LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RECORD OF THE CITY YESTERDAY.

Tom Wright Convicted of the Murder of Rogerski—The Rane Shooting Case—Military Affairs—Religious Services—General Current News.

MILITARY.

Preparations for a Grand Ball—Movements of the Different Companies.

Company A, Washington Light Infantry, are making extensive preparations for the proposed trip to Philadelphia on the 15th of May. The company will leave Washington in the 9 a. m. train and arrive at Philadelphia at 4 p. m. the same evening, when they will be received by company H, Pennsylvania National Guard, and the State Fencibles. The company under escort will march to the La Pierre House, where they have engaged quarters. They will return to Washington in the 11:30 p. m. train on the night of the 15th. The company will carry with them seventy-five uniformed members, the full Marine band, and twenty-five honorary members.

The company at their last meeting decided to pay a visit to company D, of the same battalion, in full uniform, this evening. They also adopted a new fatigue cap, similar to that worn by the officers of the battalion, with the exception of a white band around the base, to be made of Austrian cloth, with the monogram W. L. I. in front worked in white letters. Company A has just added to its list thirteen additional members.

Capt. W. G. Moore, commanding company A, has received a letter from Capt. Ryan, commanding the State Fencibles of Philadelphia, thanking the company for their kind treatment of the Fencibles during their visit on inauguration day.

The officers of company D, Washington Light Infantry, with Major W. G. Moore and Adjutant Powell, have been made honorary members of the Sumner Guard, of Syracuse, N. Y., in honor of the kindness received on inauguration day.

The Governor's Mounted Guard, Major W. W. Wirt commanding, is rapidly recruiting the ranks of its companies.

The Corcoran Zouaves, Captain J. T. K. Plant commanding, have ordered knapsacks in anticipation of an extended trip this summer. This company is making rapid progress towards recruiting to the maximum—one hundred men.

The Washington City Greys, Captain D. McCathran commanding, are in a prosperous condition, and the able commander is exerting everything in his power to make it the crack company of the District.

Company D, W. L. I., are making extensive preparations for a trip to Niagara this summer. First Lieutenant Prall has resigned, and Second Lieutenant Frank Carver has been promoted in his stead. Private C. Radcliffe has been promoted to second lieutenant, vice Carver promoted.

The Butler Zouaves, Capt. Fisher commanding, are in the most encouraging condition.

Major Bland, commanding the Territorial Guard, is hard at work in endeavoring to recruit his command to a full regiment.

The new military organization, the Emmett Guard, is making rapid progress.

The Washington Grenadiers, Capt. Hanneman commanding, is recruiting rapidly to the numbered required by law.

Company B, W. L. I., has taken a fresh start, and the officers are showing more determination than heretofore to make this old company one of the best in the District.

A rumor is afloat that company C, W. L. I., will be reorganized under its old commander, Thos. Luttrell.

The Washington Artillery, Capt. N. G. Starkweather commanding, expect to be in service in a few weeks. This organization is making a very strong acquisition to its membership.

The President's Mounted Guard, Capt. Gleason, is still increasing in membership.

The officers of several of the military companies of the District met on Saturday night in the armory of the Governor's Mounted Guard and arranged for a grand military ball to be given in the inauguration ball building, the following committees were appointed: Executive committee—Capt. J. I. King, Capt. D. McCathran, Capt. N. G. Starkweather, Capt. M. De Moth, Capt. R. Hanneman, Capt. G. E. Emmons. Committee on music, supper and printing—Capt. J. I. King, Capt. H. A. Johnson, First Lieutenant F. Thompson, First Lieutenant A. D. Cannon, First Lieutenant M. J. Burley, First Lieutenant J. O'Meara, Second Lieutenant A. D. Shaw.

WAUGH M. E. CHURCH.

A Magnificent Basket Collection Yesterday—Over Eight Hundred Dollars Raised in Thirty Minutes.

Rev. Richard Norris, formerly of Baltimore city, who has been recently appointed to the pastorate of Waugh M. E. church, on Capitol Hill, displayed his tact in managing a large collection yesterday morning.

