2d EDITION.

CONTINUED FROM 5th PAGE

FRAUD CHARGED IN VIRGINIA.

The People's Party Organ Claims That Three of Its Congressmen Were Elected.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 16.—The *Sun*, the official organ of the third party in this state, creates a sensation this morning by charging fraud and "barefaced and high-handed roguery" on the part of the democrats.

It claims that the third party candidates were honestly elected in the fourth, fifth and sixth districts. In flaming head lines the paper presents alleged proofs of the charges. It says: "There is no doubt at all that with a fair count Goode is elected in the fourth, Jones in the fifth, Cobbs in the sixth and Robertson in the tenth. They have a majority of all the votes cast, but the democrats have deliberately thrown out the returns of their own judges in precinct after precinct until the majorities are fixed to suit themselves. Be it remembered that the democrats conducted the election in every instance and wherever irregularities are claimed they were committed by democrats, and the other side should not be made to suffer for them. The detestable frauds committed in these districts rise to heaven as a stinking abomination, and every honest Virginian will hang his head in shame and unutterable disgrace until these foul blots on the fair escutcheon of this state are wiped out." The democrats elected in these districts are Epes in the fourth, C. A. Swanson in the fifth and Edmunds in the sixth.

Continuing the paper says: "The democratic party has not succeeded on its own merits. It is enjoying a piece of good luck, that is all. The extent of its so-called landslide is attributable to two causes. First, the terrible inroads made into the republican ranks by the people's party in the republican states. Second, the vast number of voters who in their guileless innocence imagine the democracy the party of reform. What an awakening will be theirs when they find out that Wall street is still in the saddle, and that their fond hopes are but cruel delusions. It will be the people's turn then, and 1896 will see it."

NEW MICHIGAN CONGRESSMEN.

Those Who Will Be Seen in Washington for the First Time.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

DETROIT, MICH., Nov. 16.—There will be six new members of the Michigan delegation in the Fifty-third Congress; five of them will be republicans and one will be a democrat. There will also be two contested elections. Congressman Harrison H. Wheeler, democrat, will contest the election of John W. Moon, republican, and Congressman Belknap will contest the election of George Frederick Richardson. The new members are Dr. H. F. Thomas of Allegan, George F. Richardson of Hudsonville, D. D. Aitken of Flint, W. S. Linton of Saginaw, Dr. John Avery of Greenville and J. W. Moon of Muskegon. Moon is the new man have been long active in Michigan political life. Gen. F. Richardson, who defeated Belknap, is now speaker of the Michigan house of representatives and is a very bright man. He has incandescent whiskers that will outbedazzle Gen. Tom Catchings'. He is a dairy farmer in a small town in the interior of Ottawa county. He has been a picturesque figure in the politics of Michigan for ten years. He served his countrymen of Hudsonville for many years as school inspector and school director, was then promoted to be town clerk, an office he held nine years, and has been several times elevated to the state legislature, where he made a brilliant record, his specialty being railroad legislation and railroad taxation, and the interstate commerce act is to be amended by the next Congress Mr. Richardson can be depended on to furnish valuable railroad information to his associates.

Mayor Linton of Saginaw defeated Henry M. Youmans by nearly 1,000 plurality. He is the lord high Maccabee of Michigan, and that means a great deal. He is about thirty-five years old and a genuine Adonis. He was educated in the public schools, was for six years a bookkeeper, being employed in a lumbermen's supply store at Farwell, and at twenty-one years of age entered Thos. Nester's service, being superintendent of the mills at Wells, Bay county. He was alderman of East Saginaw for four years. He was a member of the lower legislative house at the session of 1887.

"Dode" Aitkin of Flint, who defeated Congressman Bryan, was born in Stony Point in 1854. He didn't like farm life and soon moved into Flint City. Later he went to New York to work for a relative, and began there the study of law. Returning to Flint he was admitted to the bar in 1878, and has been highly successful in practice. He was one of the incorporators of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of the Maccabees, a very potent secret society of this state. He is a great campaigner.

Dr. Henry F. Thomas of Allegan killed the democratic tiger, George L. Yaple. The doctor's early education was obtained at a seminary at Richland, Ky. Later he entered Albion College. The war broke out and just before he completed his course he went to the front as a sergeant in company D, seventh Michigan cavalry, afterward being commissioned a second lieutenant. Beginning practice at Constantine, he afterward removed to Allegan, where he has since resided. He has had considerable legislative experience, serving in the lower house at Lansing in 1873 and in the Senate in 1875. His election in the fourth district in the face of republican predictions of defeat and running against so strong a man as Yaple is a triumph to be proud of.

