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# Pittsburgh Dispatch

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FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

THREE CENTS.

## TIME KILLED

By Listless Members of Congress While the Message Was Up.

VERY FEW HEARD IT.

Little Respect Paid to the President, Even by New Men.

HERO WORSHIP NO MORE A FAD.

A Democratic Senator Thinks the Document a Strong One.

Mr. Morgan and Harrison Stand Together on a Nicaragua Canal Platform—Few of His Colleagues Even Pretended to Listen to the President's Lengthy Scroll—New Congressmen Busy Getting Tips on Their Perquisites—Speaker Crisp's Great Task of Forming Committees—One Democrat in the Way of the Majority in the House.

**NEITHER HOUSE OF CONGRESS PERFORMED ANY PUBLIC DUTY TODAY BEYOND THE VERY PERFUNCTORY ONE OF LISTENING TO THE READING OF THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE. THIS WAS NOT PERHAPS VERY IMPORTANT BUSINESS, BUT ITS TRANSACTION REQUIRED CONSIDERABLE TIME. THE PRESIDENT DOES NOT SEND MANY MESSAGES TO CONGRESS IN THE COURSE OF A YEAR, BUT JUDGING FROM THE INATTENTION DISPLAYED AT HIS RECEPTION TODAY, PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES WOULD SEEM TO BE AN EVENT OF VERY ORDINARY OCCURRENCE.**

In the Senate the document was read by Secretary McCook, who rarely gives the Senators the pleasure of listening to his voice, which is a much better one for electioneering purposes than any of his assistants—and that is not saying too much. For the first hour of the reading the Republican Senators, as a matter of formal courtesy, remained in their seats, and nearly all of them paid attention to what General McCook was saying.

Several of the able Senators, however, were too preoccupied or too listless to listen to the reading. Among these were Senators Plumb and Daves, who read the morning papers; Wolcott and Manderson, who lay back in their chairs and told funny stories; Dolph, who wrote letters, and those who performed the very remarkable act, for him, of burying his head in his arms on top of his desk and losing himself in slumber or thought.

Senator Cameron asked to his clerk for an hour, and Senator Proctor followed the reading of the message with a wise look of proprietorship, especially when the portion relating to the War Department was reached. The other Senators maintained their dignity, but looked frightfully bored, as they probably were.

Several courtiers do not require that the Democrats in the Chamber pay polite attention to the reading of President's messages, and so it was that Senators Vest and Penco were the only Senators on the Democratic side who appeared to be listening to anything the message contained.

Not half the Democrats present were present in the Chamber. Mr. Gorman, who is the recognized leader of his party on the floor, sat in his central seat, conferring with members of the House and others who came to talk with him. Senator George, the great constitutional lawyer, turned his back squarely on Secretary McCook, possibly without any intention of slighting either the Secretary or the President, and read a newspaper during the entire dreary two hours that were consumed in the reading.

In the House it is not the custom to listen to the reading of President's messages, and so while the big-legged clerks of that unwieldy body were plowing through their eloquent exercises the 330 odd members chatted and laughed, wrote letters and read papers with a score of the entire number who heard more than a paragraph or two of the 36 printed pages upon which the President had bestowed such great care and labor.

A Great Lack of Hero Worship. It was thought that, as most of the members were new to Congressional life, they would be impressed with their own importance. As well as that, the President and his advisers had been giving special attention to his words of wisdom. They did nothing of the kind, however. They seem to have been impressed thus early with a professional lack of hero worship, and they went about getting acquainted with each other and finding out what their perquisites are in the way of patronage and documents, without heeding what the President had to say about the Chilean question, the gerrymandering of the Congress and legislative districts, and the other important matters to which he alludes.

The general public seemed to be so unimpressed of the courtesy due to the President as the Senators and Representatives are. The message was a handful of spectators in the galleries of each House, and in the brown seats of the diplomatic corps, and the Senate chamber there were five attaches of various legations, who seemed to be very much surprised at the cool treatment which the President's recommendations met with at the hands of the Statesmen.

