THE

1/3 OFF SALE

Will bring to our store to-day a vast gathering of the shrewdest—thriftiest—and most prudent shoppers in the city. Will you be among them? You know what we're selling—our entire stock positively without reserve (excepting plain worsteds)—including the plain Blue and Black Cheviot Suits—and the extra length Blue and Black Overcoats.

All the Suits,
All the Ulsters,
All the Overcoats,
All the Odd Pants,
All the Reefers.

FOR MEN.
FOR BOYS.
FOR CHILDREN.

AT ONE-THIRD LESS
Than Marked Prices.

If you'd like to duplicate anything you bought the first of the season you can get it now for two-thirds of what you paid us then. We don't confine your selecting to any particular kinds—but say take anything in the house—pay us two-thirds of what it's marked—and it's yours.

EISEMAN BROS.,
Cor. 7th and E Sts. N. W.

WILLING WORKERS FOR THE "OTHER HALF"

Associated Charities Make an Important Announcement.

LOCATING BRANCH OFFICES

Generous Donors to the Central Union Mission Poor Fund.

Upwards of Eight Hundred Hungry and Homeless Wayfarers Will Be Treated to a Free Dinner To-morrow—Young Ladies to Make a House-to-house Canvass—A Pathetic Case at No. 6 Police Station-house.

Owing to the large number of calls for assistance being made at the several police stations, and the fact that the police relief fund is exhausted, the lieutenants of the different precincts received orders yesterday to direct all callers to the Associated Charities, until the police fund has been replenished.

For the information and guidance of the needy, and to prevent too great a rush on the central office, No. 811 G street northwest, Supt. L. S. Emery yesterday caused to be promulgated a list of the subdivisions and their locations, with the request that those in need of assistance call at the division office

NEAREST THEIR RESIDENCE.

First division, Georgetown, No. 1218 Congress street.

Second division, No. 2037 H street northwest. This division covers a territory south of Pennsylvania avenue to the Potomac River, and from Fifteenth street west to Rock Creek.

Third division, No. 2117 K street northwest. Covers the territory north of Pennsylvania avenue, skirting the northern boundary of the city, but not extending into the county.

Fouth division, the territory north of P street skirting the boundary from First to Eighteenth streets northeast. (In charge of central office.)

Fifth or Central division, office No. 811 G street northwest, the territory between Pennsylvania and New York avenues, west of Seventh street to Fifteenth street.

Sixth division, lying between New York avenue and P street, west of Seventh street to Fifteenth street northwest.

Seventh division, extending from north of B street southwest to New York avenue and east of Seventh street to First street northeast, including many dark and thickly populated alleys. (Apply at central office.)

Eighth division, extended eastward from First street northeast to Fifteenth street northeast, and north of Maryland avenue. (Apply at central office.)

Ninth division, office No. 106 Eleventh street southeast, extends from Maryland avenue to Pennsylvania avenue east and from the Capitol to the Eastern Branch.

Tenth division, extending from Pennsylvania avenue to the Eastern Branch and from South Capitol street easterly. In charge of Rev. W. E. Parson.

Eleventa division, South Washington, extending to the river. (Call at central office.)

Anacostia division, headquarters to be established.

To-day an increased number of visitors will be put to work, and the cases of suffering reported will be speedily and

THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED.

The Central Union Mission is receiving many calls for aid. Some of the applicants relate the most pathetic stories. The mission workers, however, have been unable to extend much help owing to the reduced state of its finances.

Some of the more recent contributions to the Mission poor fund were $6 collected on a subscription paper by the Columbian Preparatory school; $10 handed in by a veiled lady, who refused to give her name; from the Fourth Presbyterian Church, $20; from Mrs. Emanuel Shoop, of Berrysburg, Pa., a box of bedding and clothing.

At a meeting of the directors of St. Mark's Charity League yesterday afternoon, it was decided to appoint ten of its young lady members a committee to make house-to-house collections for the poor.

Arrangements will be completed by the Central Union Mission to-day for its free dinner to-morrow for from 600 to 800 poor men in the dining hall.

Acting Lieut. Byrnes, of the Sixth precinct, was called upon late Saturday night by a poor woman, who said herself and little children were hungry and cold, not having eaten anything since early morning. Her husband is a mechanic and earns $15 per week, but on Saturday night instead of taking the money home, he spent it for liquor and gambling, and went to his cheerless home so drunk that he could hardly stand. Kind-hearted Officer Byrnes made up some money for the poor woman, in order that she might have food and fire over Sunday.