Dr. John Avery, another physician, comes from the shoestring eleventh. He is seventy-two years old, and a native of New York. He has lived in Michigan sixty-six years. He graduated from the Cleveland Medical College in 1850. When the war broke out he joined the twenty-first Michigan infantry as surgeon and was a good soldier until mustered out at Detroit in '65 as brigade surgeon. Dr. Avery took part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga and Bentonville. He was also with Sherman on his march to the sea. In 1868 he was elected to the state legislature as a republican and at the expiration of his term was re-elected. In 1882 he was reappointed a member of the state board of health and since 1886 has been president of that body. Besides these offices he has received many other honors, having several times been elected president of Greenville.

John W. Moon, who defeated Judge Wheeler after a hot race, is a millionaire lumberman. He is fifty-five. In 1884 the republicans sent him to the state senate by a handsome majority. He served a second term, although it was against his wishes. In the city of Muskegon he has held various offices. Mr. Moon is one of Muskegon's leading business men. A well-known and influential Methodist, he has twice held the office of president of the Bay View assembly. His nomination to Congress was tendered him unanimously by the republicans of the ninth district.

IN A CRYPT AT ST. PAUL'S.

Unveiling a Bust of the Canadian Statesman, Sir John Macdonald.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Lord Rosebery delivered an address today at the unveiling of a bust of the late Sir John Alexander Macdonald, the Canadian statesman, in a crypt of St. Paul's. His lordship spoke eloquently and earnestly of the qualities which had enabled Sir John Macdonald to achieve his high position.

IN WALL STREET TODAY.

The Stock Market Was Dull and Nearly Every Stock Declined.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Money loaned quite stringent this morning at 5a5½ per cent. Exchange steady; posted rates, 485a487½; actual rates, 484 for sixty days and 486¼ for demand. Governments steady; currency 6s, 107 bid; extended 2s, registered, 100¼ bid; 4s, coupon, 114½ bid.

The stock market was dull this morning. The tone was weak and nearly every stock on the list declined by noon. Under the lead of Missouri, Pacific and Atchison prices at noon were ⅝ to 1 per cent below those of last night. Sales, 135,147 shares. At 1 o'clock the market is almost stagnant.

Senator Jones and Associates in London.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Senator Jones and other American delegates to the international monetary conference, which meets in Brussels on Tuesday next, arrived in London this afternoon.

Congressman Chapin's Resignation.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 16.—State Railroad Commissioner Alfred C. Chapin has filed with the secretary of state his resignation as member of Congress from Brooklyn.

AN ELECTION MUDDLE.

Trouble Over the Returns in Fayette County, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Nov. 16.—John Logan, an attorney of Washington Court House, representing the republican interests in the election muddle there, arrived in this city this morning, and with ex-Attorney General George K. Nash is drawing up a mandamus petition to compel the county board to make return of Fayette's vote to the secretary of state, as the returns now stand. That is without adding the twelve votes cast for Chance for judge in the west precinct of Union township and two in Wayne township. Ace Gregg, an elector, will appear as relator and Representative Dougherty will answer on the part of the republican members of the county board.

The petition will be filed this afternoon. Logan says that the friends of Attorney Palmer of Washington court house, who was disbarred last summer, have planned to defeat Judge Shearer, republican candidate for judge, who gave the disbarment judgment.

Palmer's son, who owns a newspaper at Washington C. H. bid to print the county tickets for a merely nominal sum, being evidently determined to break the contract. When the form of the ballot was received from the secretary of state, Glaze, the democratic member of the county board of elections secured the form with local blanks filled in from Supervisor Blessing, and on pretense of wanting to show it to Touzey, his colleague, took the form direct to Palmer, who began to print them before they were indorsed by the county board. This Logan claims was part of a plan to prevent the indorsement of Chance by the people's party being questioned.

The main question to be presented to the supreme court is whether the county election board has the right or not to correct the face of the returns on any evidence that may come to them. If they claimed the fourteen ballots in question were illegal because not indorsed by the election board all ballots cast in the county would be questioned at the same time. Counting these fourteen votes Logan claims Shearer would still have a plurality of four or five, but it is reported that in a number of precincts Chance votes were cast, but no tallies appear on the returns.

Congressman Belknap Re-Elected.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Nov. 16.—Official returns show that Congressman Belknap (rep.) was re-elected in the fifth district.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the opening and closing prices of the New York Stock Market, as reported by special wire to Corson & Macartney, 1419 F street.

