

Lancaster Intelligencer.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1884.

An Abused Butcher.

There was a prosperous butcher in Philadelphia who has come to grief because of the disappearance of a journeyman butcher who had been in his employ. The idea is that the butcher killed him, and on this idea the butcher has gone to jail and his business has gone to ruin. The judge, who has been asked to permit the butcher to be bailed, has declined to do it; and so the butcher languishes in jail, while his stall in the market is shut and his wife and children get along as best they may.

Of course this is all right if the butcher murdered Frederick Stahl, the man who has disappeared; but it is evident that it is all wrong, if he didn't; and it ought to be equally clear that unless there is a pretty good presumptive evidence of his guilt, the butcher is merely treated. He is entitled to decent treatment by the law, even if he is a butcher; which to be seems to be a crime in Philadelphia.

For there is absolutely nothing else to convict Dieterle of killing Stahl. Stahl was his journeyman, living in his household, and has disappeared from it. A discolored head and the trunk of a body, said to fit one another, and to be the head and trunk of Stahl, have been found in the Wissahickon creek, considerably the worse for lying there. The legs have not been found. Another trunk has been discovered over in Jersey, belonging to a Stahl, which the officers have by justice seized and opened, to find it containing innocent clothing, owned by an entirely different Stahl, who has been shirtless for a month, while the officers of the law have been delighting themselves with the minute inspection of his garments and their possible blood spots and darned holes.

They have driven the butcher's horse up to the Wissahickon road and given him the reins; whereupon he turned into it and passed a tavern or two and turned after a while upon a bridge over the creek and whinnied and stopped; from which we are asked to deduce that Butcher Dieterle's horse was driven by Butcher Dieterle, attached to a wagon laden with the pieces of the dead Stahl's body, which were cast from this bridge into the creek; and that Butcher Dieterle's horse so highly approved of this performance, in the darkness of the night, that he whinnied with joy when he again struck the road and the bridge in the night time, and stopped on the bridge to find the pleasant splash of the flesh dropping into the water. Butcher Dieterle may have a very blood thirsty horse, but the idea of hanging Butcher Dieterle for murder because his horse likes the Wissahickon drive and stops on its bridges does not seem a very sound one; unless it be assumed that Philadelphia people do not drive up the Wissahickon after night-fall or stop on its bridges, save to throw bodies overboard; which we are reluctant to assume. In truth we think that Butcher Dieterle is being very shabbily treated.

Justice Where Due. The Memphis Appeal, which has been one of the newspapers supporting the Morrison bill, while it still demands tariff revision and revenue reform, and appeals to Mr. Randall to introduce a bill looking to that end, has the fairness and justice to give that eminent member of his party credit for many good qualities and valuable services, which some of his present Democratic critics and opponents are disposed to forget. It says: "This distinguished statesman of Pennsylvania is one of the recognized and honored leaders of the national Democratic party. His ability and patriotism are both unquestioned. He has tact, shrewdness, courage, energy and fidelity, and has for years been to the Democratic party what Blaine has been to the Republican party. He was a tower of strength to the Southern people, and by virtue of his record as a true and unflinching friend of the South when the South needed friends and it cost something to stand up in her defense; by virtue of his devotion to the cause of universal amnesty for which he made so many sacrifices; by virtue of his large and hearty spirit in which he urged forgiveness of the past and reconciliation for the future, and the spirit of a national brotherhood which he has encouraged and striven to maintain, and by virtue of his representing a patriotic constituency, who are for the most part, true friends of Samuel J. Randall has been one of the cherished idols of the Southern people. This is not so important to Mr. Randall himself or to his political fortunes, as it is significant in indicating that there are people in the Democracy of the Southwest who can look beyond and rise superior to the passions engendered by the Waterstonian discussion of the tariff question. From some of the ravages and bitter recrimination of the so-called revenue reformers a great many excitable persons have been led to suppose that the party was in immediate danger of disruption; and that every one of the candidates for the presidency was to be measured solely by his adherence to and support of the Morrison bill. In that respect of the case the nomination of Mr. Morrison, or rather Mr. Waterston himself, would be precipitately the proper course, where as no such thing is at all likely to pass. The Democratic candidate will not be subjected to any such single test. He must be a Democrat and a man of good stature, honest and trusted, of common sense and with a public record that cannot be assailed for any lack of integrity on his part, and he must be able to carry the uncertain state. To do this it is necessary that he be in accord with the sentiment of his party in these states, which, as we understand it, is not one of refusal to right the wrongs of the present tariff by a reasonable modification of it, nor on the other hand, a wild desire to launch the country upon untried seas and bring our revenue system and business interests to sudden shipwreck.

