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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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The modern war ship is a very dangerous-looking machine—in a dry dock.

At present prices almost any person can afford to buy a steel rail. Not every person wants a ton.

The Cubans might reciprocate by suggesting a scheme of reform for Spain, including Cuban independence.

Perhaps the sovereign State of Nevada would consent to let the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight be settled by international arbitration.

The report of Lyman J. Gage's remarks at the farewell dinner given him in Chicago shows that he has cultivated the habit of thinking below the surface of things.

After making 20 per cent. a year out of the business of refining sugar, the trust claims that it has made sugar cheaper than it otherwise would have been to the consumer.

The fifty or sixty senators who desire to pass the immigration bill agreed to in conference ought to be able to induce the talk-to-death senators to hold up for ten minutes.

The people of Indianapolis are opposed to paying a foreign street-railway trust fares and taxes to enable it to pay interest and dividends on $5,000,000 of capitalization, nearly two-thirds of which is wind.

No man in Congress seems to appreciate the importance of currency reform more clearly or talks more intelligently and courageously on the subject than Representative Henry U. Johnson, of this State.

The increasing number of meetings held on the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln gives assurance that generations which never saw his face will find his great character a source of the highest inspiration.

A Washington paper says that Mrs. Cleveland is putting the White House in perfect order and is determined that Mrs. McKinley shall not find a speck of dirt there. Retiring Presidents are not always as careful in cleaning up their political records.

Senator Morgan makes the direful threat that he will bring up the Nicaragua canal bill at the extra session. The Alabama senator seems not to recognize the fact that the American people do not regard the Nicaragua canal as more important to them than anything else.

The silly suggestion is made that California does not deserve a Cabinet place because it gave McKinley only 1,800 majority. But suppose it happened to contain one Republican peculiarly qualified for the position and entirely acceptable to William McKinley, what then?

A financial paper in New York says that there are $50,000,000 of gold bills against Europe carried as investments. These bills are virtually loans of American gold to foreigners, the owners of which can draw on London for $50,000,000 any time when the gold is worth more here.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has declared that the act of the Legislature of that State requiring counties to pay for the treatment of inebriates with the gold cure is unconstitutional—which seems to mean that the public shall not interfere with the right of a man to be a drunkard.

The Kansas Legislature is considering a bill which provides that upon application of the relatives of indigent inebriates, the latter may be sent to a "gold cure" at the expense of the county in which they live. Kansas has several thousand politicians who would be benefited by another sort of gold cure.

The Board of Railway Commissioners of Iowa has taken the official position that the railroads cannot afford to carry passengers in that State, under present conditions, at 2 cents a mile. As this opinion comes from an elective board, created by the State to care for the interests of the people, the opinion is worthy of consideration.

While the cities are overrun with tramps and loafers there is a scarcity of labor in the country, though it is not the busy season of the year. For some reason or other there is an epidemic of street begging in this city, in many instances by able-bodied men who pretend they cannot get work. They should be made to work on a stone pile.

If a commission is appointed to investigate and report a plan of municipal reform it might be well to consider the propriety of abolishing the office of county commissioner. Under our system the township is the unit of government, and the various township trustees, acting as a central board, might discharge the duties of county commissioners.

A Democratic exchange, commenting on Mr. McKinley's Cabinet, says: "Already there is some complaint that the Eastern, Middle and Southern States have been snubbed and almost completely ignored." This is rubbish. New England will have a representative in the Cabinet, Senator Sherman and Lyman J. Gage will represent two of the great central Western States, and no doubt other sections of the country will be as fairly represented. On general principles, however, it does not matter where the Cabinet officers come from if they are well equipped for the position and capable of contributing to the proper administration of the government. What the country wants is the right man in the right place, irrespective of geographical considerations.

THE COLORED SCHOOL QUESTION.

The action of the House in recommitting the bill to abolish separate colored schools was evidently taken in good faith and is defensible on what seems to be good ground. The present law, passed in 1877, simply authorizes school officers to establish separate schools for colored children where the conditions and circumstances justify it. It provides that in case a separate school is not provided colored children shall be allowed to attend the public schools with white children, and in no case shall a colored child be deprived of school privileges. The practical effect of this law has been the establishment of a number of separate colored schools in localities where the population justified it and the employment of colored teachers in such schools. As these teachers have to pass the same examination and comply with the same conditions as white teachers, they are, of course, fully as competent. There are about forty colored teachers employed in the schools in this city, and several hundred in the State. The advantage of this system, and, as it seems to the Journal, one of no small importance, is that it affords occupation to a considerable number of colored teachers and holds out a constant incentive to colored youths of both sexes to qualify themselves for teachers. The abolition of separate colored schools would be very apt to end the employment of colored teachers in the public schools and thus not only close one avenue of employment, but end an incentive for education. The proposed amendment of the Jones bill will permit the continuance of separate colored schools, but provides that in no case shall a colored child be sent out of its school district to a separate colored school. If the separate school system is not defensible on the ground of furnishing employment to competent colored teachers it is not defensible on any ground, for the idea of making any distinction between the school privileges and advantages of the two races should not be tolerated for a moment. Public-school education must be free as air for all children alike. The only question is one of methods and detail, so as to accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number.

