DISCUSSING INAUGURATION.

Lively Meeting of the Democratic Central Committee Last Night.

MR. NORRIS' ACTION IN APPOINTING AN EXECUTIVE INAUGURATION COMMITTEE VIGOROUSLY DENOUNCED—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND SENT TO CHAIRMAN HARRITT—SOME EARNEST SPEECHES MADE.

Mr. Norris and his inaugural committee was the subject of a long and spirited discussion at the meeting of the District democratic central committee last evening. Strictly speaking the debate was limited to Mr. Norris, especially in regard to Mr. Norris in his recent role as the promoter of a movement for the appointment of a committee to take charge of the arrangements for the inauguration.

There was a pretty good attendance of the twenty-two members when Chairman Holmead rapped for order, and when the final vote was taken the roll call showed the presence of twenty-members. Before, however, the dissection of Mr. Norris began some matters relating to the demonstration arranged to be held on Wednesday night next were discussed.

THE TORCHLIGHT DATE CHANGED.

Upon the recommendation of Capt. John Miller, the marshal of the proposed torchlight procession, the date of the celebration of the recent democratic victory was postponed until Friday evening of next week, as it was considered that Thanksgiving eve would be an inconvenient time to hold the celebration. Capt. Miller read a draft of the order which he will issue in regard to the parade.

It will start from 20th and K streets, proceed to Pennsylvania avenue at Washington Circle, and thence down the avenue to 4th street east, where the parade will be dismissed. There will be four divisions. The marshal of the first division was not named, but Messrs. Edwin B. Hay, Henry Boecher and H. L. Biscoe will be the marshals of the other three divisions.

MR. BROWN TAKES THE FLOOR.

Then Mr. James F. Brown took the floor and everybody knew that something would drop, and that they would not have to listen very hard to hear the concussion. While on ordinary topics Mr. Brown is rather mild in his style of expression, yet when he comes to handle District politics he is apt to use rather striking language. At least that was the case last evening. He said that it was his painful duty to call the attention of the committee to a movement which threatened the very life of the committee, and certainly was an insult and a reflection upon the membership. He referred, he said, to the secret meeting called by Mr. Norris to appoint an inaugural committee and said that such action was taken not only without authority, but in direct violation of all precedent and authority. Mr. Norris had been the chief cause of the unhappy differences which had kept the central committee in two factions, and he now displayed his contempt for the committee by utterly ignoring the existence of such a body and usurping the powers and rights which belonged to that committee.

MR. NORRIS DENOUNCED AS A DICTATOR.

He denounced Mr. Norris as a dictator and a usurper and said that he had dared to select a committee that ought to be representative of the District from those in the purview of his own insignificance. He had even found, and Mr. Brown was ashamed to confess it, one of the members of the central committee who was willing to avail himself of the opportunity offered by this political trickster. As Mr. Brown added that the member referred to was not present his audience understood that he referred to Mr. J. Fred Kelley, who had been appointed secretary of the inaugural committee, and not to the chairman of the central committee, Mr. Holmead, who is also a member of the committee of fifteen. Mr. Brown continued to denounce Mr. Norris and the plan he followed in appointing his committee and he urged the members of the central committee to be true to the manhood and their constituents by protesting against this usurpation and refusing to submit. He said that Mr. Norris opposed Mr. Cleveland's nomination and was prevailed upon with difficulty at the last moment to vote for Mr. Cleveland. In conclusion he offered the following resolutions:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas this committee has learned that at the instigation of Mr. Jas. L. Norris a secret conference of his friends was lately held at his office for the purpose of forestalling general action on the part of the democracy of the District with respect to the selection of a general and an executive committee to conduct the inaugural ceremonies at the inauguration of Cleveland and Stevenson as President and Vice President of the United States; and

Whereas we see a result of such secret conference a further secret conference of persons selected by Mr. Norris and his friends was held at the Ebbitt House, in this city, on Tuesday evening, the 15th instant, to which latter conference the persons invited, or a large majority of them, were selected with reference to carrying out the purposes of the said Norris in the premises to the exclusion of any fair representation of the general body of the District; and

Whereas at said latter conference there was selected by Mr. Norris and his friends without regard to general democratic sentiment in the District, a list of persons to be intrusted with all matters appertaining to the said inaugural ceremonies which said list, as this committee is informed and believes, has been forwarded to the Hon. Benj. F. Harrity, chairman of the national democratic committee, as purporting to be a fair and acceptable selection made and from among the democrats of this District for the purposes mentioned.

Therefore, resolved, that this committee denounces the action of Mr. Norris in the premises as contrary to precedent, an unwarrantable assumption on his part and an insult to the democracy of this District.

And resolved further, that this committee protests against the selection of the said persons as aforesaid and against their indorsement by the democratic national committee.

And resolved further, that the secretary be directed to transmit a copy of these preambles and resolutions to Mr. Harrity to be laid before the said national committee.