After preaching an earnest sermon from Deut., xxxiii:25, he announced that the trustees of the church had gone to considerable expense in renting and furnishing a more convenient parsonage near the church, and had instructed him to ask for a collection of $600 to meet the extra expenses thus incurred. Although this was a large sum, in thirty minutes about $800 were paid, or subscribed from reliable sources, exclusive of the regular basket collection.

This effort is unprecedented in the history of this church, and shows that the people are determined to take their place in the front rank of our city churches. Mr. Norris is about thirty-eight years of age, entered the ministry in 1858, and has spent the last twelve years in the city of Baltimore, and brings with him extensive experience as a financial manager and an earnestness rarely surpassed in the ministry, and has enjoyed great popularity in all his former appointments.

Methodism on Capitol Hill requires a first-class church, and we feel safe in the prediction that the effort of yesterday is but the precursor of an improvement that will do honor to the judgment and liberality of the people in that section of the c.ty.

Smallpox.

The following cases of smallpox have been reported to the health office since the last published report: One case at No. 718 F street southwest; one in an alley between Second and Third and E and F streets southwest; one at No. 209 F street, between 6th and 7th streets southwest; one on 4½ street, between F and G streets southwest; one at No. 209 Four-and-a-half street southwest; one on Seventh, between H and I streets southwest; one at No. 672 F street southwest; one in an alley between First street and Delaware avenue and between D and E streets northeast; one in an alley between Third and Four-and-a-half and K and L streets southwest; one on Four-and-a-half street, between K and L southwest; one on G street, between Ninth and Tenth southwest; one in Burk's alley, between Ninth and Tenth and D and E streets southeast; one near Uniontown, D. C. The following deaths were also reported: One at No. 109 F street southwest; one on H, between First and One-half streets southeast; one on E street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets southeast; one in an alley between Third and Four-and-a-half and E and F streets southwest; one at No. 332 E street southwest.

Runaways.

Yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, while Mr. Wm. Ogle, in company with his wife and child, was riding in a buggy on Pennsylvania avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, one of the front wheels broke, which caused the horse to become frightened and run away. The horse in his wild flight smashed the buggy to pieces and threw the occupants out on the pavement, inflicting several severe bruises on the face of Mrs. Ogle, and on the person of the child slightly. They were taken to the office of Dr. Newman, who dressed their injuries, after which they returned to their home on Twenty-second street near I northwest. The horse was captured and driven to his stable.

Later in the afternoon the horse attached to the buggy of Mr. Callahan became frightened while passing down Sixteenth street near K, and ran into the buggy of Mr. McIntire, in which was his wife and child, breaking the same, and throwing all three out on the pavement and slightly injuring them.

Palm Sunday at St. Stephen's.

At St. Stephen's Catholic church, Rev. Father McNally pastor, there was a large congregation yesterday, at the 10:30 o'clock mass, to witness the impressive exercises of Palm Sunday, as well as to hear in detail the explanation of the interesting services of Holy Week. After the blessing and distribution of the palms, the solemn high mass was celebrated, with Rev. Father McNally celebrant, Father Slarky deacon, and Mr. McMahon sub-deacon. The passion was sung by the three clergymen, and the pastor announced that on Holy Thursday, Good Friday and Holy Saturday the morning services would be at 7 o'clock, and the office of Tenebre at 7:30 in the evening. At the close of the morning service on Thursday there will be a procession to deposit the blessed sacrament in the repository.

Sudden Death.

Major Oliver Whitmore, of the regular army, left his lodgings on Fourth street, near E, about Friday noon, and fell in a fit when he reached the corner of Fifth and E. He was removed by Officer Burns to the house of Mr. Mullenny, on E street, above Fifth, where he received every possible attention. Being unable to give his name, he was removed to Providence hospital, where he died on Saturday morning, not having spoken a word from the time he was stricken until the moment of his death. Major W., who was a genial and vivacious gentleman, in the prime of life, was temporarily sojourning on business in our city, and leaves a wife and several children in Brooklyn, New York.

