The Lancaster Intelligencer.

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ALL WERE DISMISSED.

NO EVIDENCE TO HOLD THE DEFENDANTS IN THE DENNIS CASE.

Alderman Barr Dismisses the Prosecutions and the Imprisoned Men Are Promptly Released—The Flimsy Foundation For the Grave Charges.

Following is the conclusion of the testimony taken at the hearing of the alleged murderers of George Dennis before Alderman Barr on Tuesday afternoon:

CYRUS BOWERS' STORY

Cyrus Bowers affirmed: "I live between Bareville and Farmersville; I laid out the corpse; I saw the neck was discolored some little; I met and talked with James and Isaac Dennis, but I do not remember what I did say to them about the corpse." There was some argument of counsel as to the offer of the commonwealth to show that the witness had told the Dennis brothers certain matters in reference to marks on the body. Counsel for the defense argued that it was not testimony and the offer was withdrawn.

Testimony continued: "I have been travelling some with Rudy since the burial of George Dennis."

John Graybill, affirmed: "I live one-half mile north of Bareville, in West Earl township; I knew George Dennis, and saw him last the night before he died, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening; he lived between 200 and 300 yards from where I saw him; he left for home between 8 and 9 o'clock; Dennis was an old man and sometimes he worked, but was not able to work much; I saw him after he was dead next day, but not until after the corner was there; it was between 10 and 11 o'clock."

On cross-examination witness said George Dennis complained to him the night before his death of feeling badly.

George Bohnert, affirmed: "I live at Bareville; I saw Dennis on the night before his death at my shop; I sold him a purse and he put a few dollars in it from his old pocket-book; I also gave him a strap to take to Eby Rudy's; I heard of his death about noon of the day he was found dead.

DR. DAVIS ON THE STAND.

Dr. M. L. Davis, affirmed: "I am a practicing physician; I made an examination of George Dennis; I examined the skull, spinal column, heart, liver and stomach; I removed all the scalp from the skull; I removed the upper vertebræ of the spinal column; there was no break or fracture; the body was badly decomposed and if there was any injury to the flesh it could not have been discovered; I examined the heart and found it diseased, enlarged by dilitation; I found no blood in the heart; the blood remains in the heart when the party died of failure of the heart action, or paralysis of the heart; if a person was choked to death there may or may not be blood in the heart after death; there was some congestion of blood back of the neck; he did not die of paralysis of the heart; I could not discover any bruises on the body on account of decomposition."

On cross-examination the doctor's testimony was: "I cannot tell whether Dennis died a natural or unnatural death."

Anna Morrow was called as a witness, but her testimony was merely heresay and was not admitted. If admitted it would have been certain admissions made by Ellsworth as to his part in the offenses charged.

CATHERINE DENNIS TESTIFIES.

Catherine Dennis, affirmed: "I live at Farmersville, and I am Isaac Dennis' wife; I saw George Dennis shortly before haymaking, and the next time he was dead; on the morning when he was found dead, we got there as the jury was ready to go up stairs; I saw Reub Herman, Samuel Ellsworth, Eby Rudy and one I did not know who was called Hess; I went into the room where the corpse was after the jury came out; I saw there was a black streak at the groin; when they held up the body the head was falling in every direction; Eby said he had seen more money than was found among George's effects; a search was made for the money of George Dennis in Rudy's presence, on the day of the funeral; saw the desk of George Dennis on the day of his death; everything in it was in confusion and the lock looked as if some one had been working at it; neither Rudy or any of the inmates of the house gave any reason why a message informing his brother of his death was not sent earlier, when he lived so short a distance away, except that they did not know early in the morning that he was dead and after the death the house had to be fixed up."

On further questioning she said that she learned that Eby Rudy had been to the smithshop on the morning of his death, and when he returned his sister asked him to look after George Dennis and Eby replied "maybe he is dead" Nearly all of the latter part of the testimony was heresay.

On cross-examination witness testified that Eby Rudy did not have much to say to her on the day of George Dennis' funeral; the party who made the remark "George Dennis may be dead" was Ida Rudy and not Eby Rudy, but that he was present at the time.