Vacant Bishopric Filled.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 30.—Archbishop Ireland to day received the formal announcement from Rome of the removal of Bishop Marty from Sioux Falls, S. D., to the vacant bishopric of St. Cloud, Minn., succeeding Bishop Zardetti, who was made an archbishop of Bucharest. Bishop Marty's successor at Sioux Falls has not yet been named.

FINANCIAL FIGURES FOR LAW-MAKERS

Five Months of Operations Under the Wilson Tariff Law.

A DEFICIENCY OF $35,000,000

Some Comparisons with Former Receipts and Expenditures.

Facts Which May Have a Bearing on the Gold Disappearance and the Currency Problem—The Deficiency of 1893 and 1894 Exactly Equals the Two Bond Issues—Figures on Receipts and Expenses.

The close of the fourth month of the operations of the new tariff law presents some interesting and not altogether pleasing problems for the statesmen to solve after their holiday rest. They come along, too, just in time to be taken into consideration in connection with the currency and gold disappearance questions, and it is believed by many are so intimately associated with those question that the one is largely the result of the other. There are a good many people who believe that all the flurry about the disappearance of the gold reserve would never have come had the receipts of the Treasury been sufficient to meet the current expenses.

Fortunately the figures for the year which is just ending are accessible, and may be compared with the figures of other years at the same time the figures of the four months of the new tariff are compared with other periods. It is a curious coincidence that the losses of the Treasury since the receipts began to fall below the expenditures have been precisely identical with the sum which has been raised by the sale of bonds, ostensibly for the purpose of "keeping up the gold reserve," which reserve was really depleted by being drawn upon for money to meet the

RUNNING EXPENSES OF THE TREASURY.

The years 1893 and 1894 are the only ones since the close of the war in which the receipts have fallen below the expenditures. It is not necessary to go back very far, but it may be interesting to see what the record has been for the past ten years. It is as follows: 1885, surplus, $48,000,000; 1886, surplus, $95,000,000; 1887, surplus, $102,000,000; 1888, surplus, $110,000,000; 1889, surplus, $100,000,000; 1890, surplus, $117,000,000; 1891, surplus, $7,000,000; 1892, surplus, $25,000,000; 1893, deficiency, $44,000,000; 1894, deficiency, $56,000,000.

It seems a little curious that the deficiency of the past two years amounts to precisely the sum for which bonds have been issued, but it is a fact.

Another curious and interesting fact, painful though it may be to the friends of the new tariff law, is that more than one-third of the deficiency of the past twenty-four months has been produced in the four months in which the new tariff law has been in operation. The new law went into effect August 28. For the four months ending December 28 the books of the Treasury show the following receipts: August (three days), $2,066,719; September, $22,621,228; October, $19,139,240; November, $19,411,403; December (twenty-eight days), $21,541,814; total, $83,126,190.

Expenditures—August (three days), $3,127,144; September, $30,323,016; October, $32,713,039; November, $28,477,188; December (twenty-eight days), $26,077,000; total, $118,908,178.

THIS SHOWS THE FOLLOWING FIGURES

as the operations of the Treasury during the first four months of the new law, as follows:

Expenditures, $118,908,178; receipts, $83,126,190; deficiency, $35,787,988.

It is interesting, also, to compare the operations of the past four months, under the new law, with the operations under the old law in the corresponding months of former years. The result is as follows:

September, October, November, December, 1891, surplus, $1,000,000.

September, October, November, December, 1892, surplus, $2,000,000.

September, October, November, December, 1893, deficit, $21,000,000.

September, October, November, December, 1894, deficit, $35,787,988.

One other form of comparison may not be uninteresting. It is as to the monthly receipts of the Treasury under the forty-seven months of the McKinley law, as compared with the monthly receipts under the four months of the new law.

Average receipts per month under McKinley law, $31,000,000.

Average receipts per month under Wilson law, $21,000,000.

On the Emotions of a Duxbury Clam.

Prosperity has not a little to do with the strength of one's affections. A clam is never over head and ears in love except at high water.—Boston Transcript.

Their Only Game of Chance.