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THE finding of two or three different parts of a human body in widely separated places on the Schuylkill and its tributaries has naturally excited some anxiety among the so-called detectives of Philadelphia to discover the missing links. Although their laborious search has as yet been rewarded by finding its object it has been attended with some

M. E. CONFERENCE.

LOCATING THE FOREIGN BISHOP.

The Episcopal Board Opposes the Measure.

In the general conference on Monday Bishop Harris, secretary of the board of bishops, presented a report giving their opinion on the proposed establishment of episcopal residences in Europe, India and Africa, and recommending delay and further reflection, on the ground that the church is not yet ripe for the measure. The report was adopted. It should be decided it would not affect our opinion hitherto expressed as to the number of bishops to be elected by this conference.

Rev. William Swindell withdrew the amendment adding Africa, and led the debate by recommending the measure on the ground of expediency and compliance with the wishes of a large party in the church. Rev. W. A. Spencer, of Rock River conference, suggested that a bishop should be appointed to reside in India. Ram Chandra Bose, the East Indian, opposed the establishment; Rev. Dr. Fowler was apprehensive that the influence of a resident bishop might outweigh that of the missionary board. Rev. Dr. Buckley said: "If we cannot leave our residence, and do not attempt to elect them to certain residences is a new and dangerous thing. The bishops will either stay or come back. If they stay it is dangerous, if they come back it is dangerous. They will stay. Even the bishops do not agree. Bishop Harris says one thing and Bishop Andrews contradicts him. A bishop for India is a bishop for India, not for Japan, not for China. It takes as long to go from India to Japan as it does from here to India or almost as long. Wesley used to say 'The Lord had revealed many things to him by showing him the reasons for them.' In conclusion Dr. Buckley said that the bishops should be sent out for a longer term."

There were a number of other speeches for and against the measure, but conference adjourned without disposing of the subject. In the meeting of the committee on episcopal matters the number of bishops was considered. The amendment providing for the election of six bishops was not agreed to, the vote being six, 22, nays, 44. The amendment recommending the election of five bishops was adopted by a vote of 29 yeas, 27 nays. Dr. Rykert moved that the number in all be five if one or more are sent abroad, other wise that the number shall be four. This was laid on the table by a vote of yeas, 57; nays, 23.

The committee of lay representation discussed the questions before them at some length, and finally decided on recommending an equal lay representation in the general conference, and a change of ratio for the ministerial representation of not less than 20 to one member at all times. In the committee on revisals another paper on the subject of authorizing unordained pastors to solemnize matrimony was reported upon and the whole subject indefinitely postponed. A memorial asking that 200 lay members at all times be taken into consideration, and that the use of tobacco, was favorably considered, and a sub-committee instructed to formulate the matter for the proposed amendment to the discipline. The committee on revisals reported on the provision for lay representation in the general conference, and also the requirement that no young minister shall take any step toward marriage without consultation with older brethren. A proposal to add to the discipline the prohibition of improper "gambling in margins, bribery, slander and fraud in elections" was, after considerable discussion, negatived by a small majority.

Methodist celebration in Baltimore. A Methodist centennial celebration in behalf of the establishment of a local college for the Baltimore conference was held in Baltimore on Monday night at the Academy of Music. The building was filled to its utmost capacity, and many were unable to gain admission.

During the evening figures furnished by the central committee, giving the number of Methodists in the world, were read: Methodist Episcopal in United States—1,200,000; total—12,925; local preachers, 13,797; lay members, 729,024; total Episcopal Methodists in United States—1,200,000; local preachers, 33,091; lay members, 1,775,740. Non-Episcopal Methodists in United States—1,940; local preachers, 1,787; lay members, 189,024. Methodist in Canada—1,000; local preachers, 1,688; lay members, 1,979; lay members, 171,903. Methodists in Great Britain and missions—36,764; lay members, 8,807; local preachers, 35,764; lay members, 8,807. Methodist in all parts of the world—1,200,000; local preachers, 37,893; lay members, 5,365,294; total Methodist population (estimated), 25,472,870.

Reformed Church general synod. On Monday in the general synod of the Reformed church, the report of the committee on the new liturgy was taken up, which contained a resolution to adopt the new liturgy, which had been prepared by the synod in 1871, and to suspend the old liturgy until the next general synod, which was to be held in 1885. A request came up from the Potomac synod, asking that a new English hymn book for the use of the whole church be prepared. This was followed by a discussion which continued up to the hour of adjournment without reaching a vote.