B. F. Eshleman, of counsel for the commonwealth, said that there were a number of other witnesses in attendance, but their testimony was cumulative and the commonwealth would now rest their case.

Messrs. Brown and Davis, who represented Ellsworth, asked for his discharge, or if the case was to go to court, announced that they were ready to give bail for his appearance at the April session. The alderman decided to admit him to bail in the sum of $1,500. The bail was promptly furnished, his father becoming his bondsman.

Mr. Brubaker, representing Martin D. Hess, said he hoped the action of Ellsworth's counsel in entering bail for their client would not prejudice the alderman in his decision as to other defendants. He argued that a *prima facie* case had not been made out. The first essential for the commonwealth to prove was that Dennis died an unnatural death, and they failed in that proof by the testimony of the only physician who examined the body, and in addition the commonwealth failed to prove any robbery or larceny, of which charges his client was also complained against.

Mr. Steinmetz also reviewed the evidence and argued that there was not a scintilla of evidence to connect Martin D. Hess with the offenses charged.

H. M. Houser for Reuben Herman argued that the only testimony as to his client was that of the tax collector, which was so flimsy that it was not worth considering and that the whole testimony was that of suspicion.

B. F. Davis, for Eby Rudy, took the position that when Dr. Davis testified that he could not say whether or not George Dennis died a natural or unnatural death the bottom fell out of the commonwealth's case. He made an earnest appeal for the discharge of all the accused because the evidence presented failed to make out a case, and said the prosecution was the result of the disappointment of the heirs in not getting as much money as they expected from their deceased brother.

District Attorney Weaver said the commonwealth had no feeling in this case. The testimony was before the alderman and if the evidence warranted it the case should be returned to court. He argued that there was a foundation for the complaint, but denied that the prosecution was brought because deceased did not have as much money as his brothers thought he ought to have.

B. F. Eshleman concluded the argument for the commonwealth. He took the position that a strong *prima facie* case had been made out, and that the defendants should be committed for trial.

Alderman Barr said he wanted time to look over the testimony and that he would render a decision to-morrow as early as possible. Counsel for the defense said they wanted an early decision and the alderman promised to decide the matter by 9 o'clock, if possible.

The prisoners were taken back to jail by Officers Cramer, Heiss and Stormfeltz.

THE ALDERMAN'S DECISION.

Alderman Barr this morning rendered his decision in the cases. It was that as the commonwealth failed to prove that George Dennis was murdered, there was nothing to hold the accused on that charge and those cases were dismissed. As to the charge of robbery there was no testimony offered to sustain that charge, and it was also dismissed. Releases were at once sent to the county jail, the accused were discharged from custody and at once left for their homes. The case against Ellsworth as accessory, after the fact, for which he entered bail for trial, was also dismissed.

The decision meets with general approval, as the testimony offered was considered by those who heard it to have been the weakest ever offered in so important a case.

WHY THE MEN WERE PROSECUTED.

A story is current on the streets that explains why the suits were brought. We give the story as it was related: Shortly after George Dennis' death, Isaac Dennis went to Philadelphia and consulted a fortune-teller. He was told that his brother had been foully dealt with, and he should go home and the first persons he saw with their backs turned towards him, near the house where his brother was found dead, were the murderers. On his way home he saw two men in a field at work and they had their backs turned towards him. He went up to them and saw they were Eby Rudy and Mart Hess. Dennis went back to the fortune-teller's and told what had happened, and he was again told that these men and their associates were the murders, and on this flimsy story the prosecutions were brought.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Appointments to Preach for 1887 Made by the Bishop at Bangor.