The only lottery tickets that can be obtained in Boston henceforward will be those that are issued in the form of marriage licenses.—Boston Herald.

LIFE-SAVING SERUM WILL BE SUPPLIED

District Authorities Allowed to Use Dr. Kinyoun's Apparatus.

DR. O'MALLEY PUT IN CHARGE

Health Office Now Has Three Horses for Anti-Toxine Purposes.

It Ought to Have Ten Animals and a Proper Laboratory—Cost of Equipment and Maintenance Very Small—Diphtheria Can Be Almost Entirely Eliminated by Prompt Application of the Great Remedy.

Five horses are now under inoculation in the District for the purpose of producing blood serum for the cure of diphtheria. Two of these are the property of the Marine Hospital Service and are quartered at the agricultural experiment station, on Benning's road. The remaining three are the property of the District health office, and are quartered in the commodious stables at the Washington Asylum.

On the top floor of the Marine Hospital building, corner of New Jersey avenue and B street southeast, in the laboratory of Passed Assistant Surgeon J. J. Kinyoun, is the finest apparatus in the world for preparing the toxines, it being an improvement on the apparatus in use in Berlin and Paris.

Health Officer Woodward has made application to the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service or permission to employ this costly apparatus for the production of a serum supply for the District and the permission has been granted. Dr. Austin O'Malley, now on duty in the smallpox service, has been designated by Dr. Woodward to take charge of this branch of the service.

Another horse had been offered for inoculating purposes, but was found to be too aged. Animals from four to seven years old produce the best results. The best authority places the number of horses required to produce a serum supply for the District at ten animals at an average cost of from $40 to $50 each. It is estimated that each horse could be maintained at a cost of $10 per month, or a total for the ten of $1,200 per year.

The District spends now about $5,000 per year for diphtheria prevention which does not prevent, and it is contended that Congress should add the amount necessary to not only cure the fatal disease, but eradicate it by means of protective inoculation for those who have been exposed.

"Should there be an outbreak of diphtheria, which may occur at any time," said a prominent physician to a TIMES reporter last night, "it would almost break up the municipality should the authorities have to buy Behring's or Aronson's German serum which costs the

FANCY PRICE OF $4.50 PER DOSE."

"There have already been three cases of diphtheria treated in Washington by the anti-toxic serum with varying results, owing to the inexperience of those using the preparation."

Another physician called attention to the necessity for a Congressional appropriation for a laboratory and disinfecting apparatus for the District health office. The disinfector in use now at the smallpox quarantine station is the property of the Marine Hospital Service, having been loaned to Dr. Woodward at the time of the first outbreak of smallpox. It is estimated that $1,000 would put up a good and sufficient laboratory building.

Those who are making a study of the new and wonderful diphtheria cure say the German and French serum has passed its experimental stage, and that fully 2,000 cases of diphtheria have been treated already. New York city has seventy horses under treatment, and the mortality has been reduced from 50 per cent. to less than 20 per cent. In England only 125 cases have been treated thus far, and the percentage was brought down to 17 out of the first 100.

The officials of the United States Marine Hospital Service are watching with interest the result obtained from the new diphtheria cure. The officials are already in possession of considerable information as to the manner and results of applying the anti-toxine in Berlin and Paris, and the bureau recently published two reports made by Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, who visited the Children's Hospital at the former place and the Pasteur Institute at Paris, to study the methods in vogue there. The doctor's report of his visit to the Pasteur Institute has already been published.

At the Children's Hospital, at Berlin, Dr. Kinyoun says the larger proportion of cases suffering from diphtheria are treated. There were about thirty-five cases in the hospital at the time of his visit, and their age was usually less than six years. The methods of giving the injections of anti-toxine and the time for their administration are much the same as

IN THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

The death rate is slightly lower than the figures of the Paris hospitals, for the reason that in the first place the patients are sent to the hospital sooner, and because the little children receive better care than is accorded them in like institutions in Paris. Dr. Kinyoun goes into a very elaborate description of the methods and practices employed in the hospital in the treatment of the disease.

The matter of the control or supervision of the use of anti-toxine is also engaging the attention of the local authorities, and Dr. Kinyoun reports that on November 4 Prof. Koch convened a meeting of the Prussian board of health for determining what action should be taken in that regard. Prof. Koch had expressed the opinion that there should be some government supervision of the serum, so that it could always be relied upon. If there was no such supervision it would not be very long before spurious articles would be put on the market, and not only a good remedy would be brought into disrepute, but lives would be sacrificed when they might be saved.