The A. Z. M. E. conference. In the New York conference of the African Zion M. E. church the trial of Bishop W. H. Hillery for unparliamentary behavior occupied the attention of the body for a large part of the session. The bishop handed in a report, and its acceptance at that late hour, and its days had been spent in the trial, was objected to by many of the members. By a vote the resignation was laid on the table, and a resolution was adopted which is sought to have the bishop deprived of his episcopal office and the trial of his character referred to the Genesee conference. Should the Genesee conference refer favorably to Bishop Hillery he will be classed simply as a member of the church.

Classical methods general conference. In this conference meeting in Baltimore, Rev. Dr. J. H. A. Johnson moved that the resolution be adopted, which would be the bearing of the conference towards the rebellious churches in Charleston, S. C. This was decidedly voted down. Rev. C. S. Smith offered a resolution condemning rioting in the church, the

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Wearing of gowns by bishops and clergy prohibiting masters proclaiming the apostolic succession and sacerdotalism.

At the close of the reading there was applause, hisses and confusion. The resolution was carried, and later the resolution was read every one on record on so important a measure. The vote was 127 to 11. Bishop Turner presiding, when called to vote on the resolution, said he would vote "No." No one thousand times of the conference had anything to do with the matter. He was satisfied it had not.

Mr. Smith took exception and demanded in the name of the African Methodist Episcopal church and its 400,000 members that Bishop Turner should vote and be put on the record.

The discussion was not concluded when the conference adjourned. BILLY EDWARDS KNOCKED OUT. A Soft-floored Contest in New York That Was Witnessed by 8,000 Spectators. It took four minutes of actual fighting for Charlie Mitchell, the champion heavy weight of England, to knock out Billy Edwards, who had never before been "beaten" inside the ropes. The fight occurred at Madison Square garden, New York, on Monday night, the conditions being medium sized ropes, four rounds of three minutes each, Marquis of Queensberry rules, the proceeds to be equally divided. For this four-minute exhibition \$12,000 was taken in at the door, there being an attendance of 8,000 spectators. The entire city government, excepting the mayor and possibly the town chaplain, occupied boxes in the garden. Two inspectors of police and four police captains stood with their muskets at the corners of the ring, and the crowd was a social, athletic and hickory—were clustered around this space, on which two doctors of the manly art were to maul each other.

Judge Gildersleeve, United States Navy, and Commodore of the 1001 continued Marshal Erhardt, State Senator Ecclesine, General Lambie, commissioner of docks, and other men equally distinguished in caring for the public affairs occupied seats in the press box. Brokers and bruisers were in the garden, and the crowd was for Edwards, the light weight champion, who is the pet of the sporting men. Mitchell's boyish face was greeted with comparative silence.

Edwards, who appeared first on the stage, was stripped to the waist. He weighed 145 pounds, standing 5 feet 4 inches. He is a veteran among shoulder hitters, having won five bare knuckle fights and lost only one, which was with a fellow champion for 25 rounds. He is 42 years old. Both men hail from Birmingham, England. Mitchell is only 22 years old, weighs 154 pounds and stands 5 feet 8 inches high. Mitchell's attitude was a true lion's, body and mind. He was a pugilist, and a member of the Ring Club, a well known club of referees. Edwards, who appeared first on the stage, was stripped to the waist. He weighed 145 pounds, standing 5 feet 4 inches. He is a veteran among shoulder hitters, having won five bare knuckle fights and lost only one, which was with a fellow champion for 25 rounds. He is 42 years old. Both men hail from Birmingham, England. Mitchell is only 22 years old, weighs 154 pounds and stands 5 feet 8 inches high. Mitchell's attitude was a true lion's, body and mind. He was a pugilist, and a member of the Ring Club, a well known club of referees.

Round one—Time was called, and the pugilists stepped lightly to the middle of the stage and shook hands. Each then turned back and put up his guard and eyed the other. The men had near the same guard—left low down and well forward and right closely across the body below the breast. For a few seconds they unceasingly stepped about, when Mitchell let his right hand fall and a deadly blow struck Edwards. The light weight made a short counter and sprang back in time to avoid the blow. Mitchell followed him up and led again, but without effect, Edwards being too quick on his feet. These carls were kept up for a minute or so, and then Edwards led with both right and left and Mitchell's head and stomach, he failed to get in a good blow, and was slowly forced around the ring until near his own corner. Here Mitchell made a mistake and let his right hand fall, and avoid the big man's left he tripped, partly on his own chair and partly in an effort to squirm out of a close corner and fell into the lower of three ropes surrounding the ring and with one knee on the floor. Mitchell stepped forward and struck him a powerful blow on the head. At once there was the wildest commotion. Cries of "foul" echoed through the hall. Arthur Chambers clambered through the ropes and rushed between the men, and Mitchell was quickly on his feet. He was again led by Edwards, and in all this time he had inflicted no punishment. Upon his gaining his feet after the sixth visit to the floor Mitchell landed a wicked right hand blow on the side of Edwards' head, and the light weight was fairly knocked down. He soon scrambled to his feet, but only to be squarely knocked into the ropes. He was dizzy and trembling, but still he began to rise again.