Arrest of a Thief.

Some two weeks since a colored woman named Ella Thompson visited police headquarters and complained that she had been robbed of $70 by a colored man named John P. Simpson. A warrant was taken out and the case assigned to Detectives McDevitt and Coomer, who after a brief search found that the thief had left the city. Word was sent to Lieutenant Cadwalader, of the western division in Baltimore, and in a short while he returned the information that the prisoner was caught and awaited their orders. Detective McDevitt visited Baltimore on Saturday and returned with the thief, who will be taken before the Police Court to-day.

New Firm of Auctioneers.

We now add to the list of the efficient and enterprising auctioneers of this District the new firm of J. F. Russell & Co. Mr. Russell is well known to the community from his former connection with the Gas Light Company, and is universally respected for integrity and business attainments. The business of the auctioneer is keeping equal pace with the general growth and enlargement of the city, and it indicates the most healthful action every day. We commend the new firm to the confidence and patronage of the community.

Sunday School Association.

The regular weekly meeting of the Sunday School Normal Association was held Saturday night at Lincoln hall. Mr. A. S. Prott occupied the chair.

Mr. B. H. Kinsell lectured on scriptural geography, illustrated by maps, and followed by Mr. A. W. Eastlick, on Bible teachers' training.

Rev. S. H. Mirick closed the exercises with a model preachers class extemporized from among the audience.

Wanted Immediately.

Ten good carpenters. Apply at REPUBLICAN building, or at shop of J. A. W. Henderson, E street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth northwest.

CONVICTION OF TOM WRIGHT.

Termination of the Trial on Saturday—The Jury Return a Verdict of Guilty—The Usual Motion for a New Trial.

The Wright-Rogerski murder trial terminated on Saturday night by the conviction of the accused.

In the morning, at 10 o'clock, on the resumption of the trial, the defence called Edward Lewis, who testified to having seen Wright on the 3rd of December in his (witness') place of business, corner of Third and F streets southwest, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

Cross-examined: Wright conversed at that time about boarding with witness; he was there about three-fourths of an hour.

Peter Ross sworn: Lives on Thirteen-and-a-half street; knows Wright; saw him on the Monday before Christmas, about dark, at Mr. Deighaldt's restaurant, corner Four-and-a-half and E streets southwest.

Dr. George W. V. Hickman sworn: Saw defendant at Bacon's drug store on the 17th of October last; he came in for treatment of a gunshot wound in the lower portion of the left thigh; he had on light pants.

Ed. W. Turner sworn: Lives on Eleventh and R streets; knew Wright in North Carolina; witness went to that state in December, 1867, and shortly after his arrival he made his acquaintance and entered his (witness') school; Wright entered as eighteen years of age.

Mr. Harrington said that he would close, and he proceeded to state that he would give the testimony of the woman (Mrs. Woods) to the jury, and would rely on the circumstances surrounding the case—the peddler leaving home early the morning; his having been seen to go into the house from which he never came out alive; the blood about the house; the finding of the instrument with which the deed was done.

Mr. Harrington proceeded to argue that the body was that of Rogerski, and referring to the question as to who killed him, he said that the witness Woods was an unwilling one, who might have been indicted as an accomplice, for she acknowledges that such she was after the fact. Her testimony was corroborated by the finding of the pack where Tom said he had put it, also the body, the shoes and the instrument, and her testimony was confirmed by the failure of defendant to contradict her. He argued mostly on the circumstantial evidence—Wright having goods from the peddler's pack, his failing to account for them; his confession to Margaret Woods; his leaving the room in which Bombry was to carry out the body, &c.

FOR THE DEFENCE.

Gen. Henkle, at 11:35 o'clock, commenced his argument. It was the duty of the Government to prove every element, and to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. The defendant was charged with the murder of Samuel Rogerski, and he (counsel) submitted that it had not been proved that the body found was that of Rogerski. No witness had sworn that it was his body. If so, let the witness rise.

