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The Pittsburgh Dispatch.

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FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1891-TWELVE PAGES.

THREE CENTS.

ELKINS IN '92

The Logical Tail to President Harrison's Second Term Kite.

A BLAINE BARGAIN.

The Secretary of State's Declination Is Now Looked For

WITHIN A VERY SHORT TIME.

Shrewd Politics in the Attempt to Catch West Virginia.

Blaine's Health, Though Good, Demands Consideration—The Understanding With Harrison Not a Myth—The Programme Exactly as First Outlined in The Dispatch—Representative Dalzell Anxious for an Opportunity to Present His Lake Erie Canal Bill—Some Action in the Warracoste Matter Looked for Soon.

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.
BUREAU OF THE DISPATCH,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.

The world went to bed last night convinced that the nomination of General Nathan Goff, of West Virginia, as one of the new Circuit Judges, had settled the question of the appointment of "Steve" Elkins, of West Virginia, as the successor of Secretary Proctor in the negative. The world to-day had hardly time to get its morning cocktail, a little breakfast and settle into comfortable seats at the Capitol when the electrifying message was shot through the air that the Hon. "Steve" Elkins had been nominated for Secretary of War.

To nearly everyone it was a surprise. The President had really grown dramatic, not to say sensational. His nomination of Goff was sufficient to throw the shrewdest guessers of the track of Elkins, and then, just as everyone is wondering what vengeance Elkins will wreak upon Harrison for appointing his arch enemy, Goff, to a life position, forthwith the appointment of Elkins to a place within the bosom of the President's political family.

It was as good as a play. A theater actor could hardly have improved upon it. Naturally the first query that arose to the lips of everybody was in regard to the relation of the appointment of Elkins here to the candidacy of Blaine for the Presidency. That there was some connection between the act finished and the act thought to be contemplated was evident, but it was also evident that nobody had the least information on the subject.

In regard to the expediency of appointing Mr. Elkins, there was but one opinion among the Republicans. Mr. Elkins had been high in the party councils for many years. His shrewd advice had counted for much in many a hard-fought campaign. He had for years been an intimate associate of the highest officials of the country.

A Man With Friends on Both Parties. He was thoroughly conversant with political affairs, was ready, brilliant, dashing—the very man to advise with the rest of administration and assist the Naval Minister, Tracy, when the war with Chile breaks out, a few months hence. His cottage at Oakland had been inhabited by men of great influence in both parties. If he has powerful Republican friends, he has no less powerful Democratic ones, and will be confirmed without a moment of hesitation.

This is the tenor of Republican opinion, and the Democrats were very agreed that the nomination was a very shrewd, if not an ideal one. Many of them deemed that the selection of a mere politician, though he be also a rich and successful business man, had a tendency to lower the tone of a Cabinet which had been one of exceptional dignity. But Harrison himself is a "mere politician"—of the better sort, of course—and Blaine, a "mere politician" of a most admirable sort, had for years no more intimate friend than Elkins.

Not Much of a Step Backward. Was it, then, lowering the dignity of the Cabinet to choose for Secretary of War the most intimate friend of the great Secretary of State, the favorite son of Pennsylvania, the idol of the nation? A few Democrats naively suggested that it would have been more appropriate to appoint Elkins Postmaster General and transfer Warracoste to the War Department. But Mr. Elkins' experience with Mr. Dorey and his star routes was so short, though very lively, as to be of little use to him now as a conservator of the mails, and to transfer a man of peace and gentleness like Mr. Warracoste to scenes of prospective carnage in the War Department was so manifestly inappropriate that it was not to be thought of.

No higher need of praise of the shrewdness of the nomination was given by anyone than by Messrs. Faulkner and Keane, the able Democratic Senators from West Virginia, who were agreed that the nomination of Goff and Elkins at this time for high office foreboded a great and noble ground in West Virginia next year.

Harrison and Elkins for 1892. Mr. Faulkner was specially frank in his admission of the cleverness of the nominations and their pointed meaning to the Democracy of his State. Mr. Keane went even further, and declared it to be quite probable that the Republican presidential ticket in 1892 would be Harrison and Elkins, and he did not speak sarcastically.

