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—which is bound to come. Rest assured that all the coal you buy of us will be clean and delivered promptly.

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$12 Buys
A Regent Coat and Vest.

We've bought a lot at far below their actual value. Anyone who knows anything about quality in clothing will readily appreciate our rare offer. Think what you're getting for $12—a black, cheviot-weave worsted, Regent Coat, and single breasted, five-button vest.

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IN FAVOR OF EXTENSION

Citizens Approve Civil Service Rules in District Offices.

BETTER MEN CAN BE SECURED

Expressions of Opinion from Well-known People—Some Fear Lest the Apportionment Clause Might Work Mischief—Residents Ought to Receive Protection.

The extension of the civil service rules to the departments of the District government is now before the people of the city. They read in THE TIMES yesterday of the efforts made by the District Commissioners, in conference with the President, to make this extension a speedy consummation, and also the intimation from the President that action might be looked for at an early day.

Prominent citizens of the District, and among them members of the Civil Service Reform Association, have been at work for some time obtaining the views of the leaders in professional, mercantile, and laboring classes on this subject, and as a result they have secured petitions to the President praying for such an extension. These petitions, while they are in one sense in the usual form, have a feature somewhat different from the ordinary document asking relief or favor.

Those circulating the papers have asked each of the signers not only for his signature but also for a brief statement of the reasons for that signature. These requests have in nearly all cases been complied with. On one list alone there are fifteen of the largest business establishments in the city, the heads of which will give their reasons of approval today. Up to date it can be said that the pulse of the leading classes has been felt, and that the general and personal opinion is in favor of the extension.

Among the merchants who have expressed favorable opinion are:

S. W. Woodward and A. M. Lothrop, of Woodward & Lothrop; Ed. P. Mertz, W. B. Moses & Son, George W. Cochran, A. Lisner, and H. Harris & Co.

Of the legal fraternity there are:

A. S. Worthington, J. J. Darlington, T. A. Lambert, president of the Independent Ice Company; S. S. Henkle, John B. Larner, counsel for the Washington Loan and Trust Company, and John Selden.

Among the bankers are John J. Edson, president of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, and C. C. Glover, of Riggs & Co.

The real estate men are well represented on the petition. Col. M. A. Frisbie, of the Virginia Produce Company, favored the proposition and thought that it would be the means of making the District government better, and especially by "securing a superior class of men for its employes." If that could be accomplished he was heartily in favor of the movement.

Capt. John Wheeler said he thought civil service reform could not accomplish much just now, but if it could be applied to the District government and its principles carried out, he would indorse the idea.

James L. Norris had read the article in THE TIMES, but he had not yet given the subject such attention as would warrant him in speaking at length on it at present.

Senator Faulkner, a member of the District Committee, was out of town, as were Collector W. H. Manogue and Mr. Lawrence Gardner, secretary of the Democratic Congressional committee. The local political sentiment is, however, is train with the idea and can be relied upon to further the aim of the Civil Service Reform Association and civil service reform in general.

Rev. E. D. Bailey, of the Civil Service Commission, said to a TIMES reporter last evening that the proposed placing of certain District employes under the control of the Civil Service Commission so far as their appointment was concerned, would be a good thing for the city. It would, he said, result in making the community a more stable one, because the employes, instead of being subject to the whims of politicians and others, would feel that their positions were secure while their efficiency and good conduct continued.

"But," he added, "I hope, if a plan is agreed upon, it will be so arranged that the offices will go to District people and not be placed under the general apportionment to the States and Territories, which would result in giving the places to men from all sections, taken from the available lists."

Mr. Walter Costello, who represents the populous Twelfth district of Washington on the central Democratic committee, said he favored the proposition, provided the offices would not be scattered under the States apportionment to people from all sections of the country.

"I am a believer in the doctrine of home rule," said Mr. Costello, "and the District offices should be given to District people."

Said Mr. Nathan Sickle, the tobacco dealer, of No. 1011 Pennsylvania avenue northwest: "In my opinion, the proposition to extend the civil service to the employes of the District government is a move in the right direction. If consummated, it will give everyone a chance, and act as a barrier in preventing Congressmen and others from unloading their political refuse upon the taxpayers of the District."

"It is a good thing," said Capt. E. D. Marston, of the Treasury, who was formerly a member of the West Virginia Legislature. "If we are going to have civil service reform let it extend into all branches of the government, including the District of Columbia."

"I say," remarked Mr. J. W. Searle, the publisher, of 639 F street northwest, "that if the proposition will result in preventing politicians residing in other States from filling the offices here with their cast-off followers and henchmen, as has been the case in too many instances, let us have civil service reform galore."