MR. HOLMEAD TELLS WHAT WAS DONE.

In order that the committee might be more fully informed as to the facts alleged in the resolutions it was suggested that Mr. Holmead, who was at the meeting in question at the Ebbitt, should tell just what happened. This Mr. Holmead proceeded to do. First of all he read the invitation to attend the meeting, signed by Mr. Norris and Mr. Morris, which has been printed in THE STAR. He said that he believed there were fifteen present. He knew them all with the exception of a Mr. Leehan, or Lerhan, and he made several other attempts to get the name correctly, but finally gave it up, saying that he had never seen him before and he did not seem to be known.

One or two members of the committee attempted to help the chairman out, but they only got tangled up in their efforts to pronounce the name and finally some one referred to the list of the names of the committee which were printed in THE STAR and discovered that the name was McLanahan.

This little matter having been settled Mr. Holmead proceeded with his narrative of what took place at the meeting, which was announced to have been secret. He said that Mr. Norris stated the purpose of the meeting and Mr. George E. Hamilton opposed taking any action on the ground of lack of authority, the smallness of the meeting, &c. Mr. A. A. Wilson also took a similar position.

AT THE HEAD OF THE DISTRICT DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Holmead said that Mr. Norris retorted that he was at the head of the democracy in this District and that he had consulted with Mr. Gorman and other members of the national committee and was informed by them that he would be backed up by the national committee. He then read the list of persons composing the committee of fifteen and that list was approved, Messrs. Hamilton, Wilson, Holmead and one other whose name Mr. Holmead could not remember voting in the negative. Mr. Norris then presented a list of fifty names, which, he said, comprized all the prominent democrats in the District. He asked those present to suggest other names if any occurred to them, and Mr. Holmead said that before they got through the names of some 100 more "prominent democrats" had been unearthed. In fact the list was growing so rapidly that finally those present stopped suggesting names and the entire list was referred to Mr. Norris to be put in shape.

MR. LUTTRELL GIVES HIS VIEWS.

Mr. Holmead's story was heard with a good deal of interest, and when he finished some one called on Mr. Thos. J. Luttrell, the chairman of the central committee in 1884, to give his opinion in the matter. Mr. Luttrell held very decided views and he gave it as his opinion that the central committee has the right to inaugurate the President, and he asserted that if the committee did not do it in this instance it would be cowardly. He told something about the situation in 1884. At that time he said the District Commissioners undertook to appoint the inaugural committee, and he opposed their claim and so did Mr. Dickson, the member at that time of the national committee. He appealed to the national committee and in order to facilitate matters the national committee named a committee of fifty citizens. This committee met and chose Col. Berret chairman, and subsequently elected a committee of fifteen.

MR. WELLER PROTESTS AGAINST AUTOCRACY.

A very emphatic protest was made by Mr. M. I. Weller against this exhibition of what he called autocracy. The central committee, he said, is the leader of the democracy of the District and its functions cannot be usurped by one man. His criticism was not directed against the personnel of the committee, although there was one man named whom he had never before heard of, but against the principle of the thing. He said that there was no one from East Washington on the committee, and he said this was probably due to the fact that Mr. Norris could find no one from that section who was willing to do his bidding. He was proud that this was so. Mr. Weller thought that the resolutions ought to be referred to a committee to ascertain if they contained statements proper for the committee to father, but he subsequently withdrew a resolution to that effect.

MR. NORRIS HAS THE INSIDE TRACK.

In the opinion of Mr. George Kileen, who as member of the advisory committee had the right to the floor, the best thing for the democrats to do was to stop the Kilkenny fight and stand together to make the inauguration a success. Mr. Norris, he said, has the inside track of the central committee and could not do anything.

This view of the case was not relished by Mr. Brown, who was of the opinion that Mr. Kileen, as he was not a member of the committee, ought first to be invited before taking up the time of the committee. However, Mr. Kileen's right to the floor was maintained by other members and when this point was determined Mr. Kileen had finished what he had to say and had taken his seat. This latter fact did not prevent a short but sharp tilt of words between Mr. Brown and Mr. Kileen.

MR. BOYLE DEFENDS THE COMMITTEE'S CLAIM.

Mr. John Boyle made an earnest and effective defense of the claim of the central committee to be the representative body of the District democracy. He protested against the ignoring of this committee. He believed that the people would not sanction it, and if the proposed inaugural committee is not backed up by the people where is the money coming from? He was afraid, however, that any action the committee might take would not amount to anything. He, however, approved the resolutions.

