## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1898.

MORE PRECIOUS THAN GOLD.

Gallium Sells for \$3,250 an Ounce-

Other High-Priced Metals.

name the most precious metals usually men-

tion gold as first, platinum as second and

silver as third," said the proprietor of a

large assay and refining establishment in

New York to a Washington Star writer re-

ently. "If asked to name others some

night add nickel and a few aluminum to the

lst. Now, let us see how near the truth

they would be. Gold is worth about \$250

per pound troy, platinum \$120 and silver

about \$12. Nickel is worth about 60 cents

"We will now compare these prices with

als. To take them in alphabetical order,

when it sold at all, and calcium is worth

Then comes gallium,

"The majority of people when asked to

Canadian Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre Beginning to Rival Lourdes.

INCREASING NUMBER OF YEARLY PILGRIMS right sort of man, with a deal of practical

Countries Near and Remote Contribute to the Throngs of Ailing Humanity Seeking Relief at the New World Meeca.

Scribes and Pharisees and doubting Thom ases are among the myriads of devout pilgrims who yearly flock to the far-famed shripe of Saint Anne de Beaupre. During selves." Crutches-not in hundreds but in the last summer the New World Mecca on the northern banks of the St. Lawrence has | bar worn and the arm-pad frayed from long been visited by more than 120,000 people. usage by the lame, steel frames for limbs On a single day, 7,000 persons ascended the crippled from thigh to ankle, iron boots for holy stairs in kneeling posture From every misshapen feet, steel corset and band for state in the union, from every province in spinal deformity, knee rests, pillows, bandthe dominon and even from remote New ages, ear trumpets-in fact, all kinds of Zealand, devotees have traveled to the clus- mechanical contrivances for human sufferers, ter of convents and churches, anestling among the blue Laurentian hills, twenty | vaulted roof. miles east of Quebec.

Especial interest was attached to the his-Across the long narrow road, against the

SAINT ANNE'S NEW MIRACLES | pilgrims through the sacred edifice and to | hysterically and the vast assembly bursts | THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY broad-shouldered, ruddy Irish priest beamed | wrought emotions by singing triumphant on the newcomers and laughed welcomes praises. right and left. He was not of the stuff that begets morbid dreams to work on the emotions of religious enthusiasts and gusted with himself, "Oht I was crying like plots dramatic effects to set fanatical im- a sheep. aginations in a flame. Here was a downmmon sense, with no humbug about him N. Y. and no nonsense but the kind that finds vent in a hearty laugh. These are the charac-

teristics that have endeared Father Holland to all pilgrims. Impartial observers could onfidently expect sincere and unembellished statements from this man. "Those," said the priest tersely, pointing to two great piles of crutches, that reached

A Recent Miracle.

The other sister arose to depart. To the utter astonishment of all, she, too, who from the floor to ceiling on each side of the had been a helpless invalid for months center door, "those things speak for themand whom the doctors could not cure arose from her chair, stepped out and tens of hundreds-crutches with the crosswalked steadily to the altar rail, where a full heart poured out its gratitude. 'What!" cried the priest; "are you cured?"

joy too great for expression Convincing Doubting Thomas. "Don't you think she could imagine were heaped in pyramids from tiled floor to

that?" inquired a doubting Thomas in the crowd. "She certainly could if she had the

Scarcely less remarkable was the case

utterly helpless, suffering from spinal af-

fliction, and was placed before the altar

rail. The sisters of the same order, who

the time came for their train to leave and

Sister Mary was told that she must go

accompanied her, began to pray.

She was carried into the church

"How did it affect you, Father Holland? Steam Power Gradually Retreating from "Oh!" said the Irish priest, evidently dis-

Its Fortification.

phones in Sweden-Trolley Lines Linked to Amusements-Modern Progress.

"Manifest destiny," as electrical engleers put it, is reflected in many directions. George Gould announces that electric power is to be substituted for steam on the elevated roads of New York City. One of the leading surface roads of that city is now putting in the underground electric syssimilar to that in use in Washington. The first change will retire hundreds of steam locomotives: the second will send hun-

dreds of horses to grass. The Buffalo and Lockport railroad another steam road which has arranged for electric power. This road is made up of a branch of the Erie, which runs from Lockport to North Tonnwanda, a distance of fourteen miles, and it also reaches Builalo, cleven miles, making a total of twenty-five miles, The road was formerly operated by four steam locomotives. The new equipment of the road consists of tour forty-five ton electric locomotives made by the General Electric company. The passenger equipment comprises ten electric motor cars,

mounted on eight wheels. The power is all furnished from Niagara falls by the transmission line. The distribution is at Lockport, Tonawauda and