The usual Intimations Furnished. Each House adjourned, as soon as the last word of the President's recommendations had been delivered to them, and at once proceeded to be interviewed in reply to the question which comes to them year after year: "What do you think of the message?" The Republicans, especially those who had not heard a word of it, said that it was a strong document, and some of the Democrats said so, too, especially Senator Morgan, whom Mr. Harrison had quoted as a friend, with him, of the Nicaragua Canal Company.

Contrary to all precedents of Congress for

perhaps half a century, the official estimates of the Treasury Department for the ensuing year have not yet been presented, although two days have elapsed since the opening day. Usually the estimates are prepared by the various heads of departments and bureaus, digested and printed in the Treasury, and sent to Congress in book form promptly on the first day of the session. This year, however, they are remarkably giving rise to wondering comment among many Congressmen familiar with the historic custom governing the matter, and presuming the natural surmise that something serious must be the matter with the administration.

Speaker Crisp's Present Anxious Task. It is the general opinion within the Capitol that Speaker Crisp will not be able to announce his committee assignments of at least two weeks. He has a very large task on hand, and one that must be delicately handled. The pressure upon him is something awful, but it is said for him by those who followed with anxiety, that, notwithstanding the bitterness and closeness of the fight which resulted in his nomination, he has made no promises whatever that can arise to his embarrassment now.

Indeed, the Speaker regards his task as a less formidable one than some of his friends, and thinks he may conclude it within ten days. It is not likely, however, that his hope will be realized. In the Fifty-third Congress there was such a preponderance of Democrats from the South that they necessarily monopolized a large share of the important committee places. The situation being so changed now, a general shakeup will be necessary, wherein present chairmen will be followed by new ones.

It will be necessary for the new Speaker to give substantial recognition to members from the East and West, and he will be obliged, therefore, to make some compromise with the long established custom of yielding everything to seniority of service. Seniority, in fact, will not count such a large figure in Mr. Crisp's administration.

Going to Work for a Record. It is the intention of the leaders of the House to make a record that will stand out in strong and creditable contrast to that of the "Whig" House of the previous Congress. All possible safeguards will be thrown about legislation looking to the appropriation of money, and it is thought that Judge Holman will be the most likely candidate to go back to his old place at the head of the Committee of Appropriations.

It will be necessary for the new Speaker to give substantial recognition to members from the East and West, and he will be obliged, therefore, to make some compromise with the long established custom of yielding everything to seniority of service. Seniority, in fact, will not count such a large figure in Mr. Crisp's administration. Whether Mr. Mills is to be Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means again, or not, is a question that cannot as yet be answered. It is generally expected, however, that Mr. Crisp will offer the place to his defeated competitor for the speakership, but if he does not accept the place it will go to some party other than the Republicans.

Messrs. McMillen, Springer, Hatch, and the men who so gallantly managed Crisp's fight, will not be forgotten, although the Speaker will not give all the places to his friends. He will, however, prominently make when assuming the chair, to be strictly impartial in the conduct of his office.

## MILLS A SUFFERER.

THE DEFEATED CANDIDATE KNOCKED OUT ALL AROUND.

Physically and Mentally He Is Under the Weather—His Plans for the Future Indefinite—Talk of His Senatorial Ambition Faded.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—[Special.]—Representative Mills is suffering from the effects of the strain of the contest for the speakership. He is reported to be in a state of physical and mental prostration, and it is believed that he will not be able to resume his duties until some time in the future.

Mr. Mills' Opinion of Lins. In answer to this report, Mr. Mills declines to talk, but contents himself to say sarcastically that lying cannot be indulged in by the defeated candidate. He is reported to be in a state of physical and mental prostration, and it is believed that he will not be able to resume his duties until some time in the future.

Other Texans in the Same Boat. Whether Mr. Mills could now come to the Senate if he so desired is a question which no one in Washington seems able to answer. Senator Whilton's campaign ends in the fall of the unexpired term of Senator Reagan, who will expire in 1893, and who will be a candidate for re-election, and there are other Texas gentlemen who will display a like condition.