MR. GARDNER'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Lawrence Gardner, who was present, but who is not a member of the committee, was asked to give his opinion. He accepted the invitation, and said that there were a number of statements in the resolutions which, according to his information, were incorrect. However, he supposed that the committee were in possession of facts about which he knew nothing. He said that he was present at the Ebbitt House meeting, and if Mr. Norris was guilty of any crime in naming the committee he was also guilty, and so was the chairman of the central committee Mr. Holmead as the latter proposed more names than he did. He thoroughly believed that the inauguration of a President should be non-partisan, and while he did not believe in the right of the national committee to take the initiative in this matter and appoint the inaugural committee yet how else could it be done? Certainly not by a public meeting. That had been tried and had resulted in a squabble. He believed that this was the proper method, but, as has been shown, it is not a practical method.

MR. MANOGUE ON USURPATION.

Mr. Norris' mode of procedure was characterized by Mr. Manogue, in a rather vehement manner, as gross, unwarrantable usurpation. This was what he thought of the general principle, but in detail he had something to say of the representatives on the committee from Georgetown. Two of these men, he said, are democrats who have budded and blossomed under the warm rays of the recent victory. It was a fact that men who had lived in Georgetown all their lives did not know that they were democrats. Some one asked Mr. Manogue if Mr. F. L. Moore was not a democrat.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

"Oh, yes," he responded, "Mr. Moore is a democrat, quite recently so." Mr. Manogue then made quite an elaborate speech, and after he had finished Mr. Weller was discussing the wording of the resolution, which led to a brief but excited colloquy between Mr. Weller and Mr. Brown, during which the former said that he did not propose to have any gag law tried upon him, to which Mr. Brown amiably responded that for his part he did not think that Mr. Weller should talk his resolution to death. However, the discussion went on and Mr. Weller finally concluded to withdraw his resolution to refer to a committee, and then the resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote.

It was decided to send a copy to Mr. Norris as well as Mr. Harrity. Then, as Mr. Boyle stated that Mr. Norris left for New York last night and would probably have the whole matter decided before Mr. Harrity learned the will of the central committee as expressed in these resolutions, it was concluded to dispatch a telegram to Mr. Harrity at once. Accordingly Mr. Boyle sat down and composed a telegram, which was read to the committee and approved. It was worded as follows:

A TELEGRAM TO MR. HARRITY.

"The central democratic committee tonight by unanimous vote protested against the action of James L. Norris, national committeeman for the District, in calling a meeting to perfect arrangements for the inauguration of President Cleveland, and request you to defer action in approving any committee selected by him until you hear further from us. We are prepared, as is our right, to undertake that task, subject to your approval. Have forwarded resolutions adopted."

A COMMITTEE TO SELECT NAMES.

On motion of Mr. Manogue a committee was appointed to prepare a list of fifty names of citizens chosen independent of party to take charge of the inaugural ceremonies. This list will be reported to the committee at the next meeting. It was understood by some of the members that if Mr. Harrity disregards the wishes of the committee that, of course, the proposed inaugural committee would not be appointed. The committee is composed of the following: Messrs. Holmead, Manogue, Boyle, Cusick, Ragan, Weller, Berne, Tolson, Costello, Brown and Wells.

Chairman Holmead raised the question as to the course he should pursue in view of the action taken by the committee. Some thought he ought to resign from the Norris committee, Mr. Holmead was at first of the same opinion, but subsequently stated that after consultation with friends he had decided to remain on the Norris committee and await developments.

The committee adjourned shortly after 11 o'clock.

DEATH INTERRUPTED.

Suicide of Gwyneth Maude's Mother Caused the Larceny Case to Be Postponed.

A decided sensation was caused in the Marlborough street police court, London, yesterday, just before the case of Gwyneth Maude, the handsome and aristocratic eighteen-year-old girl charged with swindling, was called. To the astonishment of all present it was announced that Gwyneth's mother, probably rendered insane by the charges made against her daughter, had committed suicide. This sensational case, consequently, was postponed for a week. When arrested the girl said that her mother was to blame for the thefts. Sensational developments are expected.

A PECULIAR CASE.

Trial of Andrew G. MacRae for the Murder of Annie Pritchard.

The trial of Andrew George MacRae for the murder of his paramour, Annie Pritchard, began yesterday before the Northampton, England, assizes. The case has caused much excitement, and the court room was packed with people eager to hear the details of the crime.

The police theory is that MacRae, tiring of the woman or fearing that his illicit relations with her would reach the ears of his family, enticed her into his brother's warehouse in Northampton and there murdered her and the baby.

MacRae strenuously protests his innocence, and claims that Annie Pritchard is not dead, but in Boston, Mass.

A peculiar feature of the case is that a Mrs. Tite, whose daughter formerly lived at "the Saracen's Head," in Northampton, persistently asserted that the body was that of her daughter Kate, who disappeared from a servant's home in Edgeware road in July last. She identified part of the clothing found on the body as having belonged to her daughter. A number of persons believed that the murdered woman might have been the daughter of Mrs. Tite, but a short time ago the missing woman appeared in Northampton and this removed all doubt in the case.