The chief question on every lip, however, was not as to the expediency of the appointment, but as to its meaning in a broader political sense. Here guessing ran rampant, but they were only guesses, and as opinions worth no more than your opinion or mine. That there were a few who knew the secret of the whole matter there could be no doubt, but to reach one of these and induce him to tell what he knew was something different. Those who knew would not talk, and those who talked were not worth quoting.

Blaine at Work for His Friends. I have conversed with one gentleman, however, who has certainly had plain hints of the curious things that have been happening for some time at the White House. "The appointment means, in a nutshell," said he, "that Secretary Blaine will not be a candidate for the Presidential nomination. He knows he cannot endure the strain. Coming to this conclusion, it was like him to desire to do all the good he can to his friends. His decision is recent. Its results are now beginning to crop out. He has had a number of his friends quietly put in office, but the appointment of Elkins was the chief point aimed at."

"Harrison went away to the appointment. He did not object to Elkins personally—in fact, he likes him very much; but he feared it would not be popular. All scruples were overcome, however, by his desire to draw to himself the Blaine element of the party and bind it to him before it became known that the great Secretary was out of the race. Otherwise rival candidates might spring up and possibly make combinations with some of the Blaine leaders."

Harrison as the Only Candidate. "Cullom got an inkling of the movement, however, and had himself trotted out at once, but his candidacy will amount to little or nothing. With Blaine out of the field there will be practically but one candidate, and that will be Harrison. Joe Manly was down the other day, and he and Blaine and Harrison and others talked it all over, but they were not in the least in the least understanding and perfectly satisfied with the situation. I suppose you have noticed, also, that Quay has been to the White House? Did it not strike you that something was being done there? Well, then, what Senator Quay knows most he often speaks of. He would only say that the President had made a very good selection, and that it probably meant nothing more than to fill a vacancy and to arouse West Virginia Republicans to work for success in 1892."

Blaine's Health His First Concern. In a general way it may be said that it is "in the atmosphere" that Blaine will soon in some manner indicate that his friends must not in any way use his name in connection with the President's plans. The plain truth is that, notwithstanding his partial recovery from his recent prostration, he is in a condition which demands the utmost consideration, and undue strain and excitement would be fatal to him. At any rate, it is a conviction, strong as though uttered by an oracle, that if Blaine had not promised to renounce all pretension to the Presidency next year, "Steve" Elkins would not have been nominated for a Cabinet position to-day.

No new phase was developed in the case of Collector Warracoste to-day, but it is hinted that something may occur to-morrow. No one will venture an explanation of the delay, other than that the President desired to discuss the case with Secretary Foster, and that official, but now out of a sickbed, had not yet been able to reach the master. It is like his predecessor, Mr. Maish, Blaine will be put on Banking and Currency. Bingham wants a place on Appropriations, but will probably be put back into the Postoffice Committee, in which he has done the most work. Topeka, 50,000 pounds; Folsom, a shipment of flour from the mills of the United States to the starving Russian peasants, is being heartily endorsed by your members' lobby. Subsequently he found that Mahlenberg's portrait was included in those already hung, and therefore Governor Beaver, in his message to the Legislature, suggested a provision for the portraits of Randall and Grow, to which the Legislature has assented.

It is unfortunate that no portrait of Randall was not painted from life, by an artist of reputation. No two men who ever sat in the chair of the House present as fine heads for the inspiration of the portrait artist as Grow and Randall. LIGHTNING.

AMERICAN FLOUR FOR RUSSIANS. The Millers of the Country Making a Sensible Gift to the Starving.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 17.—The movement originated by the Northwestern Millers, to send a shipment of flour from the mills of the United States to the starving Russian peasants, is being heartily endorsed by your members' lobby. Subsequently he found that Mahlenberg's portrait was included in those already hung, and therefore Governor Beaver, in his message to the Legislature, suggested a provision for the portraits of Randall and Grow, to which the Legislature has assented.

