oligarchy. One-third the population were slaves. It was very much like Rome and Greece. Many of the brightest names of the American diadem were men of the south, at the head of which is the name of Washington. It was Grant who represented the force that broke the solid south. But while Grant was glorified, Abraham Lincoln, who was the genius of his times, must be remembered. He was born in the south, and loved the south. The new south inherits the prejudices of the old south. The politicians must soon find out that sectional controversy is at an end. There must be recognized in every part of this country the equality of rights and privileges between man and man that is now engrafted upon our institutions. The rights of the blacks and whites of the south must be regarded. If our southern brethren in the south see their way clear even this great difficulty for the new south is at an end. The most important condition of the new south is diversity of production. In the past articles were raised by slave labor. Now other industries are waiting to be worked. The south must work out its own salvation. We have tried by various ways to assist the south in their local affairs, and although he had assisted in that kind of business he was afraid it did not turn out very well. The north cannot rule the south any more than Great Britain can rule Ireland. The south wants education more than all else. If the House of Representatives will second the work that has been done in the Senate and give funds from the ample resources of this government, by which the children of the south will gain an education, they will help advance the prosperity of the south.

Senator Evarts spoke of the importance of education all over the country. Aristotle had said: "It is by education that I learn to do by choice what other men do by force." This was true of the whole people. It is by education that our people learn to do by choice what other races do by force.

President John F. Spence, of the Grant Memorial University, explained the needs of that institution. The following contributions to the institution were then announced. Hon. Wm. Boardman, Hartford, Conn., $1,000; Alfred W. Deuscett, $1,000; Hon. Mr. Sheaffer, of Pennsylvania, $1,000; A lady, $1,000; Hon. John D. Slayback, $1,000; Representative L. C. Hook, $100; Senator Evarts, $100; Senator Sawyer, $100; Representative Kelley, of Pennsylvania, $100; J. Henry Smythe, of Philadelphia, Pa., $100; S. D. Price and wife, of Baltimore, $100; Rev. G. G. Baker, of Baltimore, $100; Rev. C. S. Long, an ex-student of Grant University, $100; Rev. M. M. Callen, Michigan, $100; Senator Miller, $500.

A collection was taken up, after which Representative Long, of Massachusetts, spoke of Grant as a citizen. Rev. Dr. Newman, pastor of the church, told of the last hours of the general, and read the following telegram, which he had just received from Col. Fred. Grant:

"Our circle is smaller than it was a year ago, but those who remain appreciate the remembrance of the departed one by his friends in Washington."

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Mallalieu.

THE OLIVE LEAF SUNK.

A Georgetown Schooner Capsized in the Lower Potomac and Three Men Drowned.

On Sunday night, at about 10 o'clock, the steamer Sue, Capt. Geoghegan, while steaming down the Potomac river off Swan Point, discovered the schooner Olive Leaf, of Georgetown, capsized and sunk. One of the crew, G. B. Norris, was in the rigging, clinging to the mainmast head. He was taken off, and reported that the schooner had capsized at 7:30 o'clock Sunday night. The captain, John W. Bosley, and Garrett Gault, both of Charles county, Md., and a boy, whose name is unknown, were drowned.

President Garfield's Body.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The story printed here this morning in a Detroit dispatch that a Cleveland professional embalmer stated that President Garfield's body was not in the casket while in state at Cleveland aroused a good deal of comment. Undertaker Benedict, who had charge of Garfield's body from the time he died until the remains reached the vault in Cleveland, said to your correspondent to-night that the report from Detroit was ridiculously false, and probably prompted by a desire for notoriety on the part of the Cleveland embalmer. Mr. Benedict said the embalming process was performed by Prof. Welsh, of the University of New York, and that Drs. Agnew and Hamilton agreed that the embalment was perfect, and Mr. Benedict further stated that the casket was not opened after it left Washington.

Dement.

The Senate committee on public lands has unanimously voted to report adversely upon the nomination of R. S. Dement to be surveyor general of Utah.

PERSONALITIES.

ARABI PASHA is teaching school at Colombo in Ceylon.

DR. AND MRS. HARTLEBEN have returned from Philadelphia.

MR. GLADSTONE'S big speech on home rule contained 24,000 words.

MISS HATTIE HOFF, of Philadelphia, is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Hartleben.

MISS MATHILDE BLIND is about to publish a new poem of considerable length.

A STORY of English society, entitled "A House Party," is the latest work by Ouida.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN is reported to have made $1,250,000 out of a Lake Superior iron mine.

THE President in company with Col. Lamont took a drive over Capitol Hill yesterday afternoon.

MR. JAMES R. WOODS, general passenger agent Pennsylvania Railroad Company, arrived on limited express yesterday afternoon and is located at the Ebbitt House.

PRINCE ALBERT, a negro charm-seller, is now under arrest in Georgia. He was born of royal blood in Egypt, educated in Jerusalem, and can speak half a dozen languages.

WHEN Private Secretary Lamont is asked whether it is true that the President is to be married he looks gravely up at the sky and asks the questioner if it isn't going to rain.

MRS. JOHN DREW, in "Engaged," opened at the Richmond Theater Monday night to the full capacity of the house, and the star and company proved a most emphatic success.