Mr. Mills was not a supporter of Chilton for the place, and it is possible that he might not be able to overcome the opposition of his rivals. The Senatorship was vacant on the day that his present term in the House expires, and the result of next year's elections may have a controlling influence upon his future action.

## ONE MEMBER TOO MANY.

A DEMOCRAT WHO THE HOUSE MAJORITY WOULD MISS.

An Irresponsible Young Man From Massachusetts—Trying to Do It All Himself—How He Failed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—[Special.]—There is one Democrat in the House whom the party managers would cheerfully unload, considering that they can spare some members without impairing the efficiency of this majority. The Democrat referred to is Sherman Hoar, of Massachusetts, an irresponsible young man who threatens to flood the country with manifestos concerning the natural resources of the United States.

Each House adjourned, as soon as the last word of the President's recommendations had been delivered to them, and at once proceeded to be interviewed in reply to the question which comes to them year after year: "What do you think of the message?" The Republicans, especially those who had not heard a word of it, said that it was a strong document, and some of the Democrats said so, too, especially Senator Morgan, whom Mr. Harrison had quoted as a friend, with him, of the Nicaragua Canal Company.

## MARIUS OWNS UP.

The Man in London's Latest Divorce Scandal Pleads Provocation, and Files Counter Charges.

Earl Russell Says the Fair Countess Must Apologize Before SHE WILL GET MONEY FROM HIM.

The Archbishop of Aix Episcopi Still Troubling the French.

EVIDENCE AGAINST CHINESE REBELS.

SEVEN WONDERFUL CURES.

EXCITEMENT AMONG FAITH HEALERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

End of a Remarkable Series of Meetings in a Mission Church—The Blind Made to See—A Remarkable Cure of a Blind Man.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—[Special.]—There have been some remarkable faith cures at the mission church held in the Mission Church, Roxbury, for the past three days, in honor of our Lady of Perpetual Help.

More than 20,000 people from all parts of the New England States visited the church yesterday, and it is estimated that fully 6,000 thronged the sacred edifice at the closing service which took place last evening. It was a memorable day, and the events enacted before the shrine of the Blessed Virgin when Rev. William O'Connor, C. S. R., gave the blessing for the sick will never be forgotten.

Scarcely had the reverend father breathed the benediction when the greatest excitement prevailed, caused by the fact that seven people who had been afflicted with incurable diseases were instantaneously cured. One little girl, aged about 15, and living in South St. George's, was blind after being blind for many years. Her name is Annie Sullivan. Another miraculous cure was that of Mrs. Abbie Cooney, of Brockton, who had been afflicted with palsy for seven years.

The whole parish is agitated over the occurrence, and the strangers who were present at the time were awe struck. Rev. Mr. O'Connor, the pastor of St. Alphonsus' Church, New York, was the orator on this memorable occasion, and conducted the Tridium throughout.

## LOST LEG AND LOVER.

A Handsome Society Woman of Buffalo Suing a Doctor for Malpractice—She Blames Him for Her Incarceration in an Insane Asylum—Her Marriage Off.

BUFFALO, Dec. 9.—[Special.]—An interesting trial was begun here today, in the Supreme Court, before Judge Danaher. Mrs. M. K. St. George, a society woman, suing Dr. Charles Cary, an instructor in the Buffalo Medical College, for malpractice. She claims she broke her leg about two years ago, and that Dr. Cary, who treated her, made her a cripple for life and caused her to lose her mind, and after that she was confined in the Buffalo Insane Asylum.

She claims, too, that this was the cause of her losing a lover and spoiling her engagements. Dr. Cary, in answer to this, declared that the court had never been established to give relief to a woman who deliberately endeavored to make her husband believe in such a manner that she might find a pretext for leaving him.

If the respondent had erred it was after his wife had left him. She could not seek relief under the circumstances. All of the charges made against him, Dr. Cary, St. John, Mr. Gill declared, were of the most trivial character, and he felt certain that the jury would never give a verdict in his favor. The action on the evidence she had submitted.