Name.	O.	C.	Name.	O.	C.
Atch., T. & S. F.	38¼	37⅞	L. & W. pref.	.....	.....
Am. To. Trust.	122½	122¾	N. J. Cen.	.....	.....
Can. South.	54	54	N. Y. Cen.	.....	.....
C., B. & Q.	101	101¾	Northwest.	116	115¾
Can. Pac.	89¾	90	N. American.	12¾	12⅝
Cen. Pac.	.....	.....	Nor. Pac.	.....	.....
Ches. & Ohio.	22¾	22⅝	Pacific Mail.	31½	31¾
C., S. O. Istph.	.....	.....	Ore. R. & N.	.....	.....
C., R. & W.	151¾	150	Oil.	.....	.....
D., L. & W.	142¼	142¾	Pac. Mail.	41	41
Con. Gas.	.....	.....	Reading.	35⅝	35⅝
D. & R. G. pfd.	54¾	54	Rich. Ter.	19	19
Del. & Hud.	139¼	139¼	Rock Island.	82¾	82¾
Erie.	29⅝	29⅝	Silver Ctfs.	83¼	83¼
Nat'l Cordage.	134¼	134¼	St. Paul.	69¾	69¾
Hocking Val.	.....	.....	Do., pref.	.....	123¾
Ill. Cen.	102	102¾	St. L., A. & M.	.....	.....
Lake Shore.	127¾	127	Sugar.	108¾	107¾
Louis. & Nash.	74¾	74	Do., pref.	.....	.....
Memphis.	120	120	Tex. & Pac.	19¾	19¾
Mo. Pac.	60¾	59¾	Ten. C. & I.	29¼	30
Mich. Cen.	.....	.....	Union Pac.	39⅝	39⅝
N., C. & St. L.	.....	.....	Wabash.	.....	.....
Lead Trust.	44¾	44¼	Do., pref.	20	20¼
N. Y. & N. E.	42¾	43½	West. Union.	88¾	88¾

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—Regular call, 12 o'clock m.: W. and G. R. R., 3 at 338. Wash. Gas, 30 at 48¾. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 100 at 92c.; 100 at 92c.; 100 at 92c.; 100 at 92c.; 100 at 93c. American Security and Trust, 5 at 137½.

Government Bonds—U. S. 4s, registered, 1907, 114⅝ bid, 115⅝ asked. U. S. 4s, coupons, 1907, 114⅝ bid, 115⅝ asked.

District of Columbia Bonds—30-year fund, 5s, 1892, gold, 100⅝ bid, — asked. Water stock, 7s, currency, 1901, 118⅝ bid, — asked. 30-year fund, 6s, gold, 1902, 110 bid, — asked. Water stock, 7s, 1903, currency, 120 bid, — asked. 3.65s, 1924, fund, currency, 112½ bid, 114 asked. 3-65s, reg. 2-10s, 1892-1901, 100 bid, — asked.

Miscellaneous Bonds—Washington and Georgetown Railroad 10-40s, 102 bid, — asked. Washington and Georgetown Railroad Convertible 6s, 144 bid, — asked. Masonic Hall Ass'n 5s, 105 bid, — asked. Washington Light Infantry 1st mortgage 6s, 1904, 100 bid, — asked. Washington Light Infantry 2d 5s, 97 bid, — asked. Washington Gas Company, series A, 6s, 125 bid, — asked. Washington Gas, series B, 6s, 126 bid, — asked. Washington Gas Co. Convertible 6s, 1901, 140 bid, 150 asked. Eckington Railroad 6s, 101 bid, 103 asked. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, — bid, 104 asked. Capitol and North O Street Railroad 1st 5s, 1921, 104½ bid, 108 asked. Metropolitan Railroad Convertible 6s, 112 bid, 116 asked. U. S. Electric Light Convertible 5s, 1278 bid, 135 asked. American Security and Trust 5s, 1905, A. & O., 109 bid, — asked. American Security and Trust 5s, 1905, J. & J., 103 bid, — asked. American Security and Trust 5s, 1908, A. & O., 107 bid, — asked. Washington Market Co. imp. 6s, 110 bid, — asked. Washington Market Co. exten. 6s, — bid, 114 asked. Washington Market Co. 1st 6s, 1892-1911, 108 bid, — asked.

National Bank Stocks—Bank of Washington, 380 bid, — asked. Bank of the Republic, 260 bid, — asked. Metropolitan, 300 bid, — asked. Central, 300 bid, — asked. Second, 159 bid, — asked. Farmers and Mechanics', 190 bid, — asked. Citizens', 150 bid, — asked. Columbia, 158 bid, — asked. Capital, 128 bid, 141 asked. West End, 105 bid, 109 asked. Traders', 118 bid, — asked. Lincoln, 103 bid, 105½ asked.

Railroad Stocks—Washington and Georgetown, 320 bid, 340 asked. Metropolitan, 94 bid, 98 asked. Columbia, 59 bid, — asked. Capitol and North O Street, 35 bid, — asked. Eckington and Soldiers' Home, 39 bid, — asked. Georgetown and Tenleytown, — bid, 50 asked. Rock Creek, 100 bid, — asked.