THE biggest ruby of the crownless King Theebaw is missing. It was called the Man-zin Budda-mya. Once a damsel stole the gem, but at that time it was restored to the royal lockbox, and the hapless maid was put to death.

EX-POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESWELL thinks that the only way to improve the foreign mail facilities of the country is by government subsidy. He advocates a fund set apart over which the Postmaster General shall have control.

AMONG the President's callers yesterday were Senators McPherson, Conger, Voorhees, and Fair, Governor Ross, of New Mexico; Commissioner Miller, Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson, Representatives Neece, Weber, T. J. Campbell, Scott, Springs, Arnott, and Caine, J. H. McAvoy, of Chicago; Bryan G. McIlwyny, of New York; Denison B. Smith, and A. L. Backus, of Toledo.

COMPREHENDING THINGS.

THE SCHOOL BOARD TRYING TO CATCH ON.

Mr. Curtis Proposes a Way Out of the Present Difficulty—Mr. Brooks Opposes the Commissioners' Dictum in a Forcible Way—Oral Examinations.

The school board met last night. Mr. Curtis, from the special committee to report on the letters from the commissioners, stated that a report had been drawn up for the committee to act on, but he was unable to meet the committee on account of his late illness. He was only able to meet the committee a few minutes before the board meeting. At the meeting Messrs. Brooks and Clarke objected to the report, and he would, therefore, submit the following minority report over his own signature.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Of the letter dated Dec. 30 it is needless to speak at length. The most significant parts of it are devoted to the discussion of the lines of demarkation between the powers of the trustees and of the commissioners and the sources of the powers of the former. It is always difficult to define with precision the relative rights of bodies intended to be co-operative. Those of the national Senate and executive have not been ascertained in the legislative practice for nearly a century. The only opinion I think it necessary to express in the limitation of the rights of the two boards is that they will in due time adjust themselves under the action of common sense applied to the law—mutual forbearance and the exigencies of administration of the school system. Nor is it necessary, for practical purposes, to discuss whether the trustees hold their powers under the law or by delegation from the District commissioners. We are content to abide the matter rest where the law of June 11, 1878, has left it, while frankness compels me to express our non-acceptance of the legal theories of the letter of Dec. 30, our conviction that the relations of the commissioners to the interests of the public schools was not improved by it. We accepted their invitation to confer freely with them in relation to proposed changes in the rules, and I think that the full discussion of this subject in January and February had the effect of clearing away some misapprehensions and of leading to more conservative action than was to be expected from the theories of Dec. 30.

We do not understand the commissioners' letter of March 1 as making any authoritative changes in the rules of this board. After quoting the law and reaffirming the order establishing the board, it states that their views will be given "rather in the form of suggestions than of formal regulations at this time, leaving to future consultations to be had between the commissioners and trustees the consideration of the matters contained." The suggestions made are three in number. They relate to care of property, financial matters, and appointments of teachers; the appointment of an official whose duty it shall be to keep an exact inventory of the personal property in each room or intrusted to the care of; each teacher, janitor, superintendent, or other school official, to make a frequent inspection of such property and report of its condition and preservation, to supervise janitors in their duties and report delinquencies, is a step which meets my hearty approbation. The appointment should be made as soon as the amount needed for his salary is available. If it had been taken years ago a large amount of personal property, especially books and tools belonging to the schools, would have been preserved. Your committee does not see that any rule of this board is necessary to place in the hands of the commissioners the management of the finances of the school system. They are the bonded administrators of their affairs; they are bound by law to see that expenses shall not exceed appropriations. This board has not bought sites or made contracts for building school-houses or the purchase of supplies, and when it formed the schedule of teachers' salaries it always submitted them to the commissioners for their approval. The suggestion in regard to the finances changes nothing. The suggestion touching the appointment of teachers are the only ones which, if adopted, would necessitate a modification of the rules of this board. If read literally, the rules of this board would require that them would require a formal application for teachers' positions by the graduates of the Washington Normal school and their examination before appointment. He thinks re-examination unnecessary, and that the commissioners did not intend it, nor did they intend to exclude graduates of the Miner school from appointment, although their certificates are omitted in the enumeration of papers to be presented by applicants. A required modification in the rules is the substitution of regular to "acting teachers." The last named class is discontinued. Nominations are to be made in all cases from the lists of normal graduates, and of persons who hold certificates of qualification awarded by the trustees on report of the board of examiners. This change relieves the trustees from the importunities for appointment as teachers of unqualified and incompetent persons who do not expect to appear before the board of examiners. It relieves the trustees from the frequently recurring duties of passing upon excuses based upon alleged sickness or other causes. If normal graduates and successful candidates should prove to be in sufficient number the modification is a good one. He submitted for adoption a paragraph to be added to the eighth clause of the third section of article VI of the bylaws. This change is the only one that seems to be required at present to meet the views of the District commissioners, as the best management of a large school system is secured by organic growth. Other changes will be needed from time to time. In making or recommending them Mr. Curtis felt confident that the trustees would merit the confidence reposed in them by the appointing power.

Mr. Curtis offered the following resolution from the same committee, which was ad