In dealing with the charges of cruelty brought against her, Mr. Gill said that all the facts which might be construed as cruel were caused by the unfortunate error of the petitioner. He further said, regarding the charges of immorality, that his wife had deserted him, and after that he had been away from him for more than a year, had sought sympathy elsewhere. Mr. Gill declared he would prove that Miss St. John was a respectable woman.

THE CASE TO SEE HER GRANDPA. Sudden Call of a Little Child of a Greatly Afflicted Family.

LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 9.—[Special.]—Farmer J. L. Hess' daughter died of diphtheria at his home near here this morning. About a week ago another child died, while Mr. Hess was praying for her recovery from diphtheria, having neglected to summon a physician.

Last evening the second victim of the disease, seemingly convalescent, came downstairs and said: "Mamma, I want a new bath, for I'm going to see grandpa." The child's grandfather has been dead for several years. She grew worse last night and died this morning.

## SCHMERTZ'S EASTERN CREDITORS.

Hold a Meeting in Boston to Find Out if They Can Get Anything.

A meeting of the Eastern creditors of R. C. Schmertz, of Pittsburg, was held in Boston yesterday. At the time of the failure Mr. Schmertz confessed judgments to large amounts in favor of creditors, and if these judgments are paid the assets will be exhausted and nothing left for the other creditors.

A meeting added three creditors to an investigating committee already appointed, and the committee was instructed to ascertain whether or not they will contribute a pro rata assessment not to exceed 1 per cent of their claims to make up a sum to be expended in the interest of the creditors.

POLLING BOOTHS OF METAL. It Will Cost the State Something Like \$200,000 for the Outfit.

## FRANCE MUST SUBMIT.

The French Ministry Determined That the Republic Will Rule.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—In the Senate today M. Dide, a Protestant clergyman, interpellated the Government on the attitude of the Catholic Bishops. He described the bishops as attacking the laws of the Republic and working to establish the temporal power of the papacy, and the priests as evading every obligation of the concordat. It was at this time he added that the Government put a stop to such anarchy. M. Goblet advised the Government to pave the way for the separation of church and State by the French Constitution.

M. Fallieres, Minister of Justice and Public Worship, replied to the interpellation, and said that the Government favored a policy of appeasement. The provisions of the concordat were amply sufficient to recall the clergy to a sense of the respect they owe the Constitution. Should these provisions prove inadequate, however, the Government would ask Parliament to authorize other measures. Preliminary to the interpellation, M. Goblet said that the Government would never allow it to be said that Prelates were not under the authority of the Republic. The Government would not vote of 211 to 570 the Senate adopted an order of the day, pledging the Government to avail itself of its rights to compel the clergy to respect the Republic and to submit to the laws.

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## BLAINE MUST SPEAK.

In Order to Stop the Rumors Spread by Ben's Boomers As Well as the GOSSIP AT THE CAPITAL.

A Conference Between the Two Men Gives Color to a Claim That BENJAMIN'S CHRISTMAS PRESENT

From His Chief Adviser Will Be a Flat Refusal to Run.

ELKINS' NOMINATION WOULD SETTLE IT.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Now that members of Congress are here there is a renewed attempt to get a formal expression from Secretary Blaine in regard to his respecting the next Presidential nomination.

On one hand, the friends of the administration seem bent upon compelling Blaine to come out and publicly declare not only whether he is a candidate or not, but whether he would decline a nomination if it were tendered against his expressed wishes. There was a story about at the Capitol today that the President and Mr. Blaine had held a conference yesterday, and that the result of it had been that Mr. Blaine would not come out with a declaration so strong that his nomination would be out of the question. The basis upon which this agreement was reached was asserted to be the appointment of Stephen R. Elkins as Secretary of War to succeed Proctor. This story was asserted with positiveness, but there was a marked absence of proof.

Benny Not Pulling With Blaine. On the other hand, those who read the President's message just presented to the Fifty-second Congress, saw in that document a feature that would show that the President and the Secretary of State have differences of opinion that are not likely to bring them together so closely as the foregoing story would have them appear. The message practically ignored the reciprocity scheme, which is the chief plank in the Blaine platform. It is true that there was a strong endorsement of the McKinley act, a piece of legislation that Mr. Blaine believes is particularly valuable in its reciprocity feature—an opinion contrary to that of the President and the author of the bill.