Insurance Stocks—Firemen's, 48 bid, 55 asked. Franklin, 49 bid, — asked. Metropolitan, — bid, — asked. National Union, 17⅞ bid, 20 asked. Arlington, 170 bid, — asked. Corcoran, 70 bid, — asked. Columbia, 14¼ bid, 16 asked. Riggs, 7⅞ bid, 8 asked. People's, 5⅞ bid, — asked. Lincoln, 8½ bid, 8¾ asked. Commercial, 4⅞ bid, 5¼ asked. German-American, 185 bid, 200 asked. Potomac, 75 bid, 80 asked.

Title Insurance Stocks—Columbia Title, 6⅞ bid, 7¾ asked. Real Estate Title, 128 bid, — asked.

Gas and Electric Light Stocks—Washington Gas, 48 bid, 48¾ asked. Georgetown Gas, 47 bid, — asked. U. S. Electric Light, 142 bid, 145 asked.

Telephone Stocks—American Graphophone, 2¾ bid, 3 asked. Chesapeake and Potomac, 46 bid, — asked. Pennsylvania, 28 bid, — asked.

Miscellaneous Stocks—Washington Market, 15¾ bid, — asked. Great Falls Ice, 7.20 bid, 130 asked. Bull Run Panorama, 18 bid, — asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, .97 bid, 1.03 asked. Ivy City Brick, — bid, 90 asked. Lincoln Hall, 65 bid, — asked. Nat. & Wash. Steamboat Co., 95 bid, — asked. Interoceanic Building, 50 bid, 105 asked.

Safe Deposit and Trust Companies—Washington Loan and Trust, 137½ bid, — asked. American Security and Trust, 137 bid, 137½ asked. National Safe Deposit and Trust Co., 130 bid, 135 asked.

*Ex. div.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—Flour steady unchanged—receipts, 5,182 barrels; shipments, 847 barrels; sales, 550 barrels. Wheat steady—No. 2 red spot, 72¾a72¾; November, 72¾a72⅞; December, 73¼a73⅛; January, 75¼a75¾; May, 81a81⅛; steamer No. 2, red, 67 bid—receipts, 56,434 bushels; stock, 1,108,167 bushels; sales, 196,000 bushels. Mixed wheat, by sample, 72a76. Corn quiet—mixed spot, 48¼a48⅝; November, 48a48⅛; year, 45a45⅞; January, 46¼a47; February, 46⅝ bid; May, 49 bid; steamer mixed, 45 bid—receipts, 7,524 bushels; stock, 355,679 bushels; sales, 7,000 bushels. White corn, by sample, 46a47⅞; yellow do., 46a47⅞. Oats steady—No. 2, white western, 40¼a42; No. 2, mixed western, 38a38⅝—receipts, 1,000 bushels; stock, 117,001 bushels. Rye quiet—No. 2, 60—receipts, 3,182 bushels; stock, 82,403 bushels. Hay firm—good to choice timothy, 14.00a15.00. Grain freights steady, unchanged. Cotton firm—middling, 9⅝. Provisions firmer — mess pork, 14.00; bulk meats, loose shoulders, 8¾; clear rib sides, 9¼; sugar-cured shoulders, 8¾; sugar-cured smoked shoulders, 9¾; hams small, 12¾; large, 11¼a11½; lard, refined, 10¼; crude, 9¼. Butter firm—creamery, fancy, 31a32; do, fair to choice, 28a30; do, imitation, 24a26; ladle, fancy, 20a22; do, good to choice, 18a20; rolls, fine, 22a23; do, fair to good, 20a21; store-packed, 17a19. Eggs firm—nearby, 26a27; western, 25¾a26. Coffee firm—Rio cargoes, fair, 18¾; No. 7, 16¼a16¾. Sugar steady—granulated, 4.94. Whisky firm—1.24a1.26. Peanuts unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—Virginia threes, 74¾ asked; Baltimore and Ohio stock, 26¼a27; Northern Central stock, 65¾ bid; Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern second incomes, 81¾ bid; do. third incomes, 62¾; Consolidated gas bonds, 116 asked; do. stock, 59¾ asked.

Receiver of Public Moneys Appointed.

The President this afternoon appointed Thomas J. Flanner of Louisiana receiver of public moneys at Natchitoches, La., vice Alex. E. Lemee, removed.

THE COURTS.

COURT IN GENERAL TERM.—*Chief Justice Bingham and Judges Hagner and James.*

Yesterday—Bartley agt. Spaulding; rule to show cause. Holloban agt. Young; decree signed. Du Bois agt. commissioner of patents; appeal bond approved.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Judge Bradley.*

Yesterday—Barbour & Son agt. Ross and same agt. Vermilion; judgments by default.

A Big Suit Against Maryland.