Prof. A. G. Rogers said: "I hardly like to speak without more careful consideration. I know little about District politics. At the first glance I am inclined to say no; yet I am in favor of giving the places to the men who are best qualified to fill them."

Rev. Alexander Kent said: "I do not know about the work of the present Civil Service Commission. I have heard it severely criticised, and am not sufficiently acquainted with its work to pass judgment. But I am certainly in favor of distributing the positions in the interest of the best service to the government. They ought not to be given in the interests of Congressmen nor to the favorites of anybody. I am in favor of true civil service reform wisely and conscientiously administered. I do not say that the present is not such."

Hill or Morton?

The best and fullest election returns will be found in THE TIMES on Wednesday morning. Remember THE TIMES costs only 1 cent and is the only morning paper in Washington having the full Associated Press service, the greatest news gathering association in the world, and whose correspondents are stationed in every city and town in the United States.

SHOT BY THE COOK GANG.

Refused to Unlock a Safe and was Filled with Cold Lead.

PERRY, O. T., Nov., 4.—News comes here to-day by courier from Stillwater that S. J. Dunlap, postmaster at Red Fork, O. T., fifty miles east of here was shot to pieces by the Cook gang yesterday.

Dunlap owned the store and the gang ordered him to unlock the post-office safe, which he refused to do and they shot him full of holes.

They rifled the store and post-office. Officers are in pursuit.

Memorial Services at Russian Legation.

Bishop Nicholas, of the Greek Church, who will officiate at the memorial services at the Russian legation in memory of the late Czar, is expected to arrive here about Wednesday. The date for holding the services has not yet been definitely fixed.

DEATH OF EUGENE OUDIN.

Paralytic Stroke Received While Nursing a Friend Ends Fatally—Mr. Oudin's Remarkable Musical Career.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 4.—A cablegram from London to Gen. Agnus announces the death of Eugene Oudin this morning.

Eugene Esperance Oudin was born in New York and was about thirty-five years old. He was the stepson of Collector Kilbreth, of New York, and a nephew of Gen. Felix Agnus. From early childhood he displayed a wonderful taste for music, and as a boy was a noted chorister at Dr. Tinge's church.

Young Oudin practiced law with Evarts, Southmaid and Choate, and had the promise of a brilliant career, but his wonderful natural talent as a vocalist called him to the musical world. Mr. Oudin was a favorite pupil of Signor Moderati and through the combined influence of his instructor and Signor Campanani adopted the stage.

In London he has had phenomenal success and his talent won for him a position on the social staff of the Prince of Wales. Through his intimate friend, Schaychowsky, the noted Russian composer, he was introduced at Moscow last year, and was received most enthusiastically by the Russians. Mr. Oudin's voice was a high baritone, pure in tone. He created a part in Sullivan's "Ivanhoe" and made a hit in the opera of "Eugene Onegin," produced in London in the spring of 1893.

Mr. Oudin was the composer of many beautiful ballads, and also the author of the opera "Zaida." To him the English-speaking world owes the beautiful translation into their tongue of Nidors' famous songs from the French, and many other works of equal note have been translated by him.

Mr. Oudin was a man of most sympathetic nature and loyal to his friends, and it was owing to his responsive nature that he fell victim to the malady which caused his death.

His illness was brought on nursing the late Charles Chatterton, Signor Perugini's brother. The latter had gone to visit Mr. Oudin at his country place at Frymptom-on-sea. Mr. Oudin had a stroke of paralysis October 22. The stroke was attributed directly to overtaxing his strength in waiting on Mr. Chatterton.

GOD'S LAW AND MAN'S LUCK.

Rev. O. A. Brown's Sermon on the Degradation of Man by Superstitions.

Foundry M. E. Church was comfortably filled last night with members of the congregation and visitors, who went to hear the discourse of the pastor of the church, Rev. Oliver A. Brown, who took for his subject, "Law and luck."

Before discussing this theme Mr. Brown stated that on next Sunday he would deliver the first of a series of sermons on social, civil and religious subjects.

As to his subject he said it was not based on any special religious text, and that he would treat it only from a common-sense standpoint. He had been very much surprised at the answers of a very prominent gentleman of New York, who was asked whether he would prefer his son to be a drunkard or a gambler, and unhesitatingly answered, a gambler. His reason was that a gambler will do more and in a much shorter space of time to alienate himself and all directly connected with him from everything good and noble than any other living being. Gambling hardens and degrades much faster and much surer than drink, causing the loss of all self-respect, and consequently respect for all others. Men may drink and become drunkards, but they do not reach the point of total social ostracism, which is surely the fate of the gambler.