At Bangor, the conference of the Evangelical association adjourned Tuesday after the bishop had announced these appointments to preach during 1887:

Philadelphia district—Rev. C. K. Fehr, presiding elder; Philadelphia, Eighth street, D. A. Medlar; Germantown, S. T. Leopold; Norristown, W. A. Leopold; Plymouth, A. Markley; Trappe, W. H. Stauffer; Pottstown, J. S. Newhart; Phœnixville, A. J. Brunner; Milford, F. Siegfrist; Lansdale and Montgomery, W. W. Yost; Souderstown, J. D. Acker; Perkasie and Quakertown, T. A. Hess; Pleasant Valley, I. F. Hiester; Hellertown Mission, T. L. Wentz; Bethlehem, S. F. Bohner; Freemansburg and South Bethlehem, O. L. Taylor; Easton, J. C. Krause; South Easton, S. C. Krupp; J. Frey, Pleasant quarterly conference; N. Goebel, Philadelphia Eighth Street conference; A. Ziegenfus, Bethlehem conference; F. Krecker, Norristown conference.

Allentown District—Rev. S. C. Breyfogel, presiding elder; Allentown, Linden street, W. K. Weand; Turner street, A. Krecker; First ward, J. Specht; Liberty street, A. W. Warfel; Emaus, F. Butz; Lehigh, W. H. Weidner; Catasauqua, H. J. Glick; Coplay, A. E. Williams; Slatington, A. S. Kline; Berlinsville, R. M. Lichtenwalner; Bath, I. U. Royer; Pen Argyl, C. D. Dreher; Bangor, J. W. Hoover; Monroe, D. S Manning; Wayne, H. A. Smith; J. O. Lehr and H. Stetzel, Linden street conference; S. Ely, First ward conference.

Reading District—Rev. J. C. Hornberger, presiding elder, Reading—Eighth street, J. M. Rinker; Sixth street, J. H. Shirey, Ninth street, J. C. Bleim; Mission, B. D. Albright; Friedensburg, R. Deisher; Kutztown, D. Yuengst; Wernersville, D. Lentz; Hamburg, J. Sterner; Birdsboro, N. A. Barr; Mohnsville, B. H. Miller; Adamstown, S. K. Fehr; Terre Hill, J. D. Woodring; Conestoga, F. D. Geary; Brownstown, J. W. Woehrle; Florida, J. L. Guinther and H. Dutill; F. Hoffman, D. Wieand and C. H. Baker, Eighth street conference; J. M. Saylor, Sixth street conference; J. L. Werner, Ninth street conference; J. Zern, Terre Hill conference; C. Gingrich, Florida conference.

Lebanon district—Rev. A. M. Stirk, presiding elder; Lebanon, Chestnut street, W. F. Hill; Lebanon, Eighth district, W. H. Hershey; Annville and Hanover, J. Savitz; Harrisburg, S. S. Chubb; Fredericksburg and Mt. Nebo, A. M. Samprel; Pinegrove, E. J. Miller, Tremont and Reiner City, A. Soulliard, Williamstown, G. D. Sweigert; Myerstown, D. Z. Kimbel; Womelsdorf, A. Kindt; Lititz, A. Dilabar; Manheim, J. P. Miller; Lancaster, Water street, I. Hess; Lancaster, Mulberry street, F. Smith; Minersville, J. B. Esenwein, Cresswell, H. M. Romberger; Mt. Joy, A. B. Saylor; J. K. Kuerr, Lebanon, Chestnut street conference; H. M. Capp, Eighth street conference; J. N. Metzgar, Manheim conference; W. H. Reinke, Harrisburg conference; H. R. Yost, Womelsdorf conference.

Pottsville District—Rev. C. S. Haman, presiding elder; Pottsville, W. C. Kantner; Schuylkill Haven—St Peters', I. J. Reitz; Trinity, J. A. Fegar; Cressona, J. S. Overholser; Orwigsburg, W. A. Shoemaker; Port Carbon, F. P. Lehr; Tamaqua, A. B. Snyder; Mauch Chunk, F. E. Erdman; Hazleton, S. B. Brown; White Haven, W. Shuler; Coaldale and Lansford, L. N. Worman; Wilkesbarre, J. G. Sands; Lehighton, G. W. Gross; Weissport, C. H. Egge; Parryville, A. F. Leopold and one to be supplied. J. Bowman, Wilkesbarre quarterly conference; T. Harper, Orwigsburg quarterly conference.