Burning of a College.

The Shenandoah College near Basic City, Va., was burned Wednesday night, but no lives were lost. The loss is about $10,000.

CUTTING DOWN SALARIES.

Base Ball Players Must Take What They Are Offered.

The National League finished its labors last night and today its members will be the guests of President Jim Hart of the local, club who will take them to the world's fair grounds and other points of interest. Yesterday's session was an eventful one, as it marked the death of high salaries in base ball.

It was noon before all the magnates appeared and the meeting was called to order. From noon until 5:30 the powers in the base ball world sat and legislated. When they finally adjourned for supper and a small army of reporters rushed in on "Nick" Young, who is always intrusted with the task of parceling out the news, he looked benignly through his glasses and said: "We went through our entire constitution and revised it, and that took up the greatest part of the afternoon."

The changes which were made are as follows: Each club will be required to pay its annual dues of $100 before the first day of April instead of May, as heretofore. The clause compelling clubs to furnish a diagram of their grounds was cut out. The rule compelling a home club to call a game earlier in order to allow a visiting club to catch a train was changed so that either club can demand that the game be called earlier. Then the fine for failure of official scorers to send in their scores promptly was reduced from $10 to $2, and the changes were complete. They elected Geo. Howe of Cleveland an honorary member; appointed Brush, Byrne and Von der Horst a committee on rules; elected Zach Phelps league attorney, and appointed Brush, Von der Ahe, Hart, Soden, Von der Horst and Day directors for the ensuing year.

It was decided that next year the salary limit of each club should not exceed $30,000, and from that they will dwindle down to $24,000. The New York club, as shown in its letter to its stockholders a few days ago, expects to get out with $25,000, and many of the others with less. Boston will probably go to the limit, which will be a cut of about 40 per cent on the salary list started with last season.

A new difficulty presented itself when the league began its work. It was found that the Pittsburg club had already signed ten of its men at amounts which would bring its list away above the limit. It was learned after the meeting that the Pittsburg club had been hauled over the coals for its hasty action, as it was understood at the last meeting in New York that no players would be signed until after the meeting at Chicago. That was the agreement, and most of the clubs lived up to it. The Chicago club, when it paid off its players, told them that it wanted their services next season, but not under their present contracts, and that new ones would be made out and sent to them to sign.

The New York club has been a source of considerable solicitude to the magnates. It was hinted around at Chicago that if the Chicago stockholders of the club were to place their stock in the hands of a trustee and ask for a receiver, the club managers, instead of opposing such a scheme, would welcome it. It is said that there are a few of the New York club's heaviest stockholders who would jump at the chance to throw the club into bankruptcy, then to sell its effects at auction, buy in the franchise and put it on its feet solidly, with New York capital behind it exclusively.

The present stock company, with its quarter of a million dollars of stock, is unwieldy and cumbersome, and New York is not liable to make much progress forward until it is rid of it. Pat Powers spent a busy day trying to get players for his club. He stated last night that he hoped to get Danny Richardson for second base.

The night session was a short one. It was decided in the future that no postponed games should be played until the last series unless there is vacant date during the last series of games between clubs all the postponed games must be played off; henceforth, if there is a vacant date following a series, the date shall belong to the series. The schedule committee was abolished and Nick Young was intrusted with the making of the schedule. By a unanimous vote the double championship season was abolished, and next year there will be one continuous season, beginning the last Thursday in April and ending the last Saturday in September. The playing rules were discussed, but no action taken on them, and the committee instructed to report at the spring meeting, which will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, March 7.

TO ESCORT THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

That is What the Virginia Cavalry Hope to Do Next March.

The Richmond *State* says: Col. W. F. Wickham, commanding the first regiment cavalry, Virginia volunteers, intends to take his regiment to Washington on the occasion of the second inauguration of Grover Cleveland as President of the United States. The colonel will tender his command, which will number probably 250 to 300 mounted men, as a special escort of honor to the President-elect on that occasion. He hopes to make a display which will be creditable to the regiment and be an honor to the state.

The soldiery of this state have always been celebrated for their nobility and bravery, and have held many positions of honor from the time of the revolution down. The cavalry arm of the service has ever been foremost, and Virginia has cause today to be proud that she is the only state in the Union that has an organized cavalry regiment. Never before have the men had an opportunity to perform so pleasant a duty as that which Col. Wickham hopes to secure for them on March 4.

The governor was seen this morning by the colonel and enters very heartily into the spirit of the movement. He will use his influence to get the cavalry ordered to the front. There seems to be little doubt but that the wish of the soldier boys will be cheerfully acceded to by the committee of arrangements for the inauguration, and will also doubtless meet the hearty approval of President-elect Cleveland.

MARY WASHINGTON'S MONUMENT.

Opinion of the Virginia Supreme Court in a Well-Known Case.