The use of the word "luck" by parents, he said, was very injurious, and he referred to the bad influences of the too-often used expression "better to be born lucky than rich." He would that he could in one breath wipe out forever the thoughts of chance. The speaker challenged contradiction of the statement that no matter when or how much of this world's wealth the gambler or the man of chance gathered it never yet brought him honor, distinction, or the respect and confidence of his fellowman. Success will surely come, but it is always the result of the faithful and untiring following of the law of God and man. In every home, he said, you will find some symbol of luck, but none so common as the horseshoe above the door. Nearly every home has a room which is considered either lucky or unlucky. This is superstition, and, say what you will, superstition is nothing more or less than chance or luck.

He here referred to the boys in the streets playing marbles; the one who won is called lucky, but it's gambling. He also cited an instance of some children who were found in the street gambling for pennies. He also said he could show in this city many places supported by the followers of games of chance. Again he said success follows effort, which is guided by the law of God and man. Accumulate if you can, but just so sure as it is not done in accordance with the law of God, it will be a curse to you.

PLENTY OF CROOKS IN TOWN.

Now They Have Gone to New York and Will Be Kept Out.

Although the number of robberies reported recently has been reasonably small, it has been well known that the city up to last night was filled with crooks of all degrees. The election in New York has attracted thither a large majority of these unwelcome gentry, who mostly hail from the metropolis, and have gone home to vote and incidentally pick up the plums to be found during such periods.

The detectives attached to the Metropolitan police force have been kept very busy watching the known members of the "swell mob" since the influx of men who live by their wits, coincident with the boom in horse racing hereabouts. Most of the thieves are personally known to the detectives, and so close has been the vigil of the latter no opportunity has been offered the intruders to do any work.

Last night and Saturday night the greater portion took the trip to New York. Now that the city has been cleansed of them in this way, Inspector Hollinberger and his men are determined to keep them out. It has been decided that if the crooks return they will be arrested by the wholesale as suspicious characters and sent to the workhouse. This intention will surely be carried out, and consequently the trains from New York, after the election is over, will be watched, and these thieves will be identified, warned to turn back, or accept the alternative of a stay behind the bars.

FAVORABLE TO A COMPROMISE.

Bakers' Exchange May Come to the Journeymen's Terms.

The journeymen bakers held a long and excited meeting at Rechabite Hall Saturday night. Before 8 o'clock, the regular hour for assembling, the men began to come in numbers, and when President Sonnenberg called the meeting to order the room was crowded. Secretary Rudloff was reported ill at the hospital.

The question of the evening was what action should be taken to meet the effort made during the past ten days to force home upon the community the fact that a low price for bread hurts every grade of workingmen employed in the bakeries. These efforts have taken the form of reduction in wages and discharge of employes.

A number of speeches were made and several wild propositions for retaliation were promptly put under extinguishers. While the meeting was in progress, it is understood, a representative of John G. Meinberg, whose men allege that they were discharged without cause last Sunday, came forward with a proposition. Meinberg asserts that he is a union baker and says he only wants decent treatment from members of the union. His representations were listened to patiently, but so far as could be learned no action was taken looking to a settlement of the difficulties.

The Bakers' Exchange, however, appears to realize that it is time to come to terms with the men, and the feeling last night was favorable to a compromise.

Millionaire Dead.

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 4.—Lucius A. Black, a millionaire manufacturer and business man, one of the early settlers of Wisconsin, died this morning of heart disease, aged eighty years.

PLEADING FOR INEBRIATES

Dr. Godding Makes an Eloquent Appeal for an Asylum for Them.

HIS EFFORT SO FAR FRUITLESS

Alcohol and Its Compounds Denounced as Food Fit Only for Devils—Drunkenness as a Disease Acquired and Inherited—Some Sad Pictures of Wrecked Youth Cited.

An eloquent plea for the establishment of an inebriate asylum in the District of Columbia was made last evening by Dr. W. W. Godding, superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, during his very able lecture before the temperance society of the North Presbyterian Church, on N street, between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest.

"Washington has a workhouse and an almshouse," he said. "I would to God also that it had an inebriate home. If you will pardon the egotism, I have dreamed of such a home. I have labored for it in season and out of season; have assisted in drafting bills; have pleaded with Congressional committees, and seen laws enacted in one House only to be swallowed up and lost in the hopeless maze of bills waiting for passage in the other. The way has been long and it is 'hope deferred that maketh the heart sick.' Yet when I reflect that this asylum or home, this eddy out of the maelstrom, is all that is left for the victims of strong drink, the only sheltering arms that can save them, I still feel that Congress will grant it, and that even I may live to see here in the District of Columbia an industrial home where the poor waifs of fortune and disease may come, without money or friends, find refuge and perchance be healed.