The Maryland court of appeals yesterday took up, on appeal from the circuit court of Anne Arundel county, the case of Sidney I. Wailes against Marion DeK. Smith, controller, petition for mandamus to compel the controller to pay him, as compensation for services as attorney, 30 per cent of $436,823.33¾, which was the amount refunded to Maryland as her share of the direct tax.

PRINTERS AND CIVIL SERVICE.

The Talk of Extending Protection to the Government Office.

MANY VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT—DEMOCRATS WHO THINK THE REFORM SHOULD HAVE BEEN PROPOSED BEFORE THE ELECTION—WHAT COMMISSIONER LYMAN SAYS.

Never since the civil service law went into effect has any reform proposition called forth so great a number of local supporters and antagonists as has the proposition to make employes of the government printing office more secure in their positions by giving the civil service commission full legal control of the conditions upon which the makeup of the force depends. Naturally, the majority of those now employed in the great building favor anything that looks like an extension of the term through which they may continue to place their autographs on Uncle Samuel's pay rolls. Quite as many are there on the outside who want to return to the places which they occupied prior to the incoming of this administration. Between the two classes there can be no harmony, no oneness of sentiment. The "ins" want to stay in, and the "outs" are fully aware of the fact that if the "ins" are permitted to remain the "outs" need not wait around here until the 4th of March. There are those, however, who have no personal interest either in the government printing office as an establishment, or in any of its employes, and some of these have taken up the banner of civil service reform, and propose to wave it persistently before the eyes of President Harrison until he fixes their standard to the halyards of the government printing office flagstaff. Among these philanthropists there now seems to be a satisfying impression that the President will shortly accede to their wishes, although up to the present time the chief executive has made them no promise.

COMMISSIONER LYMAN'S VIEWS.

"Two obstacles stand between the extension of the civil service rules to the government printing office and our desire," said President Lyman of the civil service commission to a STAR reporter. "One is the jealousy which would naturally be felt by the typographical union, the other is the difficulty we might experience in providing for practical examination of those who would present themselves as applicants for positions. It has been intimated to me by persons who ought to be conversant with typographical matters that the first difficulty is not a serious one; that it could be removed quite easily, and that it probably would be done by the union itself if the matter was properly presented. Under the present arrangement the union is itself the sole judge as to a man's qualifications as a printer; under the new idea, should it ever be put in force, a board of examiners—themselves conversant with all the technicalities—would report on the skill or otherwise of the person examined, and on their report would his appointment depend. The second difficulty—lack of facilities for examination—may be overcome by the printing office itself. Even at the busiest season of the year there could probably be spared for the use of the examiners a small corner of the great building and when there is a recess of Congress there would doubtless be ample room for our purposes. It would, though, however, that in no other c. y could we possibly hold proper examination as would be necessary. There is but one government printing office and it is located here, so it must be evident that all examinations would have to be conducted in this city. We could not reasonably request the use of private printing offices in various parts of the country unless we were possessed of the financial wherewithal to remunerate the proprietors. The possession of that is quite improbable."

THE SKILLED AND THE UNSKILLED.

Some of the people who are engaged in agitating for an extension of the rules have not planned to include the skilled laborer, which would mean the compositors, pressmen and bookbinders. They simply aim to secure protection for the laborers—who are many—and the watchmen. Of these two classes the number employed is not inconsiderable, and while half a loaf may not satisfy the more ardent advocates of reform, still it is undoubtedly better than no bread at all. It has been tried at the bureau of engraving and printing and works quite well. There is considerable difference, however, between the skilled laborer at the bureau and the skilled laborer at the government printing office. Plate printers are scarce; compositors are plentiful. It would be practically impossible at this day to discharge even one-half of the plate printers and fill their places with strangers. It would be an easy thing to find substitutes for every one of the many hundred compositors in the government printing office. To bring the plate printers within the civil service fold would have but little effect, one way or another; to protect the compositors, pressmen and bookbinders of the government printing office would put an end to a most interesting quadrennial fight.

VIEWS SENT TO THE STAR.

The discussion on this subject has had a resurrectionary effect. "Old Subscriber," "Pro Bono Publico," "Veritas" and a host of other well-known contributors to the press have written out their views in full, and frequently on both sides of the paper, in order that the community and the President—who is a part of the community—may be thoroughly enlightened.

"One of Mr. Palmer's victims" writes as follows: "That was a pitiful tale told by 'Washington' and a harrowing picture presented, in Monday's STAR under the caption: 'The G. P. O. and the Civil Service Law.' It would have been a capital idea to have applied his panacea for the numerous ills he complains of when Mr. Palmer was swinging the ax with such a stalwart arm in the earlier days of Mr. Harrison's administration; when the heads of democrats were chopped off by the score, until now there is hardly a voting democrat left among the 3,000 employes. Mr. Palmer, according to 'Washington,' has much to answer for, and the people of the country have just afforded some of his victims an opportunity to secure justice in the near future. It will take something more than an iron-bound and copper-riveted law to hold in place some of those partisans who so gleefully applauded those decapitations of democrats and the consequent misery."