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TRAVELS OF A BOY TRAMP. A Little Scotch Stowaway Sees Pretty Nearly All of America.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Well, where did you get that boy?" asked Justice Kelly this morning at Jefferson Market Court, as he looked curiously over his desk at a dirty-faced, bright-eyed young lad. The officer said he had arrested the boy for begging. The boy gave his name as Jimmy Sullivan, and said he was 15 years old. When he spoke he used a Scotch brogue,

which testified to the truth of his statement that he was a native of Edinburgh. The little fellow's story was that he was a cowboy on the Arizona range in September, since which time he had "beat" his way all over America, "from New York to Boston, back to New York, then to New Brunswick, Trenton, Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Balltown, Hastings, Piquette, Newark, Merchant, Bradford, Kinsua Bridge, Salamanca, Chicago, St. Louis, Texarkana, Dallas, Ft. Worth, Colorado City, Abilene, Daird, back to Ft. Worth, Newton, Kansas City, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Cleveland, Ashabula, Erie, Westfield, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany and New York. When?"

The boy was turned over to Mr. Gerry's society, and work will be provided for him. Jay Gould had promised him a ticket back to Edinburgh, he said.

YOUNG FIELD WON'T EAT. HE IMAGINES THAT SOME ONE WANTS TO POISON HIM. That Delusion and Melancholia Form His Insanely—Evidence of Several Forgeries Found Against Him—Trying to Live on Toast and Tea.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Experts were busy to-day in the District Attorney's office examining the books of Field, Lindley, Weichers & Co. Mr. Nichols said that, though the examination had not been completed, evidence of several forgeries, apparently committed by Edward Field, had been discovered. It is deemed probable, therefore, that when Field is arraigned in the General Sessions to plead to the indictment for grand larceny in the first degree pending against him, he will be required to plead to the indictment for forgery.

DOGGED BY SPIES.

Jimmy Blaine's Sick Young Wife Driven Almost to Distraction.

DETECTIVES SHADOW HER.

Following Every Footstep, Making Life a Burden.

INSPECTOR BYRNES CALLED UPON

To Free Her From the Espionage That Is So Distasteful.

J. G. JR., TACKLED BY MRS. NEVINS

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.
NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The serenity of the course of the Blaine divorce suit was seriously disturbed to-day. Inspector Byrnes was called into the case, two of his detectives were set to work on it, and there were stormy scenes at the office of the referee.

The taking of evidence has been proceeding before Referee Daniel Lord, Jr., in the Equitable building, and the principals and witnesses have met there every day. The conduct of the proceedings has been dignified, and the interested parties, though cold, have been at least calm.

But this has been only a surface view. Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., visited Inspector Byrnes yesterday, and asked him to protect her from cruel persecution which she said she was being subjected to. She said her every movement was watched by spies, and that she was harassed at every turn. She was much excited, and the Inspector succeeded in quieting her by promising to look into the case, and she returned to her hotel.

Almost Driven Into Hysterics. This morning at 11 o'clock Mrs. Blaine, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Nevins, visited the Inspector again. She was greatly agitated and almost hysterical. She told the Inspector she positively could not bear the persecution. It was breaking her down completely, and she begged him to protect her. She and her mother remained with Inspector Byrnes for an hour and when they departed Mrs. Blaine's eyes were red and swollen. She told the Inspector that her every footstep outside the hotel had been dogged, and that spies in the hotel watched her movements there, even going so far as to attempt to enter her room during her absence by making different representations to the hotel people.

She specifically brought that last Monday night a note was brought to her in her room from the cabman who had driven her out every day. The cabman said he had been approached by a man who offered him a bribe if he would "give him the tip" when Mrs. Blaine got into his cab. The cabman refused to do so, and Mrs. Blaine that he believed he had been followed.