It was decided at the meeting of the board that all serum intended for use in Prussia should be inspected and tested for its purity and strength before it would be allowed to be used. This step, the doctor reports, was satisfactory to all the parties concerned and will be the means of insuring a good article of standard strength at all times for Prussia. In this connection Dr. Kinyoun calls attention to what he says will evidently occur in our own country. Many persons will, during the coming year, commence to prepare the serum as a business, and there will, without doubt, be many worthless articles, called anti-toxine, thrown upon the market. All the serum intended for sale, he believes, should be made or tested by competent persons. The testing, in fact, should be done

BY DISINTERESTED PARTIES.

"The anti-toxine," says the report, "will never work miracles. It has its limits like any other agent, and like a perfect piece of machinery will not accomplish the full result unless directed by a skilled hand. Some persons affected with this dread disease will succumb, it matters not how soon we apply the remedy. The majority will, however, I am sure, recover if the anti-toxine is given early and properly."

In closing, the report expresses the hope that soon every State and municipality will take the proper steps to provide facilities for supplying the remedy to the people. Incorporated in the report are a number of tables or charts showing the effects on the respiration, pulse and temperature of the administration of the anti-toxine in various cases.

Referring to the production of anti-diphtheritic serum in the District, a physician said last night: "An old plug of a horse worth only $30 when first placed under inoculation, becomes in about three months a perfect serum well, worth fully $500 in cold cash."

The Roberts Process
Cures Rupture

Speedily, painlessly, permanently. A Washingtonian testifies: "My complete cure of double inguntal hernia is due to your treatment."

This method never fails. Free consultation. Ladies treated.

NATIONAL HERNIAL INSTITUTE,
Washington Branch, 1421 G St., Opposite Riggs House.

LOCAL NEWS OF ALL SORTS

The Weather To-day.

District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, local snow; cooler; southerly winds becoming northerly.

Funds for the Newsboys' Aid Society—Mrs. I. F. Macfarland, treasurer Newsboys and Children's Aid Society, reports additional contributions for current expenses for the home, as follows: The Evening Star Company, $25; Edward Beale McLean, $50; cash, $2; Mr. Claudius B. Jewel, $5, and Miss Coyle, $5.

Christmas Gifts for Jail Prisoners—The inmates of the jail each received a pretty Christmas card yesterday from the Central Union Mission workers. The cards were sent to the Mission as a gift by Mrs. McFarland.

Election of Officers—Centennial Council, No. 4, Sons of Jonadab, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Past chief, C. Burlingame; worthy chief, James Steele; vice chief, Albert Pate; patriarch, Henry Yenny, re-elected; recording secretary, D. F. Brown, re-elected; financial secretary, William H. Young, re-elected; treasurer, Joseph Sickel, re-elected; guide, George Snyder; assistant guide, William Badka; inside watch, James Mooney; outside watch, Henry A. Martin; organist, Willis Reynolds; chairman of entertainment committee, William J. Lee. Centennial Council is in a prosperous condition.

Boon for Old Bachelors—An enterprising F street individual has established an universal mending company, which he announces as an up-to-date boon for old bachelors and indisposed housewives. His specialties are darning socks, putting new neckbands on shirts, repairing buttonholes, half-soling trouser seats and many other things of a like nature.

Post Uslan's Annual Reunion—The Psi Upsilon Association of Washington will hold its tenth annual reunion and banquet at the Arlington this evening at 7:45 o'clock. A business meeting for the election of officers and other purposes will be called at 7:15 o'clock. Hon. William F. Frye is president and Major William H. Webster is vice president of the association; the executive committee consists of Rev. G. C. Woodruff, S. Herbert Gusey, and D. C. Morrison. Many prominent Washingtonians are included in the membership of the association, among whom are Hon. John B. Cotton, Hon. John Dalzell, Prof. Mark W. Harrington, Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, Rev. Byron Sunderland, Solicitor General Maxwell, Hon. S. I. Kimball, and Hon. Anthony Higgins.