Millersburg District—B. J. Smoyer, P. E; Millersburg, H. D. Shultz; Dauphin, D. W. Bizley; Berrysburg, H. M. Wingert; Wisconsin, G. B Fisher; Uniontown, J. C. Warm kessel; Treverton, E. R. Stein; Sunbury, G A. Knerr; Mahautongo, C. S. Brown; Shamokin, A. A. De-Long; Mt. Carmel, G. C. Knoble; Ashland, S. K. Seyfrit; Shenandoah, D. S. Stauffer; Frackville, J. M. Longsdorf. Mahanoy City, J. R. Hensyl; Barnesville, J. M. Shoop; Ringtown, S. Bunz; H. A. Neitz, Millersburg quarterly conference.

DEATH UNDER THE SCALPEL.

An Aged Boston Publisher's Last Ride on a New York Horse Car.

Old Mr. Henry Yarrington emerged from the Sinclair house, New York, at Broadway and Eighth streets on Monday evening smoking a cigar. He had finished a good dinner and as he breathed the cold, invigorating air he felt good. He felt so young again that, after signaling a heavily laden horse car going up town, he jumped blithely on the step of the forward platform without waiting for the car to stop.

In an instant there was a hoarse cry, a sudden jolt as the wheels passed over an obstacle and the driver, Andrew Meyer, looking around saw that the elderly passenger had disappeared. Pulling back his horses and grinding down the brake, he leaped to the pavement. The old man lay insensible half under the car, with his left leg crushed above the knee. An ambulance was summoned and Mr. Yarrington was carried to St. Vincent hospital. Mayer, the driver, was placed under arrest.

The hospital surgeons found Mr. Yarrington's limb so badly crushed that amputation was imperative. During the operation the old gentleman, who had been placed under the influence of an anæsthetic, died. His body will be sent to Boston, where his wife and family reside. He was a wealthy publisher, and was in the city on business.

The driver was held without bail by Justice Ford, to await the action of the coroner.

Ridgely Encampment Officers.

At the regular stated meeting of Ridgely Encampment No. 217, I. O. O. F., held on Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Chief Patriarch, J. G. Steber; high priest, George A. Shultz; senior warden, H. L. Spencer; junior warden, J. C. Donahoe; scribe, H. M. D. [illegible]

IMPORTANT LABOR NEWS.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' REPORT TO THE PAPAL AUTHORITIES IN ROME.

He Tells the Vatican There Is Nothing Objectionable in Knights of Labor—A Prominent Chicago Knight Gives His Opinion on the Absorbing Question.

It is authoritatively stated in Rome that the American bishops take a favorable view of the organization known in the United States as the Knights of Labor. Cardinal Gibbons has placed before the Vatican a formal statement as to the nature of the organization and the attitude the church should adopt toward it. The cardinal says in this that he considers that any condemnation of the Knights would be not only useless but highly inopportune, and that it might alienate the sympathy of the American laboring classes from the church, and might hamper the mission of the church to the laboring poor.

In addition Cardinal Gibbons treats the alarmist theories respecting the Knights of Labor as puerile, and says that nearly one-third of the men belonging to the organization are Roman Catholics. Respecting the charge that the association is a secret order, the cardinal says it is not a secret society in the sense condemned by the church, and is consequently exempt from the canonical censure. In Canada the case is different.

The cardinal further says he considers the organization of the Knights of Labor in the United States not only harmless, but that it will possibly be beneficial in assisting in the eventual settlement of the great question of the proper relations between labor and capital.

NO HOSTILITY TO THE CHURCH.

"There never was any reason why the Catholic church should not countenance the Knights of Labor," said George N. Seeets, a prominent Knight and editor of the Chicago *Daily Telegram*, which paper is the recognized organ of the body in that city. "The Knights of Labor," he continued, "is not an oathbound organization. There is nothing in its constitution hostile to the best interests of the church and nothing that brings the body in conflict with any tenets of the church. The trouble has been that the church did not fully understand the purposes and methods of the Knights. Now that it has come to look upon us in the proper light I believe that the Catholic of Rome will find in our organization one of its oldest allies."