"These burning questions of the inebriate and his treatment, and who is his keeper, and who has made him so, demand to be heard, not alone in public assemblies and crowded halls, but in the workshop, in the stores, on the street, and wherever men come together, there a fitting word for the great philanthropy may well be said. If the public sentiment which already exists in the District of Columbia can be voiced, and that voice be made to reach the ear of Congress by your appeal to each individual Congressman, the work is done, the refuge will be opened, and those who between the jail, the asylum, the workhouse, and the gutter have found no rest will be gathered home at last.

"'Is life worth living?' caustically asks Mallock, and Ingersoll, with his plea for suicide, has satisfied some fools that it is not. Is life worth living? To that question scientific agnosticism will hardly venture a negative answer. There is no young man of American birth, sound in mind and body, whatever may be his faith or want of faith, who does not believe that life is worth living and full of glorious opportunities for him. What young man for a moment doubts that in his individual case the possibilities are the probabilities. To the voice of the future calling to him to come and possess the earth, his heart unhesitatingly makes answer: 'I come.'

"In the sublime audacity of faith,
'Be thou renowned,' he to the mountain saith,
And with ambitious feet secure and proud,
Ascends the ladder leaning on the cloud."

Referring to one of the maxims of wealthy Mr. Worldly Wiseman, which says, "Food is the gift of God, alcohol is a food," Dr. Godding continued:

"Here, doubtless, we shall be met by the modern seeker after exact truth, from whose crucible in the last analysis nothing escapes but the real essence of things, which being spiritual can only be spiritually discerned, and so will never be found in the 'caput mortuum' and ashes at the bottom of his life studies, and we shall be asked if it is not true in a sense that alcohol is a food and recognized as such by the highest authorities on physiology. Physiologists have held and still maintain the most contradictory views on this subject, but under certain conditions and in a limited sense we may admit that it is a food. But the mistake made by so many young men is that of supposing it a food in the sense in which mother's milk is a food and of imbibing it as freely.

"A food, is it? When we turn to the statistics of poverty and crime, and see what rum has made them; when we open 'Darkest England,' and read what that practical Christian, Gen. Booth, says of the rivers of gin in London, that like the streams of equatorial Africa impede human progress in all directions; when we enter our asylums and hospitals and stand in the presence of the wrecks of mind and body that whisky has made—then I think that such nutriment, if it indeed be nutriment, is fit only for devils' food."

Referring to drunkenness as a disease the learned doctor said: "God help the hapless offspring who come into the world with the narcotic taint of inherited thirst, for they suffer for the indulgence and sin of another generation.

"The good old homespun virtues of common honesty and strict sobriety have, I am sorry to say, become rare, and in this age of steam and high pressure already command a premium in the labor markets of the world. The man whom we trust to drive the locomotive must have steady nerves and a clear head. In the storms of life, no less than with ships at sea, where to swerve a single point may mean shipwreck, we demand that he who walks the quarter-deck shall be sober.

"Wealth when it spawns in these latter days throws off a great many youths who aspire to be the young men of the period; to set the fashion for the fools who ape them. They are but the product of too much money and too little brains. Their faith and their lives are both made up of negotiations and in the self indulgent career which they elect to follow, their existence in its usefulness rivals that of the grasshopper, and in its selfishness becomes a libel on creative wisdom.

"Many of the young men of to-day who inherit wealth, inherit with it so little of anything else. The rich man's son of to-day, our knight errant, is too often only a dude, his mind being principally exercised over the fit of his clothes; his noblest aim to improve the breed, not of men, but of dogs; his highest ambition to drive a tally-ho coach. He is clever at compounding a punch, but better at imbibing it. Outwardly punctilious, turn him inside out he would resemble Lazarus, his moral nature being full of sores.

"The saddest picture to me is where the young man, naturally noble, generous and high-minded, finds himself in the Lacoon folds of the alcohol habit at last. He has, indeed, sinned deeply: yes, yes, and yet I sometimes think more sinned against by society than sinning, for his nature, always confiding and open-hearted, has not learned to say 'no' to the wine that as a loving beverage we pressed upon him. Perchance, some vice in the blood, some neurosis that was a legacy from the past planted the thirst, and blotting out the will, delivered him, bound hand and foot, into the burning, fiery furnace of appetite. Robert Burns, Charles Lamb, Edgar A. Poe—all literature abounds in these sad cases.