Injured in the Capitol Park—Miss Mildred Hogan, of No. 815 Third street, was run into by a reckless bicyclist in Capitol Park late yesterday afternoon. She was thrown violently to the ground and received painful injuries about the face and hands, which came in contact with the jagged ice on the roadway. Her injuries were attended by Dr. Johnson.

Too Cold For Chevy Chase Hunters—The regular Saturday meet of the Chevy Chase Club, which was to have taken place Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, was necessarily postponed on account of the frozen condition of the ground. The next regular "meet" day is Wednesday, but from the present outlook it is very probable the "meet" will be again postponed, for under the present condition of ground and weather it will be impossible for either the horses or hounds to make a race.

Veteran Policeman Voss Is Better—Stationkeeper August Voss, of the Fourth precinct, who has been confined to his bed by a serious complication of ailments is much better and will return to duty in a few days. Mr. Voss is one of the veterans on the Washington force, having been in the service as detective, patrolman, and station-keeper since the stirring days of the war.

ALEXANDRIA HAPPENINGS.

The charitable organizations of Alexandria now have their hands full relieving the wants of the needy. The ladies of the Chapter of Mercy, attached to St. Paul's Episcopal Church, were at work all last summer overhauling old clothing for distribution to the poor, and thought that they had a bountiful supply on hand, but the demand upon them has been so great that, though the winter is not yet half over, nearly all their supplies have been distributed, and in the church yesterday it was announced that the guild wanted further donations to continue the work.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul of St. Mary's Church has a large number of families, both black and white, on its rolls, and weekly they receive small orders for groceries, as well as for coal and wood.

The Dorcas societies of the Methodist church and those of the other churches are all looking after their poor, so that, with the aid given the needy by the city, there is no known suffering in Alexandria.

Work is being rushed at the Virginia Midland Railway shops in this city to complete the three or four engines, now on hand for repairs, as quickly as possible. The freight business of the Southern road has increased so much lately that they have not engines enough to handle the trade.

James A. Mollin, of Cumberland, Md., State organizer of the Jr. O. U. A. M., will pay Belle Haven Lodge a visit to-night and will make an address on the work of the order.

Mr. Thomas Hulfish, while grinding a tool on an emery wheel in the Midland Railroad Shops Saturday evening, had one of his hands so badly injured by its slipping against the wheel that Dr. O'Breen, the railroad surgeon, was obliged to amputate three of his fingers to save the hand.

Miss Maggie Smith, residing at 219 Cameron street, lost a gold watch on Christmas Day. Yesterday evening Lieut. James Smith, of the Alexandria police, found the watch in the possession of a negro boy, who had found it, and returned it to its owner.

The Old Dominion Stone Works, at the foot of Queen street, which shut down last week, has resumed operations, and is now running on full time.

Messrs. William Wedt and Edward Downey broke through the ice while skating on Great Hunting Creek yesterday evening, but were gotten out safely.

A large congregation heard Rev. Father Richard L. Carne, of Richmond, preach an interesting sermon in St. Mary's Catholic Church

The steamer Mattano, which has been running upon the route to the lower river, will be laid off for the winter when she arrives this evening.

The tug M. B. Harlow brought three oyster boats through the ice from the lower river yesterday evening and carried them to Washington. These arrivals will, it is thought, cause a drop in the price of oysters, which have been held by the boatmen at $1 $1.25 per bushel.

ANACOSTIA NEWS.

The special children's Christmas service of the Emanuel Church was held last evening in that edifice. The congregation was composed largely of the Sunday-school pupils and was addressed by the rector, Rev. W. G. Davenport, on the birth of Christ and His second coming. The above-named clergyman will start his confirmation classes on Thursday and Friday nights of this week and continue until February 8, 1895. On the 13th of the same month the candidates will be confirmed at 7:30 p. m.

The editorial in yesterday's issue of THE TIMES, headed "Our Nero's Great Work," has made many friends for the paper in Anacostia. A number of old-time Democrats have expressed themselves as highly pleased with it and frankly admit that the terrible thrashing administered to their party in November last was due to the course of the present administration and not, as has been supposed, to Congressional blundering.

A young man named Henry Cassker, who resides at No. 405 Harrison street and is employed in the Patent Office, returned from his work about 9 o'clock Saturday morning complaining of being ill and presenting many appearances of smallpox. His family becoming alarmed, sent immediately for the health officer, who responded promptly, but was unable at the time to diagonose the case. He called again later in the day accompanied by an ambulance. Being still uncertain, however, he forebore moving the sick man until this morning, when he will again call to see him. He had the premises thoroughly fumigated and the smallpox flag displayed. Considerable apprehension is displayed by those residing in the immediate vicinity, as it is remembered that the first outbreak of the disease was in the department in which young Mr. Cassker is an employe.