Mr. Cohen, (one of the witnesses, near the marshal's desk,) "Here they are; I am one." (Sensation.)

Gen. Henkle. That witness was not asked the question, and he showed by his testimony that he had but little regard for the truth. The letter of introduction he has been referred to as identifying the body, but he would ask, could a simple superscription of a letter be taken as proof that the body was that of the man named? It is true that the body was found; that the wounds indicated that he did not commit suicide. Could they say that the defendant committed the act? May he not have been killed in a fight with a adversary? Could they say that the defendant had premeditated the crime? Dr. Hartigan says the hatchet fits the wounds, and he (Hartigan) seems very zealous in his efforts to convict the defendant, but the wounds do not in his opinion fit the hatchet. They were invited to believe that this man, who is said to be a Hercules, in broad day light made these wounds, which a mere child of four years has strength enough to make. When some of these wounds did not penetrate the skin, hardly. The brain in some is very soft—softer than mush—and his and the jurors' minds must be soft, indeed, if they believe that this strong man inflicted the blow.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Henkle resumed, saying: One of the circumstances relied on is the socks. That those taken from the prisoner corresponded with those in the pack was not much in itself; but the former of different sizes and the latter ditto. Three pairs of socks were purchased previous to the arrival of the peddler, as is proved by witness Margaret Woods. It does not lie in the mouth of the prosecution to discredit her—their own witness. The prisoner now has on another pair, (bought of certain peddler.) There is no evidence that there was more than one pair in the pack. That may have been put there after the pack was dug up, and may be the pair (the third pair) found in the house.

The newspapers have called this man a sort of human monstrosity. Look upon his face. Fine type of African face—evidently no fool. Worse than a fool, and therefore not responsible if he would visit the very scene of the crime in company with the officers, who were searching for evidence, and knowing himself suspected, and had put on socks—two pairs—to convict him when arrested, and had bought new shoes. That was for Christmas. Mr. McDevitt had asked Tom where the old ones were. Tom said he brought them home, (from Four-and-a-half street,) then that he left them there. McDevitt went and found them. If this is evidence of guilt, Tom is the most accommodating prisoner that ever sat in a dock. The spot on left shoe, Mr. McDevitt says, is blood; though for my life I can't tell whether it is blood, or dirt, or blacking. If that was blood, it was not the blood of the man found on the commons. But old clothes had been exhibited, and spots or stains shown as blood. But no proof that they belonged to Tom, or that there was the blood of a human being upon them.

He continued: As against the prisoner you have nothing. Facts beyond doubt, and not deductions, are alone evidence against him. Who has kissed the bible here and said he was a man of science, capable of tracing blood stains, and that dirt on the pants, the shoes and the brick was blood? These had been in the possession of the Government for months. Why had the spots not been examined by an expert, and the expert not been called before the jury? But no expert had been before the jury. He knew what he thought his friend (Mr. H.) did not know he knew. But the Government had subpoenaed Dr. Woodward, of the Medical Museum, and Dr. W. could find no blood.

Mr. Harrington. No, by no means. Dr. Woodward had told him he could only say whether the blood was that of a reptile or of an animal. If it were the blood of an animal, he could not tell if from that of a human body. His analysis would be of no worth as evidence.

Gen. Henkle said that it made no difference. There was no proof of blood. He then adverted to the single hair which had been produced, and humorously described it as a hair that was half an inch under a microscope, but no part of an inch to the naked eye. This little hair had had a remarkable history. It was on the hatchet, and the theory was that that hatchet had been picked in the fire, and yet the hair had escaped. Perhaps it was too small for the fire to notice it. For if it had been a full-grown hair the fire would have burned it. Then as to the hatchets. Here was the hatchet that blood was said to be found on, and then this is said to be the hatchet; but Dr. Hartigan comes in, and he finds that one of the wounds fits this hatchet; then this hatchet is fixed upon as the instrument. It must be—(taking up the hatchet)—it was this little hatchet with which George Washington cut down the cherry-tree. (Laughter.)

The Court. And therefore' cannot tell a lie. (Laughter.)