"It is a disease of which sin may have laid the foundation, but the pathological changes in the brain, these lie outside of the plane of moral accountability, and are in the nature of the wages of sin rather than the sin itself.

Republicans and Democrats

Alike will want Wednesday's TIMES. It will contain the best and most complete story of the battle of the ballots fought the day before; told precisely, accurately and comprehensively, and without bias. The incomparable service of the Associated Press, supplemented by THE TIMES' own corps of special correspondents, will enable it to present to the people of Washington on Wednesday morning a clearer idea of the situation than can any other paper. THE TIMES is only 1 cent.

Secretary Gresham Too Sick to Vote.

Secretary Gresham continues to improve, although he still suffers from a disagreeable cold. His physician has advised him against going to Chicago to vote to-morrow, saying the trip would be dangerous. It is not likely, therefore, that the Secretary will make the trip.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

Commissioners Commended for Prohibiting Use of Intoxicants by Policemen.

The Anti-Saloon League was agreeably surprised yesterday afternoon by the large number of representative citizens attracted by its announcement of the Wesley Chapel meeting at 3 o'clock. Nothwithstanding Bishop Newman's afternoon meeting in a neighboring church it was more numerously attended than any previous evening gathering, and this fact was commented upon gratefully by some of the speakers.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. F. D. Powers, pastor of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church; Rev. Charles L. Pate, pastor of the North Capitol M. E. Church; E. J. Redmond, president of the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society, and Rev. L. B. Wilson, president of the Anti-Saloon League. Among others prominent were Rev. Charles W. Baldwin, Rev. B. Peyton Brown, A. N. Canfield, grand chief templar of the Independent Order of Good Templars; Mrs. M. E. Griffith, president of the District W. C. T. U.; A. K. Belt, grand chief ruler of the District Rechabites, and Mrs. Gillenwater, secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, all of whom had seats on the platform. Judge A. S. Taylor was in the audience.

The services were in charge of Vice President James L. Ewin. In introducing the business of the afternoon, Mr. Ewin said the work of the League for the past few months was confined to a distribution of papers among the residents of sections where the saloons are located to test the working of the new license law. These papers propounded certain questions to which answers were invited, looking to a pledge for the withdrawal of consent to the continuance of saloon licenses. Many favorable answers were obtained, while many neither favorable nor complimentary were received. It was explained that under the law a license once issued might be continued without again securing the consent of residents, unless objections thereto were filed with the board of excise.

Rev. Mr. Power said the Christian people should arise to the duties and obligations of citizenship. The people are unconcerned apparently. Feeling that they had no vote, they were not regardful of their responsibilities. We are living under two forms government—human and divine—he said, and owe a duty to both. He did not believe in permitting the worst elements to rule and did not believe if the Christian people united in the matter, vote or no vote, and should go to work determined to put down the liquor traffic it would be done.

Rev. C. L. Pate, the next speaker, said: "In the language of a logician, uneducated but practical, I am 'agin the saloon because the saloon is agin me.'" He related an anecdote to indicate his position on the license question, saying: "If there are fifteen snakes in a cask with fifteen holes at which to get out, that's license; if the fifteen snakes have but five holes at which to emerge, that's high license; driving the snakes over into the next county is local option, but killing the reptiles is prohibition." He believed in the destruction of the snakes.

President Redmond, of the St. Matthew Society, followed in an appeal for unity of purpose upon the part of Christians of all creeds in opposition to liquor. He had no war to make, he said, upon the liquor seller—it was the traffic he was opposing. The temperance people ask nothing of the Commissioners that should not be granted. They ask that the police, who are sworn to enforce the laws, shall do their duty. He believed a large majority of the policemen would imitate Sergt. Daley if they felt they would be sustained by public sentiment, but they could hardly be blamed for laxity when the efforts to down Daley were so plainly manifest.

"The church of which I am a communicant is with you," said Mr. Redmond. "It believes in maintaining the law. Anarchy and all forms of evil are hatched in a saloon, and if certain people would expend as much energy against saloons as they used against immigration there would be no trouble."

Dr. Wilson, president of the League, was the last speaker. His address was a summing up of the duty of the hour. He said he was delighted with the bold utterances of the local press in their comments upon the work of the League, and regarded it as a good omen.

"The battle is on," said Dr. Wilson, "and we should fairly face the issues. Now is the time when the renewals of licenses are being applied for, and now is the time for action, for open protest, for open opposition. Let those who would be on the side of right and of righteousness join with us."

He referred to the statements published in THE TIMES and Star of the work required to be done in a certain quarter of the city, and said the character of that work depends upon the advice of counsel. He announced that a meeting of the League committee would be held at the close of the exercises to consider the matter.