"Has not the position of the church toward the Knights seen influential interests by the supposition that the labor bodies were strongly inclined toward socialism, communism and communism?"

"I believe that is the [illegible]," Mr. Seeets answered, "but it has become plain, day by day, that the American Knights have no tendencies toward dangerous and unjust doctrines."

"Do you think that the trouble in the matter of the Michigan has anything to do with the last action on the part of the bishops?"

"Unquestionably," Mr. Seeets rejoined, "the Michigan episode compelled an investigation, and the natural result has followed. The Catholic church has always been the friend of the working people, and their interests are to a great extent reciprocal. I look upon this action of the American bishops as one of the greatest blows that could have befallen the Knights. The combined efforts of the fearless priest and honest leader will do more to adjust the quarrels between the employer and employed than any other human agency. The church can wait easily," the speaker concluded, "though no point will they come in conflict with the Knights. There is nothing in our aims and methods [illegible]. If there was, I, a Protestant, would not be general master workman. He is no Jesuit, a Catholic he may be, but he is no secret society."

STATE GLEANINGS.

Representative Rice Gets Into the Wrong House; But Is Not Shot as a Burglar.

Dispatch to N. Y. Tribune.

When Mr. Pickwick on a certain occasion found himself the occupant of the bed-chamber of a middle aged lady in yellow curl papers he was not more thunderstruck than was Congressman Rice, of Massachusetts, at the early hour of Tuesday morning The House had sat late, and Mr. Rice had been busy as a member of the conference committee on the retaliation bill. Shortly after 1 o'clock in company with Mr. Hitt and two other sedate and dignified members of the House he rode up town in a cab. Mr. Rice alighted at his own door—that is, he thought he had done so. But the house in which the Massachusetts representative lives is one of a row built exactly alike. He ascended the steps, applied his latch-key and the lock readily yielded. Of course the members of the household were abed, and anxious not to disturb them the belated statesman went up stairs with a light tread and knocked lightly on the door of his bedroom, as he supposed.

A voice from within asked "Who is there?"

"It is I, dear," replied the representative from Worcester, in a low, soft voice.

"Who is 'I'? I don't know you," came the response. The voice was sweet and feminine, but Mr. Rice suddenly became aware that it was not the voice of Mrs. Rice, and it flashed over him that he was in the wrong house.

"What is to be done? Here it is 2 o'clock in the morning, and here am I, a respected and respectable citizen of Massachusetts, past sixty years of age, a representative of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, in a strange house, knocking at the bedroom door of a lady who is an utter stranger to me." Such were the reflections which must have suggested themselves to the bewildered and horrified member of the committee on foreign affairs.

But it was not a time for dilatory tactics. He knew that burglars are abroad in Washington, and many householders are handy with the pistol. Summoning his astonished faculties as best he might Mr. Rice "rose to a question of privilege," and in the most impressive and dignified tone that he could muster he resumed the dialogue: "I am looking for my number." As the number of Mr. Rice's house is on the outside of the front door, while he was up one flight of stairs inside somebody's house, his remark indicates that he was still somewhat confused.

The pertinent reply to the remark of the benighted statesman was in the form of a question: "What is your number?"

"Why, it is—"

"Well, that is not the number of this house."

Mr. Rice waited to hear no more. He stole down the dark stairway with his hat held behind him, probably in the hope that it would stop any stray bullets. With tremulous eagerness he opened the door and escaped into the street. He lost no time in entering his own house.

Mr. Rice has imparted the story of his adventure to a few friends—in strict confidence.

A Steamer Burned—Twenty Lives Lost.