Buffalo. On the first trip the electric locomotives hauled sixteen heavily loaded and six empty freight cars, all standard Erie pattern. These buttons connect by commutators to The theory of handling the passenger service has been changed entirely. Instead of long intervals between trains the cars are run on half-hour headway. This reguires five cars to operate the twenty-five possibilities of the busy little magnetic core miles between Lockport and Buffalo. The speed is high. Over their own right of way the turning of electrical principles to disthe cars ran on their first trip at the rate honest ends. One of Mr. Morgan's illustraof fifty miles per hour, including stops. The new cars are much admired, and the

indication that a still further increase will take place in the passenger traffic.

the steam road. The rates of fare have

been reduced 25 per cent. There is every

Telephony in Sweden.

Everyone has read of the remarkable use of the telephone system in Sweden, particularly in Stockholm, and it has often been pointed out that this is the most extensive system in the world when population is considered. The figures, which have been so variously quoted, really give no adequate impression of the completeness and general popularity of the Swedish telephone system. Even the fruit women and fishmongers in the markets and at street corners have their telephones, and the small shop that has not a 'phone is the exception rather than the

rule. This general installation in stores presupposes numerous calling subscribers, and telephones in private residences are almost universal.

The secret of this remarkable state of things is to be found mainly in the cheapness of the convenience. A householder can coure ample communication for \$10 a year. This payment entitles the subscriber to the free use of the wires in Stockholm and throughout a radius of nearly fifty miles. The highest charge for service is only \$25 per annum. There are two other classes, namely, \$20 and \$15 rates.

In the private dwelling rate of \$10 a year the messages are limited to 400 per annum. and a charge of two cents for each excess message, compared with a \$60 or \$80 rate in American cities for limited service and a

-and also an extra fee for any special at- value of \$458,400. The investment in elecaphorically speaking, of course, since she traction within the pleasure ground itself tric lighting stations and plants in the is recommended. It was the general belief United States today is estimated at over remained sitting where she was, "Let us have no dictation," she exclaimed, ernestly, "by persons ignorant of conditions The year 1880 also marks the at the front!

commercial advent of telephony. At the and that while it might cause a congestion close of 1896 there were in this country 96 on a certain part of the line, this portion | telephone exchanges and \$32 branch offices might serve as a feeder to the others. There | using 536,545 miles of wire and employing s, however, another side to this question 14,425 people. The amount then invested in arising out of the liability to nectionts distephone property was estimated at nearly

tto be transported to one place in a short period of time, and the consequent loss to the company, in the form of payment for damages. It appears that in some cases this Hability has cut a very large swath in the profit column of the amusement business of electric railroads. The question, however, is favorably looked upon by street railway managers, and it is believed that if this sort of service is properly handled large profils

may accrue from it. Progress in Electrical Faking. Taking for his text the "reverend" pro-

moter of the late electrolytic salts swindle the lucrative activity of Keeley and of Pennock, of battery notoriety, Jacque L. Morgan bays his addresses to modern electrical fakirs, whose operations, he says, are characterized by impudence, which is successful only because it is so colossal as to paralyze blasting, electricity, which was on hand for they do not reach the highest point, all attempts to gauge it. The antediluvian electric belt scientist still charges his harness with red pepper, and the electric bottleman produces the gentle illusions of his craft with essential oil of mustard; the dishonest jockey simply lets his mount loaf along till he is on the homestretch, when he connects his noble steed with the electric gear under his saddle, and the effect is in-

stantaneous. The burglar now discards the 'jimmy'' and drill, and melts his way noiseessly into the treasure safe with a carbor

and a few feet of wire. The loaded dice of the gambling cheat is a clumsy device alongside of the magnetic roulette ball. Concealed under the arm of the croupier's chair are buttons corresponding to the red, black, odd, even, high, low and rows of numbers

electric magnets on the wheel, the ivory ball having a soft iron core of high permeability. There is no piece of metal in existence which possesses the dividend earning of the roulette ball. These are instances of tions of fakes, pure and simple, is the Kansas "electric spring," to which thousands of traffic has already become double that of people continued to flock for the cure of their ailments, until it was discovered that the patients got their shocks by standing on an tricity

iron plate connected with a battery a shor distance from the well. As a personal experience, Mr. Morgan tells of a "doctor"