The meeting adopted a resolution to the effect that "believing the members of the Metropolitan police force, the conservators of the public peace, should be sober men and free from all taint of collusion with the saloon.

"Resolved, by the citizens of Washington, in mass-meeting assembled, that we do heartily indorse and commend the action of the honorable Commissioners of the District in their recent order forbidding any police officer from obtaining or drinking intoxicating liquors at any saloon, either while 'on or off duty,' as tending to greatly increase the efficiency of the force, and we hope for and expect its strict enforcement."

The committee meeting mentioned by Dr. Wilson was held immediately after adjournment of the League. The details of the campaign against the "Division" violations of the license law were debated, but no conclusion was reached. A second meeting of the committee, which will be secret, will be held at an early day, when the plan will be perfected.

The League meeting of yesterday afternoon was arranged for by a special committee consisting of A. E. Shoemaker, Mrs. Gillenwater, Miss Colbath, J. S. Blackford, and J. C. Suter.

MR. MARTIN AND THE CARS.

Wants the Soldiers' Home Line to Start at an Earlier Hour.

Benjamin Martin, a carrier in the city post-office, has greatly disturbed the employes of the street car line running to the Soldiers' Home, Brightwood, and Takoma Park. He lives on Des Moisner avenue, Brightwood Park, and carries mail for Mount Pleasant. He is a man of means and keeps a vehicle.

It is convenient for him to send this with a negro driver across the country to Mount Pleasant while he comes to the post-office early in the morning, gets his mail and carries it on out to Mount Pleasant, where he makes the distribution, and in the evening returns home with his bag. As he owns property along the car line and is a man of influence, the officials of the road have been willing to oblige him.

His house is several hundred yards beyond the point where the cars stop on their first morning trip, but when Mr. Martin asked that the first car come out to his house he gained an early consent. The car ran out for some time, and several days had to wait five or ten minutes till Mr. Martin was ready to start. This was asking a little too much and the car stopped going out.

Mr. Martin took offense and has since been engaged in trying to get up a petition to have the cars on that line start at 5 a. m., an hour earlier, every morning, and leave Takoma at midnight, half an hour later. This would mean that the employes engaged in the daytime should all be out at 3:30 o'clock in the morning, an hour earlier than they are now called on. They do not like the prospect, and propose to secure signatures to a petition asking that the running time remain as it is. They think they have to work long enough, and object to having the time increased about two hours a day.

Election Returns at C. A. C.

The Columbia Athletic Club has made arrangements to receive election returns tomorrow night at its clubhouse on G, near Seventeenth street.

Cards of admission will be necessary, and they may be obtained from members or at the club office. Friends of the club accompanied by members will be admitted without cards.

Services in Memory of the Czar.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Impressive services in memory of the late Alexander III, Emperor of Russia, were held to-day in both churches of the Greek orthodox faith in the city. Special prayers were offered up for the repose of the soul of the late Czar.

PLAGUE SPOTS OF THE CITY

One of the Worst Is Freeman's Alley in the Northern Section.

VICE AND CRIME REVEL THERE

Worth a Policeman's Life to Attempt an Arrest After Nightfall—Fight Between a Man and a Woman in Which a Baby Was Used as the Weapon—Seen by Slummers.

A slumming expedition, headed by Mrs. E. G. Haight, of St. John's Charity League, made a tour yesterday of that sinful byway known as Freeman's alley, situated between Sixth and Seventh, N and O streets northwest. Mrs. Haight's main object was to present to some of the humanitarians of Washington living pictures of poverty in their actual state, without undue coloring or exaggeration. In this she thinks she succeeded.

The party entered the alley from the O street side, passing groups of colored men and women engaged in singing ribald songs and indulging in coarse jests and jokes. The O street entrance faces the High School building, and is an outlet for some of the worst characters in this city, some of whom steal out in the dark hours of the night to commit depredations upon the law-abiding citizens during the hours of slumber. In the dawning, when gray streaks of light appear in the eastern sky, and the early rising cocks are crowing a welcome to the breaking day, these midnight marauders return to this alley of many ramifications, laden with their ill-gotten swag.

Passing along the party encountered other groups of illy-clad denizens—men, women, and children—who were breaking the Sabbath with that reckless abandon characteristic of the lawless element. Turning a corner they came to the spot, surrounded by garbage heaps, pools of foul water, dead cats and rats, where Policeman Laurenson was set upon and mobbed some time ago by several hundred of the dark-hued inmates of the unholy byway.