In the Virginia supreme court of appeals at Richmond yesterday Judge Fauntleroy delivered an opinion in the Mary Washington monument case from the circuit court of Spottsylvania in which that court was sustained. The style of the suit was Colbert & Kirtley agt. Shepherd. The plaintiff sued the defendant for $20,000 for an alleged breach of contract. The declaration sets forth that the defendant agreed to sell to the plaintiff a certain lot of land near Fredericksburg, upon which was the unfinished monument of Mary Washington, but when the amount was tendered Mr. Shepherd refused it. The case was before the Fredericksburg courts and after several trials finally went before a jury in the circuit court at Richmond, where a verdict was found for the defendant. With the other papers filed was this note from Mr. Shepherd: "I hereby agree to give to Messrs. J. W. Colbert and W. F. Kirtley a sixty-day option on the lot containing about two acres of land, with the Mary Washington monument and a large marble shaft thereon, for the sum of $2,500." The defense argued that the contract did not stipulate the selling of the monument.

VIRGINIA'S DEBT.

Consummation of Its Settlement About Completed.

The consummation of the settlement of Virginia's long-delayed debt is about completed. For some months past the only thing in the way of the execution of the terms of the contract was the suit Mr. W. L. Royall brought against the foreign committee of bondholders. The Olcott committee, it is understood, through the New York Trust Company, furnished the Planters' National Bank, their agent at Richmond, with an indemnifying bond covering the amount of Mr. Royall's attachment suit. Gov. McKinney and the other members of the board of sinking fund commissioners yesterday signed a manuscript bond for $16,000,000 and forwarded it to the committee in New York. Accompanying this document was a certified check for an amount covering one year's interest on the debt.

The $24,600,000 in old bonds which were sent by the Olcott committee, and which Mr. Royall attached for his claim against the London committee, will be transferred to the commonwealth. This being done the whole transaction of the debt settlement is disposed of. The manuscript bond for $16,000,000 will be held by the New York committee until they can determine the exact proportion of distribution of the bonds pooled. As soon as this is done the new bonds will be furnished by the state. The board of sinking fund commissioners will at once advertise for the holders of bonds not pooled with the New York committee to send the same in to be funded.

The Turkish war office has prohibited all officers below the rank of major to take a second wife.

SHERMAN'S FOLLOWERS STIRRED UP.

Indignation Caused by a Labor Union's Withholding the Monument of Tecumseh.

There was a sensation at the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee at St. Louis yesterday. Rev. Father Thomas E. Sherman, son of the general, was invited to address the gathering. He turned his remarks to the monument which the family is providing for the tomb of the dead general, the construction of which is delayed by the refusal of the striking granite cutters at Westerly, Conn., to allow it to be removed to the west.

In a voice sad, but passionately indignant, Father Sherman said:

"Just about the time the work was finished a strike occurred in the granite quarries in the east, and the finished monument stands there now, and there is no power in this country, in state or nation, to move it—to move that monument from the hands of the union."

A feeling of suppressed indignation swept over the audience and the son, with his arm extended over the assemblage, his frame quivering with emotion, continued:

They will not consent to let us have it moved and I only know one way to get it—and that is to organize one of his old regiments and go there and take it by force. [Prolonged applause.]

I do wish this society to know that it is not any neglect of his sons or his family. We owe it to you, who belong to the same military family, to say that we have not been negligent for a day, and that we feel sad and mortified that in our country, which you have made so free, we cannot even move our father's tombstone from the spot where these workmen hold it inclosed.

There is a power then even higher and stronger than the power that you conquered, and our generation has yet to meet the problem of conquering or at least subduing to law that great power.

There was a dead silence for a moment as the speaker concluded, and then there was a burst of applause which swelled into a military cheer for the spirited son of the old commander.

A member moved that the stenographer's report of Father Sherman's remarks be inscribed in the record of the proceedings, and a few minutes later a meeting of the "Sherman monument committee" was called. What transpired at that meeting the events of the future must tell, for its members are as mute as the sentinels of a reconnoitering army.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Gen. G. M. Dodge; recording secretary, Gen. C. Cadle; corresponding secretary, Gen. A. Hickenlooper; treasurer, Gen. M. F. Force. Chicago was selected for the next meeting.

THE ENGLISH TELEGRAPHERS.

Rates of Wages Paid by the Government and by Railroad Companies.

Some interesting facts regarding wages paid to telegraph operators in Great Britain are submitted in a report to the State Department by Consul Sherman of Liverpool. He says:

In the government service telegraph operators are divided into two classes, and the maximum pay is fixed according to the size or importance of the town.