Mr. H. then examined the evidence as to the *rigor mortis* of Rogerski's body and the gradual departure of warmth about the chest, urging that if the peddler was killed at 11 o'clock the *rigor mortis* and coldness of death did not come on until the extremest exceptional limit was reached; but juries were bound not to consider exceptions to the ordinary course of nature, but to presume that nature proceeded as usual in the case of Rogerski, and by this course Rogerski could not have been killed at 11 o'clock in the morning. He must have been killed not long before his body was found.

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Where an accomplice is introduced as a witness the testimony must be corroborated as to the corpus delicti and to the person who killed him. He quoted Rex vs. Addis to sustain this view.

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This is not the first case in which injustice has been done in obedience to public clamor. He did not, of course, compare Tom Wright with the Saviour of the world, but it was in obedience to popular clamor that Pilate had condemned him; and Tom Wright was the least of his children. Do not sacrifice him to clamor, but weigh well the evidence and give him the benefit of the doubt.

The court then took a recess until 4 o'clock.

IN THE EVENING.

Upon the reopening of the court after the afternoon recess Mr. Harrington, the prosecuting attorney, made the closing argument, and said he proposed to show that Samuel Rogerski was dead and that Thomas Wright did the deed. He had been somewhat surprised at the idea advanced by the counsel on the other side when he inquired whether Samuel Rogerski was dead and if his body had been found. That pretense would not avail. The home of that Polish famous was made and by the brutal blow given by this man Wright. But to review the facts in the case: When information was obtained of the deed Newman, with a light, visited the spot, and finding the ghastly appearance of things, got Officer Leach to assist him in conveying the body to the station-house.

He then read from the testimony of Leach, who picked him up, and found on his person an envelope addressed to Samuel Rogerski. Philip Cohen, a countryman of the deceased, who had helped him to pack his bundle in the morning and helped him count his money, recognized the body after death. He stated that Mrs. Wood was an accomplice. By the corroborative testimony he could, without a doubt, stamp this commission of the deed upon that man, (pointing to Wright.) Her testimony was corroborated in seven distinct places. On information received at the station-house they went and found the pack. The finding of the pack, of the body, and buying of shoes are some of the corroborative facts. The hatchet found in the room and the sharp edge fitting the wound in the chin are sufficient, and they did not undertake to dispute her testimony. She was corroborated in the manner in which the body was carried away by her boy and Bombry. She had told no more than she had to tell, and which she could not have told had not Tom informed her, and it was shown that she had not lied. Either she or Wright killed the man, and there was no circumstance to include her but that she was washing the floor; but, on the other hand, all the circumstances with the awful crime point to him.

Rogerski had left his home in the morning and gone to the store of Rogan & Wise, where the clerk, Mr. Robinson, recognized him. The two little boys saw him enter Wright's house. Did he ever come out? Not of his own will. While the speaker was sitting with his family preparing for Christmas, the news came that this poor Pole had been murdered like a dog. The news flashed like lightning across the waters to his wife and five little ones. My God! must a wife stand on a pitiful sight at its reception, supposing he was to go out on that morning, after kissing his little ones, and return in the night and find them a mangled set of flesh, would not that be a sight to make your heart bleed? The pack belonged to the peddler, and if it belonged to Wright why did he hide it? If it belonged to him, why did he not keep it in the house? There was no evidence that Wright had been working lately, but there was that he played cards in rum shops. Then where did he obtain the money to make so much display? The pack was found at the house, and the body was carried from there. The effort to prove an alibi had been unsuccessful, as the witnesses for the defence—three of them, at least—had Wright in three different places at the same hour.

THE CHARGE.