who invited his approval of an "electric lounge." After showing the mechanism of the lounge, which consisted of thirtytwo electric magnets underneath the surface, he "explained that with the double throw switch he could get a steady stream of magnetic lines through your system. much as you would squirt water on a chained dog, and with the other throw of the switch he had instantly the short-arm inb effect derived from the alternating current." The sequel of the investigation is thus told: "Upon closer examination I saw that one of the wires was disconnected The wily contractor had simply wound the magnets with any old scrap wire he happened to have, and then left the circuit open, knowing that the machine was as potent without the current as with it. An employe of the firm that made the machine was present, and at my suggestion he reluctantly closed the circuit, and threw the switch on the "short-arm jab" side for a trial trip. The effect was marvelous. The thirty-two magnets vaporized like shots from a rapid-fire 6-pounder, the excelsion stuffing took fire, and the doctor danced around wildly and howled, 'Turn her off! Turn her off!' When the current was turned

that the promotion of amusement enterprises \$600,000,000. vas a good method of stimulating business,

where so large a number of persons have \$100,000,000. New Use for Electric Heat.

It has been suggested that the manufac turers of electric heating devices might find a market for the dynamite thawer operated by electricity, a thing for which there is now urgent demand. Dynamite and other forms of explosive material which are commonly used for blasting are often frozen for safety, as they become inert at low temperatures. They have, of course, to be and pure aluminum from 50 cents to \$2 to

thawed out before they are used, and the the troy pound. process is so ticklish that it has always been prolific of accidents. The peculiar those of the rarer and less well known metsuitability of electric heat for this purpose has been suggested on the Jungfrau railroad, barium, the metal which Davy isolated from now being constructed in Switzerland. The its ore, baryta, in 1808, sells for \$950 a pound boring of the tunnel progressed steadily, in spite of the severe climate of the high Alps \$1,800 a pound. Cirium is a shade higher; in winter, and as there was no efficient way its cost is \$160 an ounce, or \$1.520 per pound. of warming the high explosives used in the These begin to look like fabulous prices, but

> light and motive power, was utilized. On chromium being \$200. Cobalt falls to about this work blasting gelatine, which freezes half the price of silver, while didymium, at about 40 degrees fahrenheit, was used. the metal isolated by Masander, is the same This explosive, however, unlike dynamite, is price as calcium. in its frozen condition very dangerous to which is worth \$3,250 an ounce. With this handle. The contractors for the tunnel, metal the highest price is reached, and it therefore, made a safe and heated it by may well be called the rarest and most electricity. In this the gelatine was placed precious metals. and kept at a uniform heat, and all chance "Glucium is worth \$250 per ounce, indium of its freezing was obviated. \$150, iridium \$658 a pound, janthanium \$175

> Electricity on Board a Vacht. and lithium \$160 per ounce. Nidium costs The Russian imperial yacht, lately com- \$128 per ounce, osmium, palladium, platipleted at a cost of \$1,750,000, is one of the num, potassium and rhodium bring, respectively, \$640, \$400, \$130, \$32, and \$512 per most elaborately fitted crafts ever built. Its pound. Strontium costs \$128 an ounce, tanelectrical equipment is specially notable. The taum \$144, tilurium \$9, thorium \$272, vauavessel is lighted throughout by electricity, over 1,000 lamps being installed in the apart. dium \$320, yttorium \$144 and zinconium \$250 ments, cabins and corridors. The mast and an ounce. "Thus we see that the commonly received side lights are also electric, and there is a opinion as to what are the most precious double installation of lamps, so that if one breaks another is instantly lighted in its metals is quite erroneous. Barium is more place, a board in the chart house simultane- than four times as valuable as gold, and ously indicating the breakage. There are gallium more than 162 times as costly, while many of the other metals mentioned are nearly twenty miles of electric wire on board. The dynamos are placed on the lower | twice and thrice as valuable. Aluminum, which cost \$8 and \$9 a pound in 1890, is now deck, and are supplemented by two sets of accumulator batteries in case of break down, produced as cheaply as are iron, zinc, lead It is, however, noted as somewhat odd that | and copper." while the vessel is ventilated electrically,

> The Astrol. she is heated by hot water instead of elec-Detroit Journal: "I am thy father's astral identity!" groaned the apparition, designing merely to indicate a seemly knowledge of No Dictation. esoteric theosophy. Detroit Journal: "Promptly at the usual noment, the conventional stern voice But Hamlet, the melancholy Dane, misun-

derstood and wept bitterly. "To think." he exclaimed, "of my august wounded forth from the darkness. "Arabella," it protested, "it's time you sent that young man home."