In the paragraph concerning the entry of American pork into Germany, the President's message is solely in the passage of the most important item in the Blaine platform. It was only recently that Mr. Blaine stated that the action of Germany was brought about by the fact that sugar is now admitted free into this country, and used this as an argument in behalf of reciprocity.

Harrison's Coldness for Reciprocity. The President has turned the cold shoulder to reciprocity, and nine men out of ten who are in favor of Blaine believe that he belittled it purposely in his message as a political move. On this account it is not believed that Mr. Blaine will present the President with a Christmas gift in the shape of an irrevocable withdrawal from the Presidential race.

It may be that Elkins will be named for Secretary of War, but the probabilities do not favor it. If it is not given to ex-Governor Cheney, of New Hampshire, it will probably be bestowed upon Assistant Secretary Grant, who is now the acting head of the department.

Coupled with the rumor about Secretary Proctor's successor, the Star today indulges in a prediction, which it says is based upon "high authority," that if appointed, Blaine will send Mr. Harrison a Christmas present in the shape of a letter formally announcing that he will not under any circumstances be a candidate for the Presidential nomination next summer at Minneapolis, the inference being also that he will not accept the nomination if it were tendered him. Senators and Representatives when asked about the probability of such an act on Mr. Blaine's part, disagreed so unanimously as to make their opinions of little value.

Shepard's Paper Prints the Story. The New York Mail and Express this afternoon published the following from Washington: Within the last 24 hours Secretary Blaine and President Harrison have had a most important conference, and it is stated that one of the chief topics discussed was the coming appointment of a Secretary of War. Mr. Blaine is reported to have told the President that if appointed, Blaine will send Mr. Harrison a Christmas present in the shape of a letter formally announcing that he will not under any circumstances be a candidate for the Presidential nomination next summer at Minneapolis, the inference being also that he will not accept the nomination if it were tendered him. Senators and Representatives when asked about the probability of such an act on Mr. Blaine's part, disagreed so unanimously as to make their opinions of little value.

Blaine's Paper Looks For. This is confirmed by the fact that Mr. Blaine has at last spoken on this subject. In conversation with a friend, within the last week, he distinctly stated that he was not now and would not be a candidate for nomination at Minneapolis next June. This was the plan Mr. Blaine had adopted in place of a card, but it is now again made public, in rumor shape, that just before the new year Mr. Blaine will send a letter, already carefully prepared, to the President, and in it will be stated that he is resigning, and strongly declaring in no uncertain terms in favor of Mr. Harrison. Then, when in reality 1892 is ushered in, there will be but one candidate before the Republican party.

Yet there is a feeling among the Senators that the man to be selected by the President for his cabinet is not Mr. Elkins, but ex-Governor Cheney of New Hampshire. His name is still really the only one mentioned by gossip, but the fact is the President has not indicated his preference, and the delay in sending in the name is due to the fact that the President has not yet decided his choice. The recent interviews may hasten the nomination.

SHERMAN'S MAN FOR SPEAKER. Thought to Have a Sure Thing on Holding the Gavel.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 9.—[Special.]—Representative Laylin, of Huron county, is in the city to-night, and states there is no doubt about his being elected Speaker of the House. Mr. Laylin is recognized as the Sherman candidate for Speaker, and the lines have been drawn with that object in view, but Mr. Laylin states he will have the support of a large number who are

## NO MORE LAST CARS.

To Be Caught by the Belated Citizens Residing in the East End.

AN ALL-NIGHT SCHEDULE Has Been Arranged by the Duquesne Traction Company, and It WILL GO INTO EFFECT AT ONCE.

Workers, Business Men and Amusement Seekers All Benefited.

VIEWS OF STREET RAILWAY MANAGERS

Through the enterprise of the Duquesne Traction Company residents of Oakland, Shadyside and the East End will hereafter enjoy the convenience of night cars. To-night that company will begin the running of the cars every half hour between the East End and Wood street. Notices to that effect will be posted in all their cars this morning. Two cars will be put on, and as they will only run to the corner of Penn and Center avenues, each car will be able to make the round trip in less than half an hour without difficulty.