Mrs. Louisa Johnson, of Garfield, D. C., is quite ill at her house with pneumonia and yphoid fever.

FROM THE WORKSHOP INTO PARLIAMENT

Rapid Advancement of John Burns in the World of Politics.

MORE KICKS THAN CARESSES

As Determinedly He Climbed the Ladder of Fame and Fortune.

Interesting Sketch of the Life, Political Creed and Methods of the Great English Labor Leader—Some of His Maxims and Their Applications—British Propaganda for American Culture—Seeing the Sights.

Mr. John Burns, M. P., who spoke so brilliantly at Convention Hall Saturday night on labor and the future of the workingmen of the world, spent yesterday morning at Wormley's. In the afternoon he was called upon by the committee of reception, and in company with those gentlemen saw a good deal of the city and its suburbs. His intention was to leave the city yesterday afternoon for Philadelphia, but he will not go there until to-day, the hour of his leaving being not yet fixed.

A TIMES reporter had a talk with him for awhile yesterday morning, in the course of which he said some things which will interest everybody. Mr. Burns is a self-made man, and also self-educated. He has had a hard time in his day. He revels in hard work, because he was born to it, and possibly for the reason assigned by Longfellow, that genius is only the infinite power of taking trouble. Speaking about himself, he said:

"My father was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, the county of the poet Burns. My mother was born in Aberdeen, the Granite City. My father was an engineer and my mother a Spartan Scotchwoman, who came to London shortly before I was born, and there I was born. I went to work early in life and continued in the workshop until I was elected to the London county council—and after my election. My trade is that of an engineer. I have traveled all over the European continent to gather information on social, municipal, and educational subjects of interest to the classes I represent and in whose cause I have been

PUBLICLY ENGAGED FOR MANY YEARS.

"My life has been a very hard one, and I think I can safely say that I have had more kicks than caresses. The character of my public work you are familiar with.

"I received what little education I have in the day schools of London before I was ten years of age and at night school after I had done my work. My knowledge, such as it is, I have picked up by reading and study, by scorning delight, and living laborious days. I have always been interested in the social, economic, and industrial problems. My personal contact with poverty and my educated belief that it can be removed, have compelled me to harmonize the enthusiasm of a fanatic—not crank, please—with the faculty for, and administration of business ideas, a combination which alone can make a labor and socialist movement successful.

"I believe that the day of the agitator is declining. I realize that the era of and administration is dawning. My election to public office and the responsibility which public office imposes upon a man compels him often to modify his views; circumstances must and do mould his action in securing his ideal in practical politics. Responsibility is the only educator;

EXPERIENCE IS THE ONLY JUDGE.

"I attribute what success I have had in public life to the fact that I have had education enough to be guided by experience and experience enough to desire more education, not only for myself, but for the community that honors me by electing me to positions of public trust."

"What are the characteristics of your constituency?"

"The bulk of my constituents are working men. Among them are a great many shopkeepers and people of the middle class who, while they do not always agree with my political opinions, yet think that something in the direction of my main ideas must be done, and they have the shrewdness, which characterizes Englishmen, to prefer to throw upon the agitator and reformer the responsibility of the result rather than to think for him or to pretend to think for him, as is done in America."

"Who was your opponent for your seat?"

"He was a banker, and his opponent, Burns, was a natural bankrupt, but Burns beat him. The banker appealed to the workingman as I did, but he appealed in vain. There is no aristocracy in my district."

Mr. Burns was asked how he would provide against the demands and equal rights of the unemployed in the cases where municipalities did their own work with selected men.

"Of course," he said, "there is danger of discontent in everything that foolish, selfish, and inexperienced men have to deal with, but I believe that the men who are employed by the State or municipality will see the wisdom of so adopting the reasonableness of their demands to the average demand made outside as to not alienate the rate payer, or taxpayer, who in the old world are the majority of their fellow-citizens. The State and municipality

OUGHT TO BE A MODEL GOVERNMENT.