The weekly wages are as follows:

Description.	First year.	Second year.	Third year.
Men:			
First class			
Second class	$2.92	$3.40	$4.38
Women:			
First class			
Second class	2.43	2.92	3.65

The second class of men contains twice the number in the first-class, and the women's classes are in similar proportions. The number of women employed is one-third of the total force. Eight hours constitute a day's work, and any time beyond eight hours is regarded as extra duty, and is paid for at one rate and a quarter of ordinary wages, i.e., for every hour of overtime the operator is credited with one and one-quarter hours. Night duty consists of seven hours, that is to say, every hour served between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. is regarded as equal to one hour seven and a half minutes. On Saturdays the operators are allowed one or two hours off if business permits. Operators are paid at the rate of one-forty-eighth of their weekly wages for each hour they work on bank holidays and one-forty-eighth with one-quarter added for each hour worked on Sunday, Good Friday and Christmas in addition to their weekly wages. The railway companies maintain and operate telegraph wires for their own purposes, such as the block system for signaling trains and messages concerning railway traffic. They also maintain public telegraph wires, which are erected on the same poles as their own wires, for the post office.

Operators employed at the railway offices are the servants of the various railway companies and are paid by them. The companies are allowed commission of 1½d. (3 cents) for every telegram they forward or receive on behalf of the post office. The charge for inland telegrams is half a penny (1 cent) per word, with a minimum charge of 6d. (12 cents).

On the London and Northwestern railway the pay of telegraph operators is based on 365 days in the year. The question of Sunday overtime was gone into some years ago and it was arranged to give the operators an allowance of $12.65 per year or $1.05 per month in lieu of overtime, and this is paid them whether they perform one or more days' Sunday duty in the month. The scale of pay for telegraph operators is $145.99 per annum, rising to $389.32 by annual increments of $24.33, and the ordinary hours of duty are ten or twelve per day. Of course the pay of operators in charge is higher and according to the class of station, rising from $437.98 to $729.97.

On the Midland railway the pay of telegraph operators is on the following scale:

First year, $97.33; second, $121.66; third, $170.32; fourth, $218.99; fifth, $267.65; sixth, $291.19; seventh, $316.32; eighth, $340.65; ninth, $364.98; tenth, $389.32.

Salaries above $389.32 are dealt with according to the special circumstances of each case. Eight hours are reckoned to constitute a day's work. The operators employed in the freight department do not work on Sundays or national holidays; those in the passenger department work on such days in rotation, according to the number employed, i.e., if there be only two in an office they work on Sundays and national holidays alternately, and so on, but do not receive extra remuneration for so doing.

On the Great Western railway the rates of pay of telegraph operators vary in the case of juniors from $97.33 to $291.19 and in the case of adults from $340.65 to $729.97 per annum. The average hours per day are ten. They are required to work on Sundays and national holidays when their services are necessary and do not receive extra pay for so doing.

On the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway the wages of first-class telegraph operators range from $4.86 to $6.32 a week and ten hours constitute a day's work, exclusive of meal hours, which are not allowed. Eight hours constitute a day's work of those operators who are required to perform Sunday and night duty in their turn. National holidays are not recognized; neither are the operators compensated specially for working on those days. They are, however, allowed an annual holiday of six days with pay.

A Reception to Mr. Lidderdale.

The New York clearing house gave an informal reception yesterday morning to Wm. Lidderdale, who was presiding governor of the Bank of England during the financial crisis of 1890-91. Nearly 100 bank presidents and many vice presidents were present, practically every bank in the city being represented.

The Auditor of the Big Fair Withdraws.

Auditor Ackerman of the world's fair has tendered his resignation and has informed the local executive committee that a leak exists between the treasurer's office and the gates. Mr. Ackerman does not charge that the shortage is due to dishonesty, but he claims that thousands of tickets of admission to the fair have disappeared, and as he has no control over the men at the gate he declines to jeopardize his reputation by remaining in office.

Farmers' Alliance Officers.

President H. L. Loucks of the National Farmers' Alliance was re-elected yesterday at Memphis. Dr. C. W. Macune was withdrawn as a candidate.

The lecture bureau, of which Mr. John F. Tillman is general manager and director, reported. The report was received in silence. A change in the constitution abolishes the bureau. This, it is understood, means the organization desires to show its condemnation of the action of Mr. Tillman during the recent political campaign.

Mr. Tillman is a democrat in politics, and it is alleged he used his official position in the alliance to help the democratic party. It was stated that 200,000 letters containing democratic literature were sent out from alliance headquarters at Washington a few days before the election by Mr. Tillman.

Georgia's Big Plurality.

Returns received at the office of the Georgia secretary of state show that the Cleveland electors in Georgia will have a plurality of 86,000 over the Harrison electors and a majority of about 40,000 over all other electors.

MITKIEWICZ RELEASED.

The Charge of False Pretenses Against Him Not Proven.