Close Chase Between Cabman. On receiving this note, Monday night, Mrs. Blaine went to the head clerk, and asking him to accompany her, went out and called the cabman who had sent the note. She was watching the first cab she found in the hall, which happened to be a man's, and with the clerk got into the cab. The cabman offered the bribe, and this man immediately got into and drove off. Mrs. Blaine instructed her driver to go down Broadway a few blocks, turn a corner suddenly and then stop. Then she watched the other cab through the window at the back. The driver followed her closely, driving fast when her cabman drove slowly and slowing up when her driver slowed. When Mrs. Blaine's cab turned the corner quickly and stopped the other cab dashed around and passed her in his hurry. Then she stopped. She drove on and stopped again. Again the cab following her stopped. Then Mrs. Blaine got out, and going to the occupant of the second cab, said to him: "I know you are a detective and are following me. I shall remember you, and know if you persecute me hereafter." The man laughed, and said something about their being "80 more of us," and drove away.

Watched in Every Part of the City. Mrs. Blaine avers that she has seen certain men watching her in every part of the city she has been in. The cabman says he has questioned him as to where he had driven Mrs. Blaine. She believes that a woman spy has been living in a room near the hotel, and that she has seen her come to New York. When Mrs. Blaine went out yesterday this woman said she wanted to change her room and asked to be permitted to see Mrs. Blaine's room, saying she was spying on her. The Inspector refused the request was refused.

Mrs. Blaine also saw a man in the hotel this week who she said was a number of times in Sioux Falls, and she suspects that he was spying on her. Inspector Byrnes promised to protect her where he could, and detailed Detectives Crowley and McCloskey to watch the matter.

The Inspector refused to discuss the case, but admitted Mrs. Blaine's story. He also remarked that it was a shame. It was afterward learned that definite information had reached police headquarters corroborating part of Mrs. Blaine's statement.

From police headquarters, Mrs. Blaine and her mother drove to-day to the office of the referee. The taking of evidence occupied from 2 to nearly 5 o'clock. After this there was a long conference between the two principals and the referees without the presence of the referee or the witnesses.

Jimmy's Mother-in-Law Tackles Him. Mrs. Nevins fell atop of young Mr. Blaine, and there were hot words. Attempts were made to smooth the matter over, but Mrs. Nevins told Mr. Blaine there could be no apology, but he might expect an explanation if he wished to. Mr. Blaine did not wish to and they all left the building looking much flustered.

QUAY IN THE EAST

Holds a Conference Similar to That of Monday in Pittsburg.

HE IS NOT A CANDIDATE.

And Won't Be, but Would Accept if Forced to Do So.

KNOWS NOT IF BLAINE WILL RUN.

One of Foraker's Speakership Aspirants Withdraws.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—An important conference was held to-night in parlor D of the Lafayette Hotel between United States Senator Quay and his lieutenants. Every influential section of the State was represented, with the single exception of Allegheny county.

When Mr. Quay has anything of an important character to look after he looks after it himself. The story of the Dalzell coup of Tuesday night, as related yesterday's DISPATCH, convinced him that it would not be safe or expedient to trust his business with subordinates. Consequently the Senator came to Philadelphia to-night. He arrived in town about 8:30 o'clock and was at once driven to the Lafayette Hotel, where he registered and prepared to meet his friends.

Quay's Conference in the East. The Senator was accompanied by his son, Richard R. Quay. The object of the visit was soon apparent. The Senator had come to talk politics with his principal lieutenants in this part of the State. Another reason was to look after his interests in the traction company of which he is a heavy stockholder. The Senator is President of one of the traction's branches, the seventh and nineteenth, and takes an active part in its management. It is intimated that the conference might not take place until to-morrow morning, but this thought was soon dispelled when the politicians began arriving in twos and threes. Letters had been sent to quite a number, inviting them to be on hand while the party was hurried up by cautiously worded telegrams.

Still Talking for Warracoste. During a lull in the talk the Senator chatted in a pleasant manner with THE DISPATCH correspondent. He admitted that he had visited the Executive mansion in the interest of Collector Warracoste, but would not say how much encouragement he had received. "Are you a candidate for the Senate in earnest?" he was asked. "I don't know," he replied. "I think I answered that sufficiently in Pittsburg. I am not a candidate for re-election to the Senate, nor do I expect to be when my term is out, but," he added, as a wee smile crossed his face, "if the position is tendered to me by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, I will accept it."