Standard

sire being reduced to the necessity of star-ring! Ah, me!" The slender girl rose to the occasion; met-As for the orchestra, it sobbed fitfully

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1660 by grateful Breton sailors, who ascribed from a well known place in one of the east their preservation during a violent storm on ern states, had been brought to St. Anne's, the river to St. Anne's intervention and suffering from paralysis of one side. He prayers made in her behalf. Carried back vowed to erect a chapel in her honor, when- was placed before the altar rail of the rear to the hotel, she grew rapidly worse. ever they were permitted to come to shore. chapel, where he kneft in earnest prayer. Priests and physicians thought death near.

## cal listener suggests with tact that there was a possibility of these two afflictions not being organic.

"Paralysis and spinal trouble might have resulted from mental conditions, which great religious enthusiasm removed. Now, what about people suffering from cancer who come here?" this doubter asks of

Name and address were given of a woman, afflicted with cancer, who had received treatment in the Quebec hospital and whose case was there pronounced in-As a last resort, the woman was curable. brought to St. Anne's. She was set down n the church. The relic was applied and

"Why! 'Loe case of young Riley from

Reading, Pa., was of that description." an-

blind. His people held a certificate from

while the relic was passed over the boy's

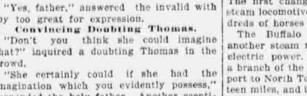
opened his eyes, picked up a 5-cent piece

Mother and son knelt at the altar

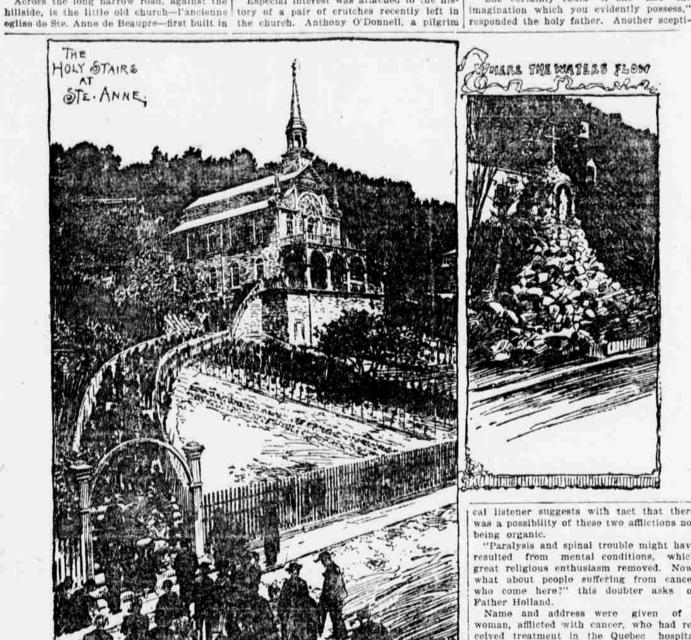
The mother was silently praying,

The boy, before leaving the altar,

The



Then



of Sister Mary Bernadotte of Watertown, CROWDED OUT BY ELECTRIC POWER

Popularity and Cheapness of Tele-

higher up the cliff, overlooking river and clating priest applied it to head, shoulder country for a vast extent, is the edifice and side. Confidently believing that only where the Holy Stairs-Scola Santa-have lack of faith could prevent his cure and been erected in imitation of the steps wrought to highest pitch of agonized exmounted by the Savior in the palace of pectation, the sufferer awaited answer to Pontius Pilate. Convents for members of his prayer. The relic was again applied. religious orders and retreats for pligrims stretch along the crest of the cliff. There is literally nothing in the village of St. Anne that has not some connection with the work, or was a miracle about to take place? shrine.