Count Eugene de Mitkiewicz, charged with obtaining $39,000 from Attorney Arthur L. Tomes of Brooklyn during a period of two years, by false pretenses, had a hearing before Justice Grady in the Tombs police court in New York yesterday. The specific charge against Mitkiewicz is that a year ago today he got Mr. Tomes to give a bill of sale of his residence on Classon avenue to Geo. W. Goodward of the Home Benefit Association for the consideration of $1,750, which he turned over to the count for furthering the count's scheme of procuring railroad concessions from the Chinese government.

Tomes was the first witness placed on the stand. He described the count's coming to him and urging him to raise a little more money to send to Millard Jones in China for furthering the plan of gaining concessions from China and securing the acceptance of Henry W. Blair as United States minister to that country. The count, he said, gave him to understand that Col. Shepard was backing the scheme, and would be, in a vague sort of a way, security for the loan. Later he received a letter from the count saying that the money would be repaid.

Justice Grady discharged the count, saying that the prosecution had not made out a case against him. To make out a case of larceny by false pretense the district attorney is necessary to show that the false pretense had been of such a nature as to be reasonably creditable. When the count told Tomes that at the end of the transactions, whether they were successful or not, Col. Shepard would reimburse him for the money advanced toward Jones' expenses, it should have occurred to Tomes to ask why the colonel did not advance the expenses in the beginning.

This decision of the justice affected the count like magic. He jumped up and seized the hands of his attorneys, and, even in the exuberance of his joy, grasped the hand of Col. Shepard.

Attorney Brooke then showed the reporters a long affidavit in which his client, Tomes, charges Mitkiewicz with obtaining from him $21,000 on false representations.

"Upon this affidavit," said the attorney, "we will secure a warrant for Mitkiewicz's arrest from the court of general sessions. Hereafter we do not intend to fool any more with the police courts. By an agreement with the attorneys on the other side the count will be permitted to return to Washington, as he came here of his own volition, and then the warrant for his arrest will be obtained."

PERSECUTED BY A POLICEMAN.

A New York Justice Denounces the Case as the Worst Outrage in His Experience.

Park Policeman Michael F. Fallon yesterday arraigned Mrs. Lillie F. Coleman of No. 119 East 47th street, New York, in court on a charge of disorderly conduct. The policeman explained that Mrs. Coleman had made an improper proposal to him last night while he was walking along 5th avenue. He did not go into details and seemed anxious to be rid of the matter.

Mrs. Coleman differed materially in appearance from the class into which the policeman's charge placed her, and, Justice Kilbreth, after glancing at her a second, asked her to tell her story.

Mrs. Coleman said that Fallon had been annoying her for four years with unwelcome attentions. Three months ago his actions became unbearable, she says, and she caused his arrest and arraignment before Justice Duffy. He then agreed to cease his annoyances and was released with a reprimand. She said that he had been sending her letters of an indecent and insulting character and frequently threatened that unless she agreed to his proposition he would make her suffer.

Wednesday night, Mrs. Coleman continued, there was a ring at her door bell, and she started down stairs to answer it. In the lower hall she recognized her visitor as the park policeman, and hesitated, intending to return to her room and ignore him. On second thought she started for the street, and remarked to Fallon as she passed that she intended to have his persecutions stopped for good. The policeman followed her to the street, and she started for the 51st street police station, where she intended to enter complaint. As she turned into 51st street, Mrs. Coleman said, Fallon grasped her and said he would prefer a charge of disorderly conduct against her in the station house if she persisted. They entered together, and Fallon told Sergt. Kelly that the woman was his prisoner, and that the charge was disorderly conduct. She was locked up almost immediately, the sergeant ignoring her statement of the facts. The letters referred to by Mrs. Coleman were then handed over to the court.

As Mrs. Coleman finished Justice Kilbreth looked at Fallon and remarked: "This is the worst outrage I have known in all my experience."

Fallon admitted to the justice that he had been arrested as charged, and admitted writing the letters, but said he had no recollection of having mailed them. He also admitted that he wore neither uniform nor shield at the time of the arrest.

A charge of perjury was drawn against the policeman, and he was held in $1,000 bail for examination. Fallon is thirty years of age.

THE CASE OF SENOR MIJARES.

A Former Venezuelan Official Brought to America by an American Vessel.

The Red D steamship Philadelphia dropped anchor off quarantine, Staten Island, at 9:30 o'clock last night. Among the passengers from La Guayra was Senor Mijares, lately governor of the city of Caracas, capital of Venezuela.

There's said to be a good chance that the United States may be compelled to apologize to Venezuela for the part that Minister Scruggs, Consul Hanna and the Venezuelan agents of the Red D line took in and protected Senor Mijares from arrest in the harbor of La Guayra on November 10.

Mijares was in exile, having fled from the wrath of the new government a short time before Gen. Crespo's victorious entrance into Caracas.

The Venezuelan authorities demanded that Mijares be delivered over to them. Capt. Chambers replied that Mijares was a regular passenger on board an American ship and was therefore entitled to the protection of the American flag.