The steamer W. H. Gardner was burned Tuesday evening on the Tombigbee river near Gainesville, Ala. Twenty lives were lost, including S. C. Blackman, Jule Rembert and two children; Mrs. W. F. Rembert and three children; Theo. L. Graham, G. Rutes and the following colored persons: John Bryant, stewart; Green Jenkins, Henry Ford, H. Hudson, L. Lindsey, Virgil Jones, Amos Harris and three unknown. Mrs. Rembert is the wife of the clerk and part owner of the boat, and lived in Demopolis, Ala. The remaining whites were passengers living in the upper Tombigbee district.

Died Very Suddenly.

From the Oxford Press.

Hayes Pennock, a miller and farmer of Colerain township, Lancaster county, died suddenly on Sunday at his residence near Spruce Grove. He was in the barn in the forenoon when he fell to the floor. His son Frank was near at hand and carried his father into the house, where he died about an hour afterwards.

Before the Mayor.

Eleven unfortunates answered roll call at the mayor's court this morning. Six were committed to jail or the work-house and five [illegible]

INAUGURATION DAY.

Shall It Be Changed From the Present Fourth of March?

From the New York Sun.

The House judiciary committee on Saturday agreed upon a joint resolution to change the day for inaugurating the next and each succeeding president from March fourth to April thirtieth, and to make the latter the day also for the final adjournment of the next and each succeeding Congress.

Although the Fourth of March is not mentioned in the original articles of the constitution, it is spoken of in the twelfth amendment, and the new project takes the form of proposing a constitutional amendment. It is surprising to find a measure contemplating a change so grave arranged by the judiciary committee at the end of the session, and its advocates deliberately proposing to pass it under a suspension of the rules, and practically without debate.

The argument in favor of this project is that it will give each Congress a longer time for legislation at its second session, and that the selection of the thirtieth of April will be a return to first principles, President Washington having been inaugurated on that day. In this latter statement, which is the one especially urged at the present time, for the reason that the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the government will come in 1889, there is a misapprehension. It is true that Washington was inaugurated on the thirtieth of April, 1789, but this day had not originally been intended for that purpose, and was finally adopted for a single occasion, on account of unforeseen delays. Perhaps the first mention of the fourth of March as a public occasion is to be found in the records of Congress for Sept. 13, 1788. The resolution passed reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing electors in the several states, which, before the said day, shall have ratified the said constitution; that the first Wednesday in February next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective states and vote for a president; and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time, and the present seat of Congress (New York) the place, for commencing the proceedings under the said constitution."

It turned out that when Congress met on the appointed Wednesday, March 4, 1789, there was no quorum in either House. The representatives adjourned from day to day, waiting for a quorum, which consisted of a majority, and this they did not obtain until April [illegible]

[illegible]

DO AND DOWN THE STATE

Sheriff Mumma, of Dauphin county, was stricken with paralysis Tuesday afternoon, while riding from Harrisburg to his home at Highspire.

Mr. Talbot Williams has resigned his position as managing editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, and will be succeeded by Mr. William O. Merrill. Mr. Williams has not, however, severed his connection with the paper and will remain on as associate editor.

William B. Rittenhouse, director of the poor, died in Norristown Monday night of paralysis, aged 72 years. Nine years ago he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for sheriff, but failed. In 1883 he was elected poor director.

The annual report of the Cumberland Valley railroad for the year 1886 was published Tuesday. The earnings of the main line were $733,707.62; the expenditures, $537,422.44, leaving a balance in favor of the company of $196,285.18. This is $34,314 82 over the gross earnings of 1885, but there is a decrease in the net earnings of $59,525 84.

Colonel R. B. Beath and Past Department Commander J. M. Vanderslice, of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Philadelphia, and Major I. B. Brown, of Corry, will go to Erie to-day to investigate the charges of cruelty and mismanagement against Major Tyson, commander of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home there, preferred by Captain Uriah R. Burkett, of Reading.