Further along, past the filthy "shacks," as the tenements are termed, the slummers came to "the flats," a series of two-story bricks, in the upper story of one of which a determined attempt was made to murder Frank Auldridge, one of the most courageous policemen in the Second precinct. Officer Auldridge was called into the overcrowded structure to make an arrest, and when he reached the upper floor the inmates of the place surrounded him and would have put out his mortal lights had it not been for a friendly colored man who ran to the station-house and summoned assistance.

After leaving "the flats" the expedition continued through the divergent and filthy sub-alleys and looked into the small houses, in some of which from four to seven families live. In one house was found an ordinary-sized room which is occupied for eating, sleeping, and cooking purposes by eight human beings. In a loft over a stable was found a family of six huddled together in filth and poverty. Such scenes as these were witnessed throughout the entire alleyway, which, in the language of one of the slummers, was found to be a veritable cesspool of crime and poverty.

Officer Frank Auldridge, on whose beat Freeman's alley is situated, furnished some interesting and startling facts and figures concerning the criminal status of the foul thoroughfare. During the past quarter he made eighty-seven arrests in this alley alone. During one night last week he took in fourteen prisoners, and two nights later arrested ten men and women inside of an hour, all of whom plead guilty the following morning in the police court.

Among Policeman Auldridge's prisoners was Rhoda Washington, a notorious female who lived with Oscar Willis, who is now serving a long term in the "pen." Several years ago the Washington woman and Willis were tried for manslaughter in causing the death of her infant.

It appears that the two engaged in a fight in one of the Freeman alley "shacks." During the progress of the affray Rhoda Washington picked up her infant by its feet, and using the poor little thing as a club, proceeded to strike Willis with it repeatedly. Then she threw it at him. The brutal fellow then seized the child and, using it as a missile, hurled it at the woman with great force. She dodged and the little one struck the wall and rebounded to the floor, where it lay, a mangled corpse. Rhoda, the terror, is now serving a long sentence in the workhouse, where she was sent last week on the evidence of Policeman Auldridge.

Laura Day, a gigantic negress, who is known in the alley as a "police killer," was also sent down on this officer's evidence several days ago. It usually requires a squad of policemen to take Laura, but Officer Auldridge subdued her single-handed. He told a TIMES reporter that it is almost as much as a policeman's life is worth to make an arrest in Freeman's alley, especially after nightfall, when, under cover of darkness, the officers are assailed with bricks, stones, clubs, and sometimes pistols.

Complaint has been made to the Commissioners by residents of the streets that bound the alley, and it is expected that steps will soon be taken to purify the immoral atmosphere of the place.

LOCAL NEWS OF ALL SORTS

The Weather To-day.

Fair, probably preceded by showers in the early morning; cooler Monday evening; winds shifting to northwest; fair Tuesday.

Lectures at the Catholic University—The full course of public lectures presented by the Catholic University will be opened on November 8 at 4:30 p. m., in the lecture hall of the university, at which time the Right Rev. John J. Keane will speak on "The two-world philosophies." All friends of higher education are welcome, and no charge is made for admission. Other lectures in this course will be delivered as follows: November 15, by Rev. Prof. Thomas J. Shahan, on "John Baptist de Rossi;" November 22, by Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, first annual Father Matthew lecture; November 29, by Prof. J. W. Spencer, on "Niagara Falls as a time piece;" December 6, by Prof. J. W. Spencer, on "The building of the West Indian continent," and December 13 and 20, by Prof. J. H. Gore, on "Belgian life and activities."

Anthropological Society Meeting—The twenty-fourth regular meeting of the Anthropological Society will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock at the Cosmos Club. Mr. Isaac P Noyes will speak on the "Lines of the human foot," Mr. G. B. Stetson on "The educational status of the negro and its relation to his industrial and economic development," and Dr. Thomas Wilson on "The Swastika."

Concert at the Church of the Reformation—An interesting concert will be given at the Church of the Reformation, corner Second and Pennsylvania Avenue, southeast on Friday evening next for the benefit of the church. Among the participants will be Mrs. Shir-Cliff, Mrs. Frank Reeside, Miss Freyhold, Mrs. Rheem, Mr. McFarland, Miss Lucas and Mr. Conley.

Two Dashing Young Men—Two young men in a buggy dashed up Pennsylvania avenue yesterday afternoon at a terrific pace, cruelly lashing the horse in the effort to make him go even faster. Many people narrowly escaped being run down by the reckless drivers, and the policemen who saw the team were unable to overtake it. After turning up Fifteenth street the fellows mixed in an affray at H street, caused by their disorderly conduct, and Thomas H. Hedgenen was struck, it is said, by Eppa Colvin, eighteen years old, who was in the carriage. Policeman Halsey arrested the latter, but his companion ran away. At the Twelfth street station charges of profanity, assault and battery, and fast driving were entered up against Colvin.