The custom house refused to give up the ship's registers and Consul Hanna, at La Guayra, dispatched the vessel with a consular certificate.

The argument of the Venezuelan government was that Mijares was not merely a political refugee, who had the right to the protection of any flag that would harbor him, but was actually wanted on criminal charges. This charge was in substance that Mijares, while governor of Caracas, had been guilty of stealing horses belonging to private individuals.

Minister Scruggs commended the course taken by Consul Hanna and refused to interfere.

REV. DR. SMITH REPLIES.

Caustic Rejoinder to One of His Opponents.

At yesterday's session of the Cincinnati presbytery after Rev. Dr. Lowe had made an argument to sustain the sufficiency of the indictment charging Prof. Smith with heresy, the latter arose to reply. He said, with some feeling:

"If what is now charged against me by the committee is to be taken as true then it is the duty of the house to declare me guilty, and to not only depose me from my ministry, but to excommunicate me from the church.

"If the committee make these charges, why did they not put them in the indictment? I had thought that the development of the Christian graces—mercy, kindness, charity, love and the like—were among the essentials of Christian life rather than an absolute uniformity of belief in the doctrines of the confession of faith. If the committee is right I ought to be excommunicated, but let me say that such action will excommunicate a large portion of the membership of the Presbyterian Church, including many of its most exemplary, faithful and pious ministers. Did I mistake the meaning of the committee?" he asked.

Dr. McKibben answered that the committee had no thought of charging him with a sin against the church. Dr. Lowe's argument showed the logical consequence of what was considered to be the error of Prof. Smith.

Prof. Smith went on to say that the whole tenor of the argument indicated that the committee proposed to make him more guilty than he had been charged. Subornation of hypocrisy was the best name he could suggest for the offense, which the committee made in one of its charges.

The presbytery adjourned until Monday next.

Executive officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company state that reports concerning the proposed sale of the Baltimore and Ohio holdings of Western Union stock are without foundation.

AUCTION SALES.

THIS EVENING.

$25,000 WORTH OF DIAMONDS, GOLD watches, fine silver ware and other goods from Marston's loan office, Tot., N. Y. PEARE, Auctioneer, 611 Pa. ave., under Metro'n Hotel. n16-3m

TOMORROW.

S. BENSINGER, AUCTIONEER,
WASHINGTON HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR, No. 940 LA. AVE.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF HORSES, MARES, AND MULES.
WILL BE SOLD AT THE BAZAAR SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER NINETEENTH, AT TEN O'CLOCK.

A car load of Horses, Mares and Mules, consigned by Messrs. M. Fox & Son of Baltimore. In this lot are some fine workers and drivers, and all will positively be sold without reserve.

ALSO
Twenty-five head of Horses and Mares, good workers and drivers, to be sold for want of use.

ALSO
Lot of Wagons, Buggies, Phaetons, Harness, &c.

ALSO,
10 Head of Good Work Mules, to be sold positively without reserve.
S. BENSINGER, Auctioneer.
1t

A. H. LEVY, Auctioneer,
1000 Pennsylvania ave., Corner of 10th st. (south side).

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., TAKES PLACE AT OUR WARE ROOMS SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER NINETEENTH, AT TEN O'CLOCK.

To this sale we invite special attention, comprising in part as it will every kind of Household Effects, Fine Parlor Suites covered in plush and Turkish rugs, Oak and Walnut and other Bed Room Sets, Revolving Book Shelves, Bed and other Lounges, Leather Seat and Oak Chairs, Oak Extension and Leaf Tables, Odd Walnut and Cherry Bedsteads and Bureaus, fine assortment of Oil Paintings, Artesian and other Pictures, Single, Double and Cot Hair and Shuck Mattresses, Wire and other Cots, Handsome Mirror-front Solid Oak Folding Beds, Oak and Walnut Wardrobes, Fancy Rockers, Heating and Cooking Stoves and Kitchen Furniture, Second-hand Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Smyrna Rugs, Oil Cloths, Linoleums, &c. 1t

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

OUR REGULAR SATURDAY SALE AT AUCTION ROOMS, CORNER 10TH AND PENN. AVE. N.W., TOMORROW, NOVEMBER NINETEENTH, AT TEN O'CLOCK.
Of Household Furniture, Carpets, Toys, Glass Ware, &c.
ALSO
A large assortment of Walnut and other Doors, Sash, Blinds, &c., in excellent condition.
Terms cash.
1t WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Aucts.

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, &c., AT AUCTION. On TOMORROW, NOVEMBER NINETEENTH, at HALF-PAST TEN O'CLOCK A.M., we shall sell at our auction rooms, a large assortment of Walnut, Oak and other Doors, Sash, &c., in good condition, in all about 700 lots.
Terms cash. WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
1t Auctioneers.

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.
HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c., AT AUCTION. On TOMORROW, NOVEMBER NINETEENTH, at ELEVEN O