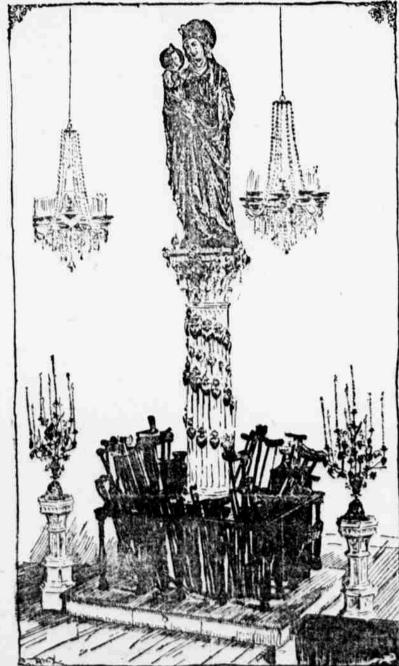
walk, leading from train and boat to the attention was directed to this paralytic. Basilica, a blind beggar stood, as of old. by the wayside, making mute appeal to passers-by with his tattered hat. Here was subject for St. Anne's wonderful working. Was the saint deaf to this poor denizen of her own hamlet?

"Ho, you! What are you doing here?" called out a rude, coarse-volced fellow, adding, contemptuously, "Why don't St. Anne cure you?"

Ignorant of English, the habitant beggar bowed gratefully, evidently thinking some- crutches and, waving them above his head, thing had been added to the stock of pennies rushes into the main church. The cry goes in the eld hat

It was no pale-faced aesthetic, no visionary cle?" There is silence for a moment. Then recluse who stood at the doorway to guide men and women begin to laugh and weep

MAIN SATUE OF S. ANNE.



Here, too, is the sacred fountain, whose Meanwhile, service was proceeding in the One of the fathers carried the relic to her waters are believed to possess powers of main church. The afflicted man pressed his hotel and applied it, but in vain. miraculous healing. Farther along and lips reverently to the relic and the offi- woman was told to prepare for death. She then took the relic of St. Anne in her own hand and cried out, "Oh! I am cured!" This woman, who had not been able to stand for months and whose cancer the doctors declared incurable and certain to result in early death, ascended the whole "How do you feel?" asks the priest. length of the holy stairs, step by step, un-"A little better, father," comes the low aided, and went about the village of St. response. Was imagination beginning to Anne alone for a whole week, before departing for her home.

There were many supplicants kneeling at the "But the doctor might have been mis-As the crowds jostled along the board altar rail. All was quiet and no especial taken," interrupted an unsatisfied auditor. "Has there been a case of a person radically "Continue praying," says the priest; and plainly defective from birth who has don't be discouraged." been cured here?"

A little later the priest bends over the man and inquires, "Have you courage to leave your crutches? Can you come with me, now?" The paralytic springs to his swered Father Holland. "This boy was born feet and leaps up like a child that had never the doctors that he could not be cured. known deformity, throwing aside his His mother brought him here, a few weeks

crutches in an ecstacy of delight; and a parish priest, who had been silently watching this case, snatches up the discarded

through the throng, "A miracle! A mira-

little chap couldn't understand glass. When we showed him the jewels in glass cases, he tried to put his little fist through the glass and couldn't understand what stopped him. That boy is now all right and his people are

ago.

rail.

eyes.

erecting a tablet to commemorate the miraculous cure." A more impressive monument to religious belief and human gratitude than the interior of the basilien could not be found. Neither artistic skill nor money has been spared to honor St. Anne by lavish decoration of the great church. At the end of the central aisle, immediately in front of the altar rail, stands the statue of St. Anne. The figure is mounted on a pure onyx column of chaste green shade, around which are entwined votive offerings. A railing, filled with more crutches, encircles the square base of the pedestal. The glass across the relic, at the foot of the shaft, is worn with the kisses of devotees. Flowers and missives, addressed to St. Anne, lie beneath the statue. Behind the figure of the saint extends the white marble altar railing, on which are sculptured in bas relief emblematical groups. On every hand are what appeals to artistic sentiment and pleases the  $\epsilon_{F}e$ ; but in the great Basilica are many things that call up tender echoes of human sufferings. The walls are covered with marble tablets on which are inscribed in gold letters, 'Good St. Anne, Pray for Us," "Thanks to Good St. Anne," "Bonne St. Anne, Merci," 'St. Anne, Mere de la Vierge-Marie, priez pour nous," signed by people, religious or-

ders and communities in all parts of the United States and Canada. Flowers-costly boquets from the florist, the gift of the rich, and little, shame-faced wild flowers, picked from the fields by the poor-lie at St. Anne's feet. Notes, written with the faith and simplicity of a child, addressed to St. Anne, are placed beneath the sacred statue. 'Thanks, Good Saint Anne," reads one of these half unfolded notes, written in scrawly, cramped hand. Pitiful, in the exreme, is the missive which implores, "O, Saint Anne! Save my child!" "Thousands go away uncured," said a Re-

femptionist father, as if to temper the exuberant zeal of some of the pilgrims about him. Just then a bent and enfeebled old man came groping his way down one of the side corridors, stopping and feeling the wall of each arch to the lateral chapels till he found the entrance to Our Lady of Pity. He was half blind and suffering from some and weeping of one, crying for aid from the creature's acony.

charge of 8 to 10 cents for each excess message.