Suspected of Being Policy Runners—The police are especially alert for policy runners nowadays. Emma Taylor and Annie Robinson have been suspected lately of furnishing "plays" to the colored people of South Washington, and to-day will be arraigned in the police court charged with promoting lottery policy. Policeman Hughes made the arrests.

Pardon Denied to John J. Leonard—In denying a pardon to John J. Leonard, convicted in the District for violating the liquor law and sentenced to three months in the workhouse, President Cleveland says: "The repeated offenses against the license laws committed by the prisoner indicate that the imposition of fines has no deterrent effect. Inasmuch as one of the objects of punishment is reformation of the offender, it is eminently proper that, after the demonstrated failure of milder punishment, the sentence of imprisonment passed upon this convict for his last offense should have full operation."

THANKSGIVING FOR THE POOR.

Many Baskets of Food Will Be Sent Out by the Mission.

The time-honored custom of that humane and Christian organization, the Central Union Mission, in providing dinners for the deserving poor on Thanksgiving Day will not be neglected on the 29th of this month.

Rev. E. D. Bailey and other members of the board of directors have already agreed upon a programme for the occasion, and many hearts and homes will be gladdened by receiving large basketsful of substantial food. There will be no turkeys sent out this year, except in special cases of sickness, but the difference will be made up in other ways, and instead of sending all the food out on Thanksgiving Day, a reserve amount will be retained to be supplied to the needy from day to day thereafter until the supply shall have been exhausted.

"We will make a bigger effort this year than ever before," said Rev. Mr. Bailey to a TIMES reporter last evening, "as the demands upon us will be greater, and we expect and hope that there will be a liberal response to our appeals for donations."

Large storerooms in the Mission building will be set aside for the reception of food donations, and the supplies will be delivered to several hundreds of families in the Mission wagons and volunteer teams to be furnished by merchants and others.

The work of packing the baskets for delivery will be performed by lady members of the mission, who will also act as visitors in preparing lists of those to whom food will be sent.

Court of Appeals.

The November term of the court of appeals will open this morning and a number of decisions will probably be rendered at once. The justices have been busy during the past two weeks preparing their opinions.

THE MODERN PLAGUE.

It Forces Thousands to Surrender Health and Life.

Nervousness is the plague of our modern civilization. More people suffer from disorders of the nervous system than from all other ailments combined, and too often they fail to realize their danger until some terrible disease has taken possession of them. Mrs. Silas H. Carlton, of Mount Holly, Va., writes:

"I suffered with severe headache and dizziness for a long time without being able to obtain relief. I became dull and spiritless, lost all ambition, was wakeful at night, and rose weak and unrefreshed in the morning. This went on until finally I became a prey to dyspepsia in its worst form. I suffered constantly, grew thin and pale, and had violent coughing spells. The doctors seemed powerless to help me. But at last I was induced to write to Dr. Walker, of Washington. I bless the day I did so, for the result has been wonderful. Dr. Walker's treatment cured me. I now sleep and eat well, have no headache or dizziness, and am strong and active, having gained twenty-three pounds in three months."

Capt. Robert A. Brown, the well-known oyster fisherman, who has made Washington his home for twenty years, says: "For three years I suffered terribly with malaria and inflammatory rheumatism, which frequently confined me to my bed. Seven different doctors failed to help me. Dr. Walker cured me completely in less than two months, and I have had no return of my troubles since."

It is certainly a brilliant record of cures that stands to Dr. Walker's credit, embracing all disorders of the brain and nervous system, diseases of the skin and blood, catarrh, asthma, consumption, dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism, neuralgia, hemorrhoids, diseases of women, loss of vitality, sexual weakness, and all affections of the lungs, throat, heart, liver, stomach, kidneys, bladder, bowels, and other organs.

Young or middle-aged men suffering from the effects of their own follies, vices, or excesses, or men contemplating marriage who are conscious of any impediment or disqualification, or those who feel their youthful vigor and power declining, should consult Dr. Walker, who has been the means of restoring hundreds of such unfortunates to health, strength, and happiness.

Dr. Walker may be consulted free of charge, personally or by letter. His well-known sanitarium, at 1411 Pennsylvania avenue, adjoining Willard's Hotel, is open daily for consultation and treatment. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 12.

Charges for treatment very low.

All interviews and correspondence sacredly confidential. No cases made public without consent of patients.