DEFENDING THE ANARCHISTS

The Legal Grounds on Which They are Sought to be Saved.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The brief of Leonard Swett, as counsel for the condemned Anarchists, may be filed at Ottawa this morning. It deals almost exclusively with the alleged illegal evidence admitted, together with a review of that legally before the jury. The case of each is taken up separately. Against Oscar Neebe, sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary, the testimony is tersely stated to be "nothing." Fielden is inculpated as having made threats and fired into the police by a number of witnesses who are shown to tell totally different stories, while seven witnesses contradict their testimony as a whole and fifteen in parts. Parsons is inculpated only as inciting violence in his speech, but state evidence is quoted to the effect that he deprecated any active operations. Schwab's sole incrimination is said to be by Thompson, who swore he and Spies talked murder in the alley in English. The letter of Most to Spies is also disposed of under his head. The case of Louis Lingg, the bomb-maker, is treated on the basis of freedom from statutory or common law inhibition of that business. No connection is said to have been shown between Lingg and the bomb-thrower.

McCabe Must Be Reinstated.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The supreme court to-day handed down its decision in the case of Chief McCabe, of the fire department. The case attracted great attention at the time of McCabe's dismissal by Fire Commissioner Purroy, and it was quite freely discussed in the papers. McCabe, who had charge of the Harlem district, of this city, during a big fire in his district July 4 last, sent out what is known as "the three alxes," calling out all the engines north of 23d street. His superiors deeming this bad judgment on his part, he was dismissed at the department. The main opinion is written by Judge Brady and is to the effect that McCabe must be reinstated and restored to his rank of second assistant chief of the fire department.

Held for the Gaine Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—The coroner's jury in the case of Wakefield Gains, colored whose dismembered body was found in a creek near Eddington, Bucks county, Feb. 17, to-day rendered a verdict that Gains came, to his death at the hands of George Wilson, and that Mrs. Tabbs was accessory to the crime. Both prisoners were committed to await the action of the district attorney.

Iron Prices Held Up.

PITTSBURG, March 2.—At to-day's meeting of the Western iron association, the condition of the iron trade was fully discussed, and contrary to general expectation, a resolution was adopted reaffirming present prices.

Change in Hotel Proprietors.

Charles Erisman, son of George H. Erisman, formerly of Lancaster, but now in Columbia, has purchased the stock and fixtures of the Tremont hotel, North Queen street, now kept by Fred. Woehrle. Mr. Erisman takes possession on April 1st.

A. F. Palmer has rented the Central hotel, under Lancaster's bank, now occupied by Cohn Bloom, and will take possession shortly.

THE HOUSE BACKS DOWN.

DROPPING ITS AMENDMENTS TO THE RETALIATION BILL.

It Passes the Original Bill—The Senate Changes a Port of Entry From Middletown, Conn., to Hartford—The Naval Appropriations Being Considered.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—(House)—The rules were suspended on motion of Mr. Crisp (Ga.), and the Senate amendments to the House joint resolution for an investigation of the Pacific railroads were non-concurred in.

Non-concurrence by unanimous consent was asked for in the Senate amendments to the bill extending United States laws over "No Man's Land." On objection the bill was referred to the committee on public lands.

Senate amendments to the bill annexing a portion of Idaho to Washington territory were non-concurred in.

The bill for the relief of sufferers by fire at Eastport, Maine, was reported adversely and referred to the committee of the whole.

Consideration of the conference report on the fisheries retaliatory bill was then resumed.

Mr. Clements (Ga.) asked the House to stand by its conferees.

The House has agreed to recede from its amendment to the Senate retaliatory bill by a vote of yeas 149, nays 134. A motion to reconsider is pending.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the House receded from its amendments to the Senate retaliatory bill has been tabled. The bill is therefore passed in the form passed by the Senate.

Mr. Daniel (Va.), said that the position taken by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Rice) was one which made this affair a squabble between New England and Canada. Was it true that the power of railroad corporations had become so great that they could call a halt to Congress when it wanted the whole people of the United States to take the cause of the New England fishermen in their hands [illegible] with?

[illegible]

Senate. A communication from Secretary of War presented with estimates from General Miles relative to operations in Arizona, with instructions relating to the same; referred [illegible]

The House amendments to the Senate bill [illegible] the construction of a bridge across the Missouri between Omaha and Council Bluffs were concurred in.