Judge McArthur delivered his charge, and said that the indictment charged the defendant with the gravest offence known to our law, consisting in killing a human being, without offence or cause, and the consequence is the penalty of death. He had no doubt but they would perform their part with impartial justice. He then recited the killing of Samuel Rogerski, and said there were but two pleas for the offence known to the law—that of murder and manslaughter, and no theory had been offered by the counsel to bring it within the latter grade of homicide. They must understand that the motive in killing was not material, and that the awful crime which was not to take life in self-defence or heat of passion. Murder without any justification was the crime presented against the criminal. He was guilty of that or nothing. The jury would not find a verdict or acquit him. There was no direct evidence by which this person was killed, and the fact, if established, was done by circumstantial evidence, which was recognized as legal and competent. They certainly understood at that stage of the trial the difference between direct and circumstantial testimony, which in the case they were considering was of the latter class. The presumption from this evidence that the prisoner did commit the deed is a fact, if conclusive in the jury's mind, and in considering it they should render a verdict of guilty. If the testimony did not so satisfy, consistent with facts and his innocence, the prisoner must be acquitted. They have to take the mass of the testimony and consider it patiently, honestly and conscientiously. If upon these premises they say that the defendant committed the crime? Dr. Hartigan says the hatchet fits the wounds, and he (Hartigan) seems very zealous in his efforts to convict the defendant, but the wounds do not in his opinion fit the hatchet. They were invited to believe that this man, who is said to be a Hercules, in broad day light made these wounds, which a mere child of four years has strength enough to make. When some of these wounds did not penetrate the skin, hardly. The brain in some is very soft—softer than mush—and his and the jurors' minds must be soft, indeed, if they believe that this strong man inflicted the blow.

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The court then took a recess until 4 o'clock.

IN THE EVENING.

Upon the reopening of the court after the afternoon recess Mr. Harrington, the prosecuting attorney, made the closing argument, and said he proposed to show that Samuel Rogerski was dead and that Thomas Wright did the deed. He had been somewhat surprised at the idea advanced by the counsel on the other side when he inquired whether Samuel Rogerski was dead and if his body had been found. That pretense would not avail. The home of that Polish famous was made and by the brutal blow given by this man Wright. But to review the facts in the case: When information was obtained of the deed Newman, with a light, visited the spot, and finding the ghastly appearance of things, got Officer Leach to assist him in conveying the body to the station-house.

He then read from the testimony of Leach, who picked him up, and found on his person an envelope addressed to Samuel Rogerski. Philip Cohen, a countryman of the deceased, who had helped him to pack his bundle in the morning and helped him count his money, recognized the body after death. He stated that Mrs. Wood was an accomplice. By the corroborative testimony he could, without a doubt, stamp this commission of the deed upon that man, (pointing to Wright.) Her testimony was corroborated in seven distinct places. On information received at the station-house they went and found the pack. The finding of the pack, of the body, and buying of shoes are some of the corroborative facts. The hatchet found in the room and the sharp edge fitting the wound in the chin are sufficient, and they did not undertake to dispute her testimony. She was corroborated in the manner in which the body was carried away by her boy and Bombry. She had told no more than she had to tell, and which she could not have told had not Tom informed her, and it was shown that she had not lied. Either she or Wright killed the man, and there was no circumstance to include her but that she was washing the floor; but, on the other hand, all the circumstances with the awful crime point to him.

Rogerski had left his home in the morning and gone to the store of Rogan & Wise, where the clerk, Mr. Robinson, recognized him. The two little boys saw him enter Wright's house. Did he ever come out? Not of his own will. While the speaker was sitting with his family preparing for Christmas, the news came that this poor Pole had been murdered like a dog. The news flashed like lightning across the waters to his wife and five little ones. My God! must a wife stand on a pitiful sight at its reception, supposing he was to go out on that morning, after kissing his little ones, and return in the night and find them a mangled set of flesh, would not that be a sight to make your heart bleed? The pack belonged to the peddler, and if it belonged to Wright why did he hide it? If it belonged to him, why did he not keep it in the house? There was no evidence that Wright had been working lately, but there was that he played cards in rum shops. Then where did he obtain the money to make so much display? The pack was found at the house, and the body was carried from there. The effort to prove an alibi had been unsuccessful, as the witnesses for the defence—three of them, at least—had Wright in three different places at the same hour.