"When they are such, the good sense of the employes will prevent log-rolling in the interest of special sections of the workingmen employed by the State, and the community can speedily check any such 'abuse.'"

Mr. Burns had something interesting also to say about Labor Commissioner Wright and the extension of his powers: "In a word, I regard him as the official medium that ought to synchronize, centralize, and concentrate the policies of the social and industrial life of America. His sphere of activity ought to be enlarged, his authority and jurisdiction extended, and the work, which he cannot now do satisfactorily, ought to be speedily entered upon. For instance, we want a comprehensive Federal summary of what each of the States is doing in relation to that State and to the general government. Federalism and home rule are excellent things in themselves, but in a nation constituted like America, there ought to be some medium by which the facts collected in each State shall be conveyed to the central medium, which, while not interfering with the autonomy of each State, could produce from heterogeneous sources a harmonious and homogenous document.

"Labor to America in the future is more important than its Army or its Navy. Like the regular Army, that of labor, with its scattered elements and inarticulate brigades, should have prepared its ration lists and pay rates compiled. Who is going to do it? Carroll D. Wright is the man. Let him begin the work at once. Before the municipal surgeon and the political physician can apply a remedy to the disease

THE DISEASE MUST BE DIAGNOSED."

The following demands of the laboring classes in the election, in Mr. Burns' district in 1892, will succinctly convey the ideas which he develops in his speeches:

"1. The extension of the powers of the council, so that the city, with all its funds and endowments, be included in and used by a real municipality for London.

"2. That all monopolies, such as gas, water, tramways, omnibuses, markets, docks, and electric lighting, should be municipalised, and the profits, amounting to £4,000,000, or three times the council's revenue, devoted to public purposes.

"3. Establishment of free hospitals in every district, and control by the council of those which already exist.

"4. Artisans' dwellings to be constructed and owned by the council.

"5. Enlargement of powers, so as to enable the county council to undertake the organization of industry and distribution, especially of those departments dealing with the necessaries of life.

"6. Rigorous enforcement of public health acts, and efficient sanitary and structural inspection of dwellings and workshops.

"7. The organization of unemployed labor on useful work at fair wages.

"8. The direct employment of all labor by the council at eight hours per day for equal work. Three years' experience has proved that contract work, however well supervised, does not produce such good buildings and workmanship as the council could secure by its own workmen.

"9. Direct control by the council of the five millions of money now spent and too often squandered on useless officialism and feasting by charitable institutions and city companies.

"10. The police of the city and greater London to be controlled by the county council.

"11. Cumulative rating, the taxation of ground landlords for the relief of the occupier, and providing new sources of revenue, as ed. (half our present rate) now goes to pay the old debt left by our predecessors, thus depriving London of many necessary improvements. Besides these measures, I will work and vote for any plan that will enable London to reduce its poverty, brighten the lives and increase the comfort of its people."

Mr. Burns turned his attention yesterday afternoon and evening from politics to

ARCHITECTURE AND RELIGION.

He viewed the public buildings from the outside and paid a personal visit to the Washington Monument. He dropped in at five churches, among them Epiphany, St. Paul's Lutheran, Mount Asbury, colored, Tennallytown; Metopolitan A. M. E. Church, Fifteenth and M streets, and another, the name of which he couldn't recall.

Last night President Tracey, of the Typographical Union, was with him, the committee of reception called on him in the morning, and altogether most of his time was fully occupied.

He said last night that he would leave the city to-day at 3 p. m. for Philadelphia. He will visit Boston and New York and from the latter place will return to Europe. He is so much impressed and delighted with the country that he will return here earlier than he had first anticipated, and will bring with him Mrs. Burns.

MR. REND'S SENSE OF DUTY.

He Felt It to Be Imperative That He Should Abuse John Burns.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—W. P. Rend, the coal magnate, replying to strictures upon his criticisms of English Labor Delegate John Burns, M. P., to-night makes public the following statement:

"When, at the late Pittsburg convention of operators and miners, Mr. Burns' presence became known to me by a motion of the chair that the courtesies of the meeting be extended to that gentleman, I felt impelled to perform a most imperative duty.

"My language on the occasion may seem severe, but it was none too much so. It was deserved. It prevented an unfriendly stranger from using that occasion to treat us with fresh insult and further indignity.