Stockholm is served by two telephoncompanies, one a state institution and the other a private concern, which, by the way, is the more largely patronized. Almost every lamp post is provided with a telephon attachment, by which it is possible to call up the nearest cab stand for a carriage or notify the police or fire departments.

While the service is first-class in every espect, all the modern improvements being supplied, yet notwithstanding the remarkably low price for service, the company pays an annual dividend of 8 per cent.

Room to Spread.

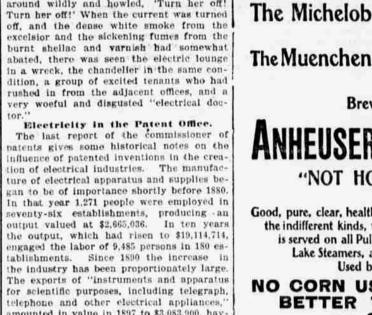
In reply to an inquiry as to the probable effect of our new possessions on the elec trical trade, an expert says that probably the largest drafts on the electrical trade ill be for telephone and telegraph appaatus and supplies and electric light machinry. If the coffee, tobacco, hemp and sugar idustries are to modernize according t American notions, there must be a considerble demand for motor-driven machinery The electric fan business will unquestionably tablishments in the United States, employhave an enormous boom, as one of the first ing 229 persons and producing an output sources of anxiety of every man in a hot limate is how to keep cool. The conditions

and found and picked up a pin on the floor. The strange thing about it was that the on the vast sugar and tobacco estates in Cuba seem to be especially favorable for the use of a system of electric transmission. All attempts to devise a machine that will efficiently cut down the sugar cane have failed. In cutting the cane the negro laborers strike their machetes into the lowest joint they

can see. If they separate the cane some inches above the ground they are fined for it, as the root is injured by the false and It, as the root is injured by the false and uneven growth which follows. This is ex-actly what machines invariably do. Where the ground is more or less bumpy, as it almost invariably is, the mechanical blade cannot be relied on to cut low and even enough. If an electrical cane cutter that would do this could be devised, and the canes were brought into the estate's yard by light electric railways and corresponding electrical applications were made to the machinery within the works, the making of sugar would assume a new phase. The de-velopment in electrical railways is likely to be phenomenal. There is not a single line of electric railway in Cuba, though it has four cities of over 50,000 population. There were, before the outbreak of the recent Cuban insurrection, about 3,000 miles of telegraph lines in the island, and about 1,000 uneven growth which follows. This is extelegraph lines in the island, and about 1,000 miles of railway, of which a large part consisted of the narrow gauge roads in use on

## the sugar estates. A Paying Lead.

Electric railroads have struck a new and handsomely paying lead. Many of them are going into the amusement business, as an auxillary to the operation of their lines. The president of a Pennsylvania traction company conceived last spring the project. of giving the passengers on its cars, and the general public also, a free vaudeville performance. The theater was not started as a money-making scheme, but simply as a feeder of the road traffic, but it has actually turned out to be more profitable than the road itself. Next year, so successful has the venture been, the company is going to give the public the best show that money can buy. So important is this new departure in street railroading that at the recent street railway convention in Boston one of the papers most exhaustively discussed was that on "To What Extent Street Railways Should Engage in Amusement Business?" The opinion on this question was that it is largely dependent on local conditions, such as the area and population of cities, the climate, the tastes of the nervous paroxysm. Presently the mouning | people and the nature of the surrounding country. Where the places of amusement are very depths of wee, sounded from the chapel owned and controlled by the city, the prac-of Our Lady of Pity, and the spectators tice of charging an entrance fee to the place accmed like criminals, spying on this poor of amusement-for which the 5-cent fare may be in some cases taken as an equivalent



engaged the labor of 9,485 persons in 180 esablishments. Since 1890 the increase in the industry has been proportionately large. The exports of "instruments and apparatu for scientific purposes, including telegraph. elephone and other electrical appliances. mounted in value in 1897 to \$3,083,900, hav ing increased to this amount from \$85,383 in 1880 and \$1,429,785 in 1890. In 1890 there were but three electric light and power es-

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