Judge McArthur delivered his charge, and said that the indictment charged the defendant with the gravest offence known to our law, consisting in killing a human being, without offence or cause, and the consequence is the penalty of death. He had no doubt but they would perform their part with impartial justice. He then recited the killing of Samuel Rogerski, and said there were but two pleas for the offence known to the law—that of murder and manslaughter, and no theory had been offered by the counsel to bring it within the latter grade of homicide. They must understand that the motive in killing was not material, and that the awful crime which was not to take life in self-defence or heat of passion. Murder without any justification was the crime presented against the criminal. He was guilty of that or nothing. The jury would not find a verdict or acquit him. There was no direct evidence by which this person was killed, and the fact, if established, was done by circumstantial evidence, which was recognized as legal and competent. They certainly understood at that stage of the trial the difference between direct and circumstantial testimony, which in the case they were considering was of the latter class. The presumption from this evidence that the prisoner did commit the deed is a fact, if conclusive in the jury's mind, and in considering it they should render a verdict of guilty. If the testimony did not so satisfy, consistent with facts and his innocence, the prisoner must be acquitted. They have to take the mass of the testimony and consider it patiently, honestly and conscientiously. If upon these premises they say that the defendant committed the crime of the prisoner's guiltiness he must be acquitted; but while giving him the benefit of the doubt they must watch not to allow the escape of a prisoner through the crotchet of some man.

As to the credibility of the testimony of Margaret Woods he instructed that as there was no testimony produced to show that she was present at the commission of the crime, her evidence was material, and if it was corroborated it restored the credibility of an accomplice. After defining the meaning in law of the word *aide*, and telling the jury that they must be satisfied that the body of John found on the common and taken to the station was that of Rogerski, the case, at 8 o'clock, was given into their hands and they retired to the jury-room.

At 9:30 they returned to the court-room, and in response to the question replied: "Guilty as indicted." Gen. Henkle entered a motion for a new trial. The prisoner was remanded to jail to be sentenced. The prisoner was then handcuffed and placed in charge of Lieutenant Kelley, who, with three of his men, escorted the condemned man back to prison.

THE R AND FIFTH STREET SEWER.

Interesting Details of an Important Work.

From time to time, as occasion requires, it becomes a great pleasure to make special reference to the improvements of the city going on under the direction of the Board of Public Works. Many of these improvements are taking place in sections of the city beyond the ordinary thoroughfares and lines of travel, and hence do not come under general observation; and yet to the health and comfort of the city they are of prime importance, and notably so the improvements being made in sewerage.

In all these matters public interest has revived with the commencement of spring work, and on the part of the Board of Public Works, on the part of contractors, and surely on the part of the people, there is a manifest disposition to have work executed slower and in a more thorough and workmanlike manner. The ultimate completion of the great plans for improving the city has received the first recognition of Congress and the people, substantial character and a high degree of accuracy are more and better thought of now than mere swiftness in execution.

In an incidental stroll last Saturday afternoon in the northeastern suburbs, attention was directed to an immense sewer now being built by Mr. W. H. Adams, formerly of New Jersey, but now a permanent resident of Washington. A good portion of our citizens are probably not even aware that such a sewer is in process of construction, and yet it is a work of such character and magnitude that with its lateral connections it will effectually drain all that part of the city north of F and east of Fourteenth street, including an area of several thousand acres, and all of it valuable property, property that will rapidly appreciate in value, for besides the improvement in sewerage the streets are being graded to the lines and grades established by the engineers, and in clear proof of the necessity of the sewer and the wisdom of opening and grading the streets it may be observed that close on the heels of these improvements builders are putting up row after row of small but good and convenient brick buildings, just such as are in constant demand by persons of limited means, but who nevertheless wish to live decently.

The Reform school improvement, nearly completed, and the contractor, Mr. G. H. Miller, expects to have the edifice ready for occupancy by June 1. The school has now one hundred boys as inmates.

Yesterday Wiblows inflicted three doses of the chisel on the unprotected community. When the editor of the *Capital* enters upon his duty as chief of the detectives he will surely hunt Wiblows down—the steepie.