Mr. Burns came to this country in a representative character. He is a noted labor leader and a prominent member of the British Parliament. On this account he was treated on arrival in America with courteous consideration.

"Forgetful of every sense of propriety and every obligation of decorum to a stranger seeking hospitality, he made offensive criticism of our domestic affairs. His attempts to justify impertinence by telling us that he has said nothing more than appears in our public papers.

"He should know that the right of criticism of our matters belongs to our own people and to the citizens of our own country. It does not belong to the foreign interlopers. They should not be permitted to exercise it.

"There is a marked difference between criticism intended for reform and criticism intended for the gratification of enmity and foreign abuse. I feel quite sure that the respectable sentiment of the very country he came from will condemn him for his improprieties in this country.

"If an American Congressman were to go to England and so far forget the dignity of his position as to behave as Burns has behaved, he would be denounced by the intelligent and decent opinion of America as an unworthy representative. Of course, no American member of Congress would act in this way.

"If any prominent American were to deliver in London or any other English city addresses or malicious criticism of evils found there, he would be probably mobbed by an infuriated populace. Were the offense committed in France or Germany or elsewhere in Europe, the guilty offender would be given his passport and ordered to leave the country.

"In the past American indulgence has been too often outraged by foreign visitors and foreign frauds."

MRS. SHEA GOES TO CHURCH.

Her Conversion Has Wrought Miracles Among the Sinful in South Washington.

Clad in a costume of deep morning, Mrs. John Shea attended divine worship last evening at the Central Union Mission, and was the central figure of an earnest knot of Christian ladies.

Mrs. Shea manifested a deep interest in the proceedings, and when Rev. E. D. Bailey asked those present who desired prayers for themselves and dear ones to raise their hands, Mrs. Shea's right hand was one of the first to go up. She manifested much interest as the former tramps and reformed drunkards related how they had been saved from lives of sin, and was especially interested in the testimony of Ellen Graves, better known as Ellen Ale, who conducts the little alley mission in Shea's court, formerly Louse alley.

At the conclusion of the meeting Mrs. Shea held a regular reception and had her hand warmly shaken by many Christian men and women, who wished her Godspeed in her good work and promised to pray for her husband, who is serving a sentence in the jail for selling liquor without a license.

"Mrs. Shea's conversion has worked wonders in South Washington," said a prominent Christian last night. "Her houses which were formerly occupied for immoral purposes are now rented by nice parties, and you might just as well try to get to heaven without prayer as to get a drink of liquor in her place, with or without money. I tell you the work of the Lord is wonderful, and Mrs. Shea will from this time on, if she continues in the Christian life, spend the pleasantest days of all in her long career."

NO BACK PAY FOR SENATORS.

Considerable Money Saved the Government by the New Law.

The three new Senators who will be elected to fill the vacancies in the States of Wyoming, Washington, and Montana, will probably not be paid the back salaries which have heretofore been paid to Senators elected or appointed to fill vacancies. They were cut out by an express provision in the legislative appropriation bill of the last session which, it is believed, will put an end to this practice for the future.

Under the system which has prevailed heretofore each man chosen would have received the pay for the entire term of six years notwithstanding two years of the time has already elapsed. The new provision will therefore work a saving to the government of $30,000 in this instance and of larger sums in the future. The new law provides that the salaries of Senators shall begin on the date of their election or appointment.

FINAL MEETING HELD.

All Is Now in Readiness for the Great Colored Charity Reception.

The executive committee of the Golden Circle met Saturday evening last at No. 503½ D street northwest for the purpose of perfecting final arrangements for the grand charity reception and entertainment at Convention Hall on next Wednesday evening.

The committee previously appointed to solicit aid for the refreshment tables reported that they were meeting with success.

The following distinguished gentlemen have been invited and are expected to be present during the opening exercises: Hon. T. B. Reed, Senators W. B. Allison and John W. Daniel, Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. H. W. Blair, Representative Haugen, Hon. Nathaniel McKay, Hon. B. K. Bruce, Hon. George W. Murray, and ex-Senator W. P. Kellogg. Hon. John M. Langston will preside.

The following reception committee was appointed: H. L. Livingston, chairman; R. J. Collins, Y. D. Peters, Dr. J. R. Wilder, William G. Smith, A. L. Howard, John W. Walker, Robert H. Holliday, Robert E. Gilchrist, and Dr. A. H. Stevens.

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