The Senate bill creating a naval reserve of auxiliary cruisers, officers and men from the merchant marine was reported back and placed on the calendar; also bill authorizing the city of Winona, Minn., to construct a bridge across the Mississippi and an island therein; calendar. A resolution was adopted authorizing the finance committee to sit during the recess, to continue the investigation as to the undervaluation of imported merchandise; also a resolution authorizing the foreign relations committee to sit during the recess; also a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information concerning the duties and hours of service of night inspectors in the custom houses of New York and Baltimore from 1871 to 1886.

Senate bill was passed to validate and cure defects in certain acts of the legislatures of Washington territory.

Among the House bills on the calendar considered and passed were the following: Making Hartford, Conn., a port of entry in place of Middletown; authorizing the president to commission Alfred Hedberg as captain of infantry (with amendments.) In the discussion of this bill it was shown that Hedberg had been cashiered in 1872, a court-martial having found him guilty of rape and embezzlement. Mr. Hawley, who had charge of the bill, stated that it was a case of persecution. A conference was ordered.

The House bill granting right of way through public lands in Utah was passed with amendments and a conference ordered.

At 1 o'clock the naval appropriation bill was taken up. An amendment was reported and agreed to, restoring the item appropriating $12,000 for repairs of the naval training station at Coaster's island, near Newport.

The Trade Dollar Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—It is almost certain now that the president will approve the trade dollar bill, the understanding being that a clause will be inserted in the general deficiency bill providing for its storage, &c.

2,000 Bills Not Reached.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—No Congress has left such cumbersome calendars as the 49th will leave when it expires at noon on Friday. There will be about 2,000 measures left on the two calendars, representing work in committee and elsewhere, which would have taken the lifetime of any lawyer had it been performed by one. Hundreds of the measures which will die with this Congress have occupied as many as half a dozen meetings of committees composed of from 9 to 15 members, most of whom are active workers and whose time devoted to law, medicine, or other professions or business would command high remuneration. Most of the measures which will die on the calendars are of a private nature—for claims, pensions, etc.—but more than one-third of them are of a general character, and one-fourth of them of national importance.

TO GET SALARIES INSTEAD OF FEES

Two Dozen Consuls Whose Offices Will Not Give Them $45,000.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The conferees on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill have reached an agreement, those on the part of the House accepting most of the Senate amendments. The amendments non-concurred in reducing the salary of the interpreter to the legation to Turkey below the amount named in the House bill, which amount was in accordance with existing law, and add to the consuls under class 6, Mahe (Seychelles) which was omitted from the House bill on the recommendation of the state department as being unnecessary. The amendments concurred in are as follows: Twenty-four consuls now paid by fees are appropriated for by fixed salaries amounting to $45,000. The fees collected by them last year amounted to $82,791, of which they retained under authority of law a sum larger than the salaries established. An increase of $10,000 is made in the appropriation for clerks at consulates, so as to provide for 13 additional clerks to be distributed in the discretion of the department. Appropriations $16,000 are made for the Haytien and Venezuelan commissions, a secretary of legation and consul general to Corea is provided for at $1,500 and the consulate at Antwerp transferred from class 4 to class 3. In all other respects the appropriations are the same as for the current year.

No Show For Negro Trotter.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate committee on the District of Columbia have agreed to report adversely on the nomination of James M. Trotter, of Massachusetts, to be recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia. The vote was non-partisan.

Maimed Brakeman Settles.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 2.—All the yard and road freight brakemen on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio road struck this morning and traffic is suspended. The trouble was caused by taking the third man off each crew. The [illegible] are expected here [illegible]

SWEEPING UP DISTRICTS.

The Knights of Labor and Amalgamated Association Fighting Each Other.

[illegible]

Washington Was Raised.

[illegible]

Two Boys Were Burned.

[illegible]

Aged Man Were Burned.

[illegible]

Railroad Employes.

[illegible]

Railroad Employes.

[illegible]

**Railroad Employes