Before Mitchell had time to stand up low Captain Williams rushed between the men and stopped the round, while there was still half a minute to spare. Edwards could not walk straight as he started for his corner, but after getting there and resting a minute he insisted upon going on.

Round three—Edwards was simply a copping block for Mitchell. The big man quickly knocked him down twice. When shouts of the audience to "shake hands" were heard the police interfered and the fight was over.

Indicting the Cincinnati rioters. The special grand jury appointed to consider the crimes in connection with the recent riots and the burning of the court house in Cincinnati, made a report on Monday, returning 54 indictments against persons concerned in the riots. The report treats at length of the causes leading to the riot, and speaks of the common report that the rioters were bribed, of the general complaint that the courts rendered too many delays, and that good citizens avoided jury duty to the detriment of a fair administration of justice. It also points out certain defects in the criminal code among the indictments were one against T. C. Campbell, the attorney who defended William Berner, the murderer of Kirk, charging him with bribery. Campbell, on hearing of the indictment, at once gave bail in \$1,000 for his appearance at the present term of court.

John Wanamaker's idea of distributing seeds and promoting flora-culture as a means of grace has caught on to most of the Sunday schools of the country.

ATTACKING GLADSTONE.

ARRANGED FOR DESERTING GORDON.

A Pierce Speech Against the Government by Sir Michael Hicks Beach—The Premier's Reply.

The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Conservative member for East Devonshire, moved again on Monday night at the House of Commons that the course of the government has not tended to promote the success of General Gordon's mission and that steps to secure his personal safety have been delayed. His action has carrying out prolonged cheers. The honorable gentleman, in making the motion, said he did not mean to question the wisdom of the government's policy in demanding the evacuation of the Sudan by Egypt. What he meant to say was that the present conduct of the government toward that country. He reviewed all the circumstances which led to the departure of General Gordon to the Sudan. "The object of his going," he said, "was to bring about the peaceful evacuation of the country. A more heroic effort than that made by General Gordon never made by living man. Yet when he arrived at Khartoum the government, instead of sending him supplies, neglected him. With strange inconsistency, the government insisted upon a pacific policy in one part of the Sudan and went to war in another part, thereby destroying any chance which General Gordon might have had of carrying out his mission. The government were worthy of blame for not having sent assistance from Suakin. They have practically deserted the brave soldier, the Christian hero, in the hour of peril. This is the general feeling of the entire country. The general demand that General Gordon should be rescued. [Cheers.] Those who trust him shall be rescued." [Cheers.]

Mr. Gladstone, on rising to speak in defense of the government's course, was greeted with hearty and loud continued applause. He congratulated Sir Michael Hicks Beach on his forcible speech, but strenuously denied that the government had deserted General Gordon. "The demand for the honorable gentleman," he intimated, "amounted to a war of conquest against a people struggling to be free. [Cheers from the Liberals.] The war which the Mahdi is waging is a war for freedom. It is that which the honorable gentleman wishes England to put down. He is demanding the prime minister to do that which the government has failed to do on one angle: that was not for the safety and success of General Gordon. The charges which the honorable gentleman had just preferred against the government are absurd. They are not to be accounted for by his lack of knowledge of the true facts. The real object of the motion, whatever may be the ostensible aim, is to displace the government. [Loud cheers from the Liberals.] Mr. Gladstone thereupon referred to the difficulties which the government had to face in regard to the Sudan. He said that the government had to face a war of conquest against a people struggling to be free. [Cheers from the Liberals.] The war which the Mahdi is waging is a war for freedom. It is that which the honorable gentleman wishes England to put down. He is demanding the prime minister to do that which the government has failed to do on one angle: that was not for the safety and success of General Gordon. The charges which the honorable gentleman had just preferred against the government are absurd. They are not to be accounted for by his lack of knowledge of the true facts. The real object of the motion, whatever may be the ostensible aim, is to displace the government. [Loud cheers from the Liberals.] Mr. Gladstone thereupon referred to the difficulties which the government had to face in regard to the Sudan. 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