WOULD BE BENEFITED BY A CHANGE.

"Civil Service" wants to know why it is "that the government printing office and that alone of all the different branches of the public service is left outside of the pale of civil service protection. Is there any just reason," he asks, "why its thousands of employes should not be protected against the spoils system as well as those of the other departments? There can be no doubt but that the public service would be greatly benefited by such a change. Under the 'influence' system ability cuts little or no figure in appointments, and at the beginning of every new administration the government is a loser, both financially and in the quality of work turned out, because of the hundreds of new and in many cases incompetent workmen who are engaged for political reasons."

THE OX THAT IS GORED.

"Anti-civil Service" gloats most ghoulishly over the probabilities that may follow Mr. Cleveland's inauguration. Says he: "It makes considerable difference whose ox is gored. Some of the government printing office people see that now. Why didn't they—these lovers of their country and of the civil service law—discover before this the necessity for an extension of the rules? Many of them have been working there for four years and many of them for much longer, but it was not until their party had been completely swamped that they thought it would be a good thing to take shelter beneath what, in my opinion, it a most disgraceful law. I hear them squeal. Kick them out! Let us have one place from this glorious government where we can take revenge, for revenge is sweet. Let those who gained the victory reap the reward. I am an anti-civil service man from the ground up."

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW.

"Heraus Mit Denen" seems to be on terms of intimacy with the printing office. He says: "It is amusing to note what a clamor there is just now on the part of republican officeholders to have President Harrison extend the civil service to the government printing office. Too bad this was not thought of and advocated before the election. The person signing himself 'Washington' in Monday's STAR makes a pitiable appeal to have the civil service extended to the printing office in order to check the 'many deaths, suicides and cases of insanity' that follow loss of employment in that office. Truly horrible, isn't it, according to the story of 'Washington?'

"I happen to be pretty well acquainted with many persons in the government printing office, and I cannot recall a single instance of either suicide or insanity of ex-employes in that great institution. It is true that government employes rarely resign, but they frequently die natural deaths.

"The greater part of the employes in the government printing office have been there for years, and many of them have frequently saved from their good earnings sufficient to guard them against 'deplorable conditions.' I am personally acquainted with a number of men who have been in that office for twenty-five years, and who are considered very well off financially. Of course it would be an unpardonable crime to turn these good old republicans out to make places for democrats who are anxious to make a little 'easy money.'

"It is true that under Public Printer Benedict a great many discharges were made, and it is also true that nearly all of them got back, at least those who had influence did, after places had been made for them by the discharge of democrats by the present public printer.

"All during the late campaign I heard republicans in the printing office of Uncle Sam boasting of what they would do after Harrison was re-elected and a republican Congress again controlled legislation. 'Oh yes, you democrats will have to go then,' was the frank manner they had of expressing themselves. Of course, this was consoling to the few democrats who are in the office. The tables have been turned, however, by an overwhelming majority, and now these same partisans are pleading to be taken under the protecting wing of the civil service law."

CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE.

An Interesting Meeting Held at the Mount Pleasant Church Yesterday.

The Washington conference of Congregational churches met with the Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, Rev. Chas. H. Small, pastor, yesterday. Among those present were the following: From Baltimore, Rev. E. A. Lawrence, Dea. W. H. Houghton, L. H. Latham, Mrs. Smith, Rev. E. T. Root, Miss Welch, Rev. T. M. Beadenhoff; from Virginia, Rev. J. K. Mason, D.D., Mrs. Mason, Dea. G. A. L. Merrifield; from this city, Rev. M. R. Fishburn, Dea. Alfred Wood, Mr. Cliff, Rev. B. N. Seymour, Dea. L. Chappel, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Chappel, Rev. G. J. Jones, Ph.D., Judge J. H. Gray, Rev. R. W. Graham, Mr. I. P. Tade, Rev. S. N. Brown, Mrs. Henshaw, Dea. Fearing, Rev. E. A. Johnson, Mr. Brown, Rev. C. H. Small, Dea. Somerville, Gen. Ellis Spear, Dea. Peck, Prof. Chickering, Prof. Clark, Prof. Ewell and many others.

The council was called to order by Rev. B. W. Pond, the retiring moderator. Mr. Chappel was elected moderator for the ensuing year.

Cheering reports were made from all the churches, showing marked growth and good prospects for the winter's work.

PAPERS READ.

A paper on "How to Promote a Warmer Christian Fellowship" was presented by G. A. L. Merrifield. This was fully discussed by members of the conference.