"What do you think of the fights for national delegates in this city?" "I am not concerning myself with the election of national delegates." Then, noting the look of surprise caused by this, he added: "That is to say, only the interest taken by every good citizen."

General Alger a Growing Man. "Is Blaine a candidate?" "I don't know." "How about Alger?" "Alger is a growing man." The parlor began to fill up with statesmen by this time. The first man to take a long quiet chat with the Senator was Lieutenant-Governor of State-Chairman Louis A. Wares, of Seneca. Ex-State Chairman William H. Andrews, of Titusville, was in the hotel, but he had had the Senatorial ear all the morning in Washington. After Wares concluded, General Frank Beeder, of Northampton, walked in, and he was followed in quick succession by James Swank, President of the American Steel and Iron Association, and the Collector of the Port Thomas V. Cooper, Collector of Internal Revenue William H. Brooks, ex-Chairman David Martin, City Chairman Charles A. Porter, ex-Senator Hood, of Indiana, State Senator Baker, of Union, S. S. Woods, Chairman of the Mifflin County Republican Committee; State Senator John C. Grady, United States Marshal William R. Leeds, State Senator John A. Lemon, of Blair, Resident Clerk Charles E. Vorhees and B. Frank Gilkinson, of Bucks.

At a late hour to-night one of the gentlemen had taken part in the conference remarked: "Dalzell a candidate for United States Senator? Why he's not in it, at all."

EVERY MAN IN THE MILL DEAD. A Frightful Boiler Explosion Results in the Loss of Four Lives. RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 17.—The sawmill of A. Collett, at Richfield, was rocked by the explosion of a large boiler this morning. It was apparently in good order. A ban ran off, and the engineer went to shut down the engine and throw on the belt, when the explosion occurred, and as all in the building were killed at once it will never be known how it happened.

William Wise, the engineer, was killed outright, and so were William Collett, head sawyer, Isaac Nicholson's foot was torn off and his left arm so mangled that it must be amputated. He will die. Oscar Jones and a man named Wright, who were on the side of the building, were struck by flying debris on the head, but neither was dangerously hurt.

FROM DULUTH TO THE SEA. A Waterways Committee Estimates the Cost to Buffalo at \$3,000,000. DETROIT, Dec. 17.—The Deep Waterways Convention met in this city this morning and ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer was chosen Temporary Chairman and afterward Permanent President. After the appointment of a committee on resolutions the convention adjourned, but the members parted on the subject in the evening.

The committee remained in session until nearly 6 o'clock, listening to an interesting debate on the comparative value of a deep channel between Duluth and Buffalo, and between Duluth and the sea. General Poe addressed the committee on his recent report to Congress, in which he estimated the cost of a 20-foot channel 300 feet wide all the way from Duluth to Buffalo at \$3,000,000. A sub-committee on the channel to the sea was appointed, and the committee adjourned to meet to-morrow morning.

M'KINLEY STILL NO BETTER. IT WILL BE A WEEK BEFORE HE CAN BE SEEN THROUGH THERE ARE NO APPROPRIATIONS. CANTON, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—There is no improvement in the condition of Governor-elect McKinley. He sat up to-day, but took no nourishment except quail on toast and beef tea. Private Secretary Boylo reported this afternoon that it may be another week before he can be seen. His condition is not considered serious, however.

MADE BY MAGNATES OF THE TWO RAPID TRANSIT LINES NOW PRACTICALLY ONE.

NIGHT CARS ARE TO STAY

And Increased Accommodations Provided for the Public.

OUTLOOK FOR ORGANIZED LABOR.

Financial Details of the Contract Formally Adopted Yesterday.

THE ORDINANCE NOW BEFORE GOURLEY

By a practically unanimous vote of the stockholders of both lines the big deal between the Pittsburg and Duquesne Traction companies was formally closed yesterday. Both companies met at their respective offices and the stockholders were all represented either in person or by proxy. The deal is not a consolidation, but very near it.