On Saturday, about 2 p. m., while a little daughter of Mrs. McMullen, residing on K, near Eighteenth street, was playing on the sidewalk, she fell on the pavement and sprained her arm. Dr. Baldwin was called in and dressed the arm.

Yesterday morning, at the German Independent Methodist church, corner of Fifth, between M and N streets, Rev. R. Rettaet pastor, twenty-four young ladies and gentlemen received the rites of confirmation. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens. A large congregation was in attendance.

It is stated the Board of Police held a special meeting yesterday and decided to appoint the editor of the *Capital* chief of the detectives, and the other employees in positions on the corps. By this action they have certainly secured the high-toned, honest, industrious men demanded by that high-toned moral journal.

About 6:30 o'clock on Saturday evening John Brenner, an inmate of Mr. Shubert's Home, entered Mrs. Heck's drinking saloon, on Seventh street, near Boundary, and became intoxicated, and while in this condition was taken with a spasm and fell against a barrel, striking the back of his head and making an ugly wound. He was taken to the Freedman's hospital for treatment.

ART AND CHARITY.

The Children's General Hospital.

To-day and to-morrow there will be a screen of rare workmanship and beauty on exhibition at Smith's Art Gallery, F street, near the Ebbitt house. This screen is the work of the ladies of our city in their charity to the Children's General Hospital, and is the result of their combined efforts and the work of their own hands. It will be on exhibition for the benefit of the hospital free of charge, and admission to the exhibition has been fixed at twenty-five cents, so that all can contribute something toward swelling the fund so beautifully designed. All the children should remember that the screen they do see they do something for the sick and helpless of their own age. The services of the Marine band have been kindly tendered by Gen. Zelin, and the band will be present at the gallery this and to-morrow afternoons from 3 to 5 o'clock. A very general and most charitable interest is felt in this charity, and there can be no doubt but what a generous sum will be realized for the worthy object in view.

Insure Your Property.

The National Fire Insurance Company of Washington enjoys the confidence of all citizens to an eminent degree. It is known to be safe, sound, and in every way perfectly reliable. The company guarantees fair dealing and prompt settlement of all losses. Its directors are among our most noted business men, and all the affairs of the company are skillfully managed.

By insuring in the National Union security from losses by fire is not only secured, but home enterprise is patronized and encouraged. A more generous policy is now prevailing all classes, and the desire to render mutual assistance is manifest. This principle will lead citizens not insured in it to do so.

WHITE and colored Marseilles and Duck Vests, double and single breasted. Large variety, from $2.50 to $6 each.

GEO. C. HEWENS,
410 Seventh street northwest.

"Bring Your Boys Along."

$5 $5 $5 $5 $5 $5 $5 $5 $5 $5

See Our Early Spring Inducements.

$5. Boys' Spring Suits, only $5.
$5. Boys' Light and Dark Suits, only $5.
$5. Boys' School and Genteel Suits, only $5.

$5 $5 $5 $5 $5 $5 $5 $5 $5 $5

HAHN BROS.,
Fashionable Tailors,
Corner Seventh and D streets.
tf

National Savings Bank,

corner of New York avenue and Fifteenth street, pays 4 per cent. per annum on deposits for each calendar month. Banking hours 9 to 4; Saturdays, 9 to 4 and 6 to 8.

The Washington City Savings Bank,

corner of Seventh street and Louisiana avenue pays 4 per cent. interest on all deposits. Deposits can be made and drawn at will.

Our Spring Temptations.

$10 $10 $10 $10 $10

$10 We offer an All-Wool Suit for only $10

$10—Twenty different shades of suits only $10.
$10—A thoroughly-shrunk suit only $10.
$10—An all-wool suit, light or dark, only $10.

$10 $10 $10 $10 $10

HAHN BROTHERS,
Fashionable Tailors,
Corner Seventh and D streets.
tf

NOTICES OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. Callan has several lots for sale.

A good family horse for sale cheap.

H. M. Jackson has a card in to-day's issue.