This information will be welcome news to a vast number of people. Although the East end has been for years one of the most populous districts in the city, and its residents are of a class that would be likely to patronize night cars as those of any other section, it has never enjoyed the convenience. The demand for the cars has been repeatedly made, and the advantage they would be to traction companies by increasing the number of residents in that section of the city, and thereby the possibilities of gain to the company putting them on, has been frequently made.

An Advantage to Workers. Those whose hours of duty keep them at work until after midnight, as well as those required to report for duty at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, have been unable to take advantage of the opportunities of acquiring homes of their own presented in the broad, undeveloped acres of the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, simply because they could not reach their work in the morning or their homes at night, as the case might be. The business man whose engagements were frequently of such a nature as to make his duty to the East end the last of his duty, has hesitated to move toward the East End for fear of missing a night at home. The gay young beaux of every part of the city have been unable to get to the East End to parties or the theaters, because of the danger of being compelled to take her home in a carriage, after a lunch at a downtown cafe, or the necessity of carrying "the last car," and himself lived in Allegheny or the lower part of the city, must contemplate the necessity of walking home after seeing the young lady safely inside her father's home.

Many of the army of morning newspaper workers have been unable to move out of the East end, and the result was that the city became a vast sea of suffering, when their night's work was done.

The Schedule That Has Been Arranged. The night cars will run on a regular schedule. The first car will leave Penn and Wood streets at 12:30 A. M. and go to the corner of Penn and Center streets. Thereafter on every half hour a car will leave each of those points until 4:30, when the last car will leave down at 5 o'clock. The night cars are to pass each other near the corner of Craig and Forbes streets, and the next morning the cars will leave at 5 o'clock and Wood street at 12:30 A. M. as at present.

The rate of fare on the all-night cars will be the same as that of the day cars, except as far as that. The power to run the cars will be furnished by a small generator that is used to supply the electric lights for the cars. The generator will be placed on the conductors and motemen on each car, and the wear and tear on the car machinery, Superintendent George L. McFarlane, in speaking of the new feature, said: "I have no objection to this step, as we have contemplated this for several months. We hardly expect it to pay for itself at all, but it will be a great accommodation to our patrons and will stimulate people to moving out to the East end, which is a great benefit to the city."

A Feature That Will Help. "But even if it doesn't pay cash in fare it will help in the winter months when we have a heavy fall of snow to keep cars moving over the road. They will keep the rails clear of snow and the ice from gathering on the trolley wires, so that we will have a heavy fall of snow to keep cars moving over the road. The plan is not an experiment," concluded Mr. McFarlane, "but will be a permanent feature of the Duquesne Traction road."

President D. F. Henry, of the Pleasant Valley Line, corroborated Mr. McFarlane's statement that night cars do not pay even when double fares are charged.

"The company that runs on the parsimonious principle of not doing anything for their patrons unless they see their money returned two-fold," said Mr. Henry, "will not run all-night cars, for they do not pay the expenses of the men employed on them."

RACE WAR AT SHENANDOAH. Americans, Poles and Hungarians Indulge in a Row With a Fatal Result.

SHENANDOAH, Dec. 9.—[Special.]—For some time considerable bad feeling has existed here among the Americans and foreigners. About 11 o'clock last night George Anglowich, John Wojnura and Watson Fatobskoi, three Hungarians, were passing a school when a crowd of men who were in the free fight which followed. Knives, stones and clubs were used freely, and by the time they were parted several were badly injured.

Anglowich, who has but one leg, was so badly beaten that he had to be conveyed to his home and is not expected to live. He made a statement and, having recognized two of his assailants as Michael Bobbin and John Wilkars, a warrant was sworn out for their arrest. The latter was taken to the city hospital, but Bobbin made a desperate attempt to escape. Officer Toomey called on him to halt, but he fled, and the latter was taken to the city hospital, but Bobbin fled in the road with a bullet in his

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