A 99-year lease of the Duquesne, with a division of profits on a basis of 57 1/2 to the Pittsburg company and 42 1/2 to the Duquesne, the heaviest stockholders in each company to be members of the board of directors of the other, and the main features of the deal, so the finances are concerned. A general improvement in the running of cars to make things more convenient for everybody, with 5-cent fares and all-night cars thrown in, are the promises held out to the public.

The Details of the Deal. Colonel Elkins will, as previously stated, be general superintendent of both lines from and after January 1. He will probably fill the offices, such as superintendent and the like, of the Duquesne with new men at an early day thereafter. C. L. Magee and Senator Elinn will become members of the board of directors of the Pittsburg line, while P. A. R. Widener and William L. Elkins will take places in the Duquesne directorate.

The meetings of the stockholders held openly yesterday, it being advisable to give publicity to all the features of the proposed agreement. The Duquesne meeting was presided over by Joshua Rhodes. Charles McKee, solicitor for the company, read the article of agreement, or "working arrangement," under which the companies will operate hereafter. Its provisions boiled down are, that after the interest on the bonds and the operating expenses of each company shall have been paid, the net receipts shall be divided between the two companies, 57 1/2 per cent to the Pittsburg company and 42 1/2 per cent to the Duquesne. The bonded debt of the former is \$750,000, while the latter's bonds amount to \$1,000,000. Under the agreement, after the interest on the Duquesne's bonds are paid, amounting to \$75,000, that company will pay back into the general fund \$37,500, representing the excess of its bonds over the Duquesne's. The Duquesne's bonds are \$1,000,000, and the Pittsburg company receiving its 57 1/2 per cent, and the Duquesne its 42 1/2. The latter company will thus get back that proportion of its \$75,000.

The Right to Regulate Fares. Each company retains the right to regulate its rate of fare, and there is nothing to prevent either from making an increase. The transfer tickets on one line are to be recognized on the other. There is what might be termed a penalty clause which states that in event of either company violating any of the provisions of the contract the other company, upon giving 60 days' notice, may abrogate entirely the whole agreement.

The agreement to the agreement came from J. B. A. David in the Duquesne meeting, while Thomas Bigelow was the objector at the Pittsburg company's meeting. The vote of the former stood 5,029 yeas for and 429 nays against. The latter while in the latter 11,652 shares voted for and 3,250 against it.

While the agreement gives the Pittsburg Traction control of the Duquesne's running arrangements, the agreement does not transfer many rights which will result in benefit to the patrons of the combined roads. The personal interests in the East End of C. L. Magee, Senator Elinn and other big Duquesne stockholders will stimulate them to an effort for the benefit of that section.

Mr. Magee indicated that his company will still have a say, when he was asked last evening what amount of stock he could not with propriety be settled before the stockholders expressed their approval of the agreement. It will be done soon now. One of the first moves will be to change the Pittsburg Company's Atwood street branch, so that instead of connecting with the Fifth avenue line at the power house in Oakland, the cars will run into the city and back without a transfer of passengers. At present the cars on either the Pittsburg or Duquesne line reach Atwood street they are generally crowded during the busy parts of the day. The Oakland people then have no accommodations for the balance of the trip, either to the city or to the East End.

"But by running the Oakland cars to the city we give Oakland the same accommodation that other sections receive, and better the service between that point and the lower part of the city by running more cars. The same argument applies to the Center avenue branch of the Duquesne. Our cars during the busy hours are generally crowded when they reach Craig street. We have found that it is bad policy to have a transfer station anywhere except at a terminal point of the road. For that reason we will run the Center and Negley cars to the city as the Highland avenue cars run now, and will make the Highland a branch line, with a transfer at Penn avenue to either Duquesne or Pittsburg cars. Thus the people on Highland avenue will have a chance to get seats before the cars are filled. It is our intention later to make a direct connection with Highland avenue at its intersection with Ellsworth street. Next spring we will further increase the public accommodations by sending the branch to Wilkensburg on Grazer street. We have a right of way there, and the branch will form a good feeder and open up a lot of undeveloped territory. A number of other suggestions have been made in this way of transfers and connections, and they will be tried as rapidly as possible. If, on experiment, they prove satisfactory, they will be made permanent."