The subject, "The Most Successful Methods of Church Work and How to Carry Them Out," was treated in five-minute speeches by Rev. E. A. Lawrence, Prof. J. W. Chickering, Prof. Ewell, Rev. Dr. Mason, Rev. M. R. Fishburn, Rev. S. N. Brown and Mrs. W. E. Buell.

The afternoon's session closed with the celebration of the Lord's supper.

The evening session began with a praise service, which included singing by the Aerial Quartet, consisting of Miss Bartlett, Miss Rousaville, Mrs. Holt and Mrs. Buell, a solo by Miss Bartlett and several hymns by the congregation, led by Mr. Holt, cornetist.

Addresses were made by Prof. Isaac Clark and Rev. T. M. Beadenkoff on the question: "What Has a Pastor the Right to Expect From His People?" The other side: "What Have the People a Right to Expect From Their Pastor?" was presented by Prof. Fairchild and Mrs. H. L. Childs.

The ladies of the Mount Pleasant Church provided a bountiful collation for the conference.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

Upon the recommendation of Maj. Moore the Commissioners today appointed T. M. Broderick and Charles Hooper privates of class one and promoted E. A. H. Rinch to be a private of class two.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL AND ROCK CREEK.

The opinion of the attorney for the District was asked by the Commissioners in connection with the preparation of a report on the arching of Rock creek as to the status of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company in regard to that creek, the rights and franchises of the canal company with reference to it, the extent to which the said company owns or controls land on both sides of the creek, and also to what extent said company is authorized to utilize the creek as a harbor and to what extent the canal company is authorized to raise the water of Rock creek by damming or otherwise. The conclusion reached by the attorney is that the only rights of the canal company in Rock creek are those of a riparian owner.

The Cattle Market.

At the Union Stock Yards, Benning, yesterday 240 cattle were on the market and sold as follows: Best sold from 3¾c. to 4¼c. per pound; good sold from 3¼c. to 3¾c. per pound; medium sold from 3c. to 3¼c. per pound; common sold from 2c. to 3c. per pound. Seven hundred and twenty-nine sheep and lambs on the market and sold as follows: Old sheep from 3c. to 4c. per pound; lambs from 3¼c. to 6c. per pound. Cows with calves sold from $18 to $40 each. State of the market fair.

Alleged False Testimony in a Divorce Case.

In the divorce case of Edmund Eugene Longley against Mary R. Longley today a motion was made by J. M. Vale, counsel for defendant, to recall James Sims, a witness, for further cross-examination.

Accompanying the motion is an affidavit of John R. Popham to the effect that in June or July Sims stated that he had been entrapped, persuaded or deceived into giving false testimony in favor of the plaintiff and said he feared a criminal prosecution.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses have been issued by the clerk of the court to the following: John G. Reisinger and Matilda Ehlshlager; Rhoda Harris and Elsie Jordan; Charles Young and Annie Rose; John L. Lake and Margaret E. Forrest of Joplin, Mo.; W. H. Jackson and Mary R. Dorsey; Eugene Byrnes and Alice Steer; Edward J. McChristol and Ella C. Kelly; Patrick Harry Lee and Rose Howard; F. H. Byrne and Mary E. Pettis; Arthur P. Greely of Concord, N. H., and Helene H. M. Herzog; Edward A. McDermott and Mamie F. Nainey; Hosea B. Moulton and Sarah Elma Saunders; W. R. Hall and Mary Elizabeth Sauter; George D. Wilson and Ernestina Godfrey; Victor E. Green and Mary Enders; W. M. Tolley and Jennie Gentry, both of Richmond, Va.; Henson T. Simms and Cleopatra Johnson; Holand Lee Trice and Mattie Slater.

Gone to Albany.

Last evening Messrs. Burke and Smith of the jail left with the following prisoners, sentenced to the Albany penitentiary: James A. Clark, assault with intent to kill, and Thomas Williams, larceny from the person, each six years; James H. Keily, larceny; Mary Jackson, do.; Thomas E. Shelly, receiving stolen goods; Charles Scott, Benjamin Gaskins and Bessie Howard, alias Sadie Gibson, larceny from the person, each two years; Edward Davis, assault with intent to kill, two years, and William Cooper, housebreaking, fifteen months.

Prizes Won by Florists.

The attendance at the chrysanthemum show at the Light Infantry armory today was rather larger than it was yesterday owing to the decided change for the better in the weather. Naturally a considerable amount of interest has been taken in the competition for the best displays and in several of the classes the rivalry has been quite spirited. The judges' awards have been made and the following is the list of successful exhibitors:

Chrysanthemums—Twelve specimen plants, first, Clark Bros.; six specimen plants, first, Clark Bros.; one plant, first, Clark Bros.; twenty-five varieties of cut blooms, first, C. F. Hale; twelve varieties of cut blooms, first, C. F. Hale; twelve trusses of chrysanthemums, first, C. F. Hale.