The All-Night Cars a Feature. "How about the all-night cars?" was asked. "The all-night cars will stay," said Mr. Elkins. "The all-night cars will stay," said Mr. Elkins.

PROMISES IN PLENTY

Made by Magnates of the Two Rapid Transit Lines Now Practically One.

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While the agreement gives the Pittsburg Traction control of the Duquesne's running arrangements, the agreement does not transfer many rights which will result in benefit to the patrons of the combined roads. The personal interests in the East End of C. L. Magee, Senator Elinn and other big Duquesne stockholders will stimulate them to an effort for the benefit of that section.

Mr. Magee indicated that his company will still have a say, when he was asked last evening what amount of stock he could not with propriety be settled before the stockholders expressed their approval of the agreement. It will be done soon now. One of the first moves will be to change the Pittsburg Company's Atwood street branch, so that instead of connecting with the Fifth avenue line at the power house in Oakland, the cars will run into the city and back without a transfer of passengers. At present the cars on either the Pittsburg or Duquesne line reach Atwood street they are generally crowded during the busy parts of the day. The Oakland people then have no accommodations for the balance of the trip, either to the city or to the East End.

"But by running the Oakland cars to the city we give Oakland the same accommodation that other sections receive, and better the service between that point and the lower part of the city by running more cars. The same argument applies to the Center avenue branch of the Duquesne. Our cars during the busy hours are generally crowded when they reach Craig street. We have found that it is bad policy to have a transfer station anywhere except at a terminal point of the road. For that reason we will run the Center and Negley cars to the city as the Highland avenue cars run now, and will make the Highland a branch line, with a transfer at Penn avenue to either Duquesne or Pittsburg cars. Thus the people on Highland avenue will have a chance to get seats before the cars are filled. It is our intention later to make a direct connection with Highland avenue at its intersection with Ellsworth street. Next spring we will further increase the public accommodations by sending the branch to Wilkensburg on Grazer street. We have a right of way there, and the branch will form a good feeder and open up a lot of undeveloped territory. A number of other suggestions have been made in this way of transfers and connections, and they will be tried as rapidly as possible. If, on experiment, they prove satisfactory, they will be made permanent."

The All-Night Cars a Feature. "How about the all-night cars?" was asked. "The all-night cars will stay," said Mr. Elkins. "The all-night cars will stay," said Mr. Elkins.

THE STRUGGLE FOR STATE CHAIRMAN. The struggle for Clerk Kerr's place already looking up. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—It is beginning to be generally understood that Chairman James Kerr, of the Democratic State Central Committee, will not be a candidate for re-election. He has said to several friends that this is his intention. In fact, it was so stated last month, after the close of the campaign, and his election as Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives has emphasized his desire to be relieved of the duties and responsibilities of the Chairmanship. The State campaign will begin earlier than usual this year, as it does in any Presidential year. The State conventions are likely to be held not later than April, and the campaign will of course begin immediately after the State tickets are placed in the field. Besides,

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC ON DECL. It is Quietly Spreading Out and Adding to Its Facilities. QUEBEC, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The rumor that the Northern Pacific Railway is quietly securing an interest in existing Canadian railways, and in lines now under construction, for the purpose of ultimately controlling an Eastern outlet to an Atlantic port, is revived by the fact that a number of its officials, including Messrs. G. S. Jones, of New York, and McNaught, of St. Paul, are interested in the newly constructed Lower Laurentine Railway.

The chief interest attaching to the new line is that this company controls other lines of railway and Canadian charters for railways that would make together an almost uninterrupted line from the southeast of Lake Superior to Quebec and the Lower St. Lawrence.



A COMMON SIGHT NOW.

there is a great deal of preliminary work to be done. As Chairman Kerr's duties as Chief Clerk will keep him at Washington until July or August, it is readily seen why he will not care to be a candidate.

The Democratic leaders of Philadelphia are reticent as to whom they are likely to support for the State Chairmanship. They say there is an abundance of good material from