Roses—Twelve blooms, American Beauty, first, N. Studer; twelve blooms, LaFrance, first, Clark Bros.; twelve blooms, Perle des Jardins, first, E. Miller; twelve blooms, The Bride, first, R. Bowdler; twelve blooms, Catherine Mermet, first, W. H. King; twelve blooms, Wattenville, first, Clark Bros.; twelve blooms, "Souvenir de Wooton," first, Clark Bros.; twelve blooms, Madame Hose, first, Clark Bros.; twelve blooms, Meteor, first, N. Studer.

One hundred blooms violets—first, W. H. King.

Collection of carnations—first, E. Miller.

Decorated dinner table set for twelve—first, Alex. Garden; second, O. Bauer.

Mantel and fireplace decoration—first, N. Studer.

Bride's bouquet—first, R. Bowdler.

Hand bouquet—first, A. Garden.

Baskets of cut flowers—C. F. Hale.

Lot of decorative foliage plants—First, J. H. Ley.

Specimen palm and cycad—First, J. H. Small & Son.

Display of cut blooms from amateurs—First, Mrs. Eaton; second, Harry Barton.

THE stonemasons on the library building have quit work on account of lack of stone.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Chas. J. Meyers, Who Fatally Stabbed Policeman Slack.

In the Criminal Court, Justice Cox, today the trial of Chas. J. Meyers, indicted for the murder of Officer J. B. Slack on November 26 last on the Bething road, was resumed. District Attorney Cole and his assistant, Mr. Clagett, appear for the government and Messrs. A. A. Lipscomb and Joseph Shillington for the prisoner, who had on his left Deputy Springman and on his right his family. The work of selecting a jury was proceeded with and of the fifty talesmen drawn yesterday forty-seven were called. A number were disqualified by sickness, non-residence or opinion and there were a number of challenges.

The jury was completed by the acceptance of Mr. Thomas H. Bremmerman, and was as follows: Emanuel Murray, Ed. J. Hannan, Wm. T. Bright, Harry H. Guttenson, Rudolph H. E. Duehring, Jefferson Eud, E. Hopkins, James T. Brashiers, Lemuel F. Lusby, Joseph A. Oliver, Andrew J. Lukei and Thomas H. Bremmerman.

The case was opened on behalf of the government by Mr. Clagett, assistant to the district attorney. He briefly stated that on the 26th of November last Officer Slack was cut to death by the prisoner, and it remained for the jury to say whether the cutting was justifiable. He said that on that evening Slack returned to his home adjoining that of Meyers; that his attention was attracted to the defendant by the disorder which he was creating; that he attempted to put him under arrest; that there was a scuffle between the men; that the wife of the dead man came out of her home just in time to see the defendant plunge a large knife into her husband; that Slack further pursued the defendant, falling through loss of blood; that the knife used was found under the portico of Meyers' house dripping with blood.

Mrs. Mary E. Slack, the wife of the dead officer, was the first witness called. She said her husband was cut the night preceding last Thanksgiving day and died the following night between 1 and 2 a.m. Her husband was a mounted policeman, and they lived on Benning road, just opposite Graceland cemetery. Meyers lived next door, there being no intervening house. Mrs. Slack then explained the relative position of the two houses on a plat exhibited by the government.

Mr. Lipscomb objected to the witness explaining the diagram until it had been shown to be correct, and Mr. Henry W. Brewer, a civil engineer, took the stand, identified the drawing as one which he had made, and stated that it was correctly drawn.

On cross-examination witness said he made the plat at the instance of the District attorney's office and a young man from the office told him what he wanted. It was developed that the plat was not a full one and the defense said one feature very important to the defense was left out.

After recess Mrs. Slack was recalled and minutely described the two houses and their surroundings and then gave in detail the circumstances of the arrest of Meyers by her husband, the subsequent struggle and the stabbing of her husband by the prisoner.

The Accumulation of Ashes.

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

Our Commissioners were called to account last summer for being lax in their method of collecting garbage and as that great evil has been remedied to a great extent all good citizens who appreciate sanitary law should thank THE STAR for being their champion. I would call the attention of our lawmakers to another evil and a constant menace to the health of our inhabitants. I refer to our system, or I should say want of system, of collecting ashes. In our alleys one will find barrels and boxes of ashes. Without giving this matter the proper investigation the ash heap may seem harmless, but beneath the ashes in many cases are rubbish and filth that poison the atmosphere. The authorities of most of our large cities collect ashes from premises daily. Why cannot our Commissioners adopt the same plan? Many of our poor are unable to pay to have them removed when necessary. The result is that they accumulate