A silly story is sent out from St. Louis about an alleged discovery by a local scientist of a process for the transmutation of metals, in proof of which it is said he has formed a company for the manufacture of aluminium, "which sells for $50 a pound." Aluminium can be manufactured for considerably less than 50 cents a pound, and there are immense deposits of clay in Indiana that are full of it. The alleged St. Louis scientist is a midwinter fake.

Now that the steel-rail pool is smashed some way should be found to prevent its reorganization. Aside from the fact that such a combination is a conspiracy in restraint of trade, why cannot it be reached by Congress on the ground of interfering with interstate commerce? Surely, a combination that maintains an artificial and exorbitant price on a prime necessity of railroad traffic is such an interference.

Which is of the most importance to Indianapolis—the checking of a greedy ring of outside promoters or serving it by putting it where it can force the people of Indianapolis to pay fares and taxes which will enable it to pocket dividends and interest on more than $2,500,000 of stock and bonds which cost it little more than the paper on which they are printed? That is the leading question.

If Hon. Chauncey M. Depew really wants to go as United States embassador to Great Britain the American people will not object. He is generally popular, a good American and a good talker, and while he would say pleasant things to the Englishmen he would not "slop over." If it should come to any serious work the doctor would probably be equal to it.

A bill is pending in the Kansas Legislature providing that county offices shall be sold to the lowest responsible bidder. The bill provides that on the first day of January in each year applicants may submit bids stating the minimum amount for which they will act in a stated official capacity, each bid to be accompanied by a certified check for $50 as evidence of good faith.

The Boston Journal notes that two weeks before Francis Murphy went to Boston the arrests for drunkenness were 247 more than during the corresponding period of the previous year, while in the four weeks of his stay in that city the arrests were 268 fewer than during the same period of last year.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Misrepresented.

"Of course, I am only human—"

"I thought Johnson was wrong when he insisted that you were an ass."

How It Was Divided.

Mudge—Oh, yes, we had a real lively time, Simmons and I. It cost us nearly $50.

Wickwire — Yes, I saw Simmons this morning, and he told me he spent $45.

Poor, Indeed.

"There is no occasion for you to envy me," said the prosperous person. "I have as many troubles as you."

"I allow you do, mister," admitted Dismal Dawson, "but the difficulty with me is that I ain't got nothing else."

The Cheerful Idiot.

"Americans," said the boarder who had spent two weeks in Europe, "do not know the art of living."

"Well!" said the Cheerful Idiot. "And yesterday my tailor tried to tell me that European goods were the best because the Americans had not mastered the art of dyeing."

Northern Prison Water Analyses.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

You made editorial comment in to-day's issue upon the analysis of the water from the Prison North as follows:

"One analysis of the water at the Prison North makes it fit for drinking purposes, while another makes it the reverse. Both analyses were made by experts. Which is correct? It would be well to determine before expending a large sum of money to bring water from the lake to the prison."

The error in this lies in the fact that the two experts did not analyze the same water, which fact is plainly apparent upon reading the communication of Mr. French. Mr. French drove an experimental well in 1893, took a sample and had it analyzed. The report was in favor of it. Almost four years afterward a sample from twelve wells, after millions of gallons had been pumped from them, does not show the same composition, and yet you say experts differ and ask, "Which is correct?" I answer, as two different samples from two different sources, taken four years apart do not upon analysis prove to be the same, that the expected has happened.

Indianapolis, Feb. 12. J. N. HURTY.

MAY NOT BE RATIFIED

SENATE WILL PROBABLY POSTPONE ACTION ON THE TREATY.

Unless a Vote Is Reached To-Day on the Arbitration Agreement It Will Go Over Till March 6.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SHERMAN

SPEECHES BY HOAR, LODGE, CHANDLER, DANIEL AND OTHERS.

Statement Made by Liliuokalani's Courier that Hawaii's Ex-Queen Did Not Legally Abdicate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The feature of to-day's discussion of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty by the Senate was the general effort to reach a basis of agreement whereby the treaty could be disposed of and other business taken up. The session closed with an announcement by Senator Sherman, chairman of the foreign committee, that he would issue a call for a meeting of his committee to be held previous to to-morrow's session of the Senate with the hope of being able to present an amendment that would be so acceptable to the Senate as to make it possible to secure the ratification of the treaty before adjournment to-morrow. He also announced that he would not ask the Senate to devote more than one more day to the question this session.

This announcement had been preceded by a debate, in which a large number of senators had participated, lasting from 1 until 5 o'clock. There were several speeches on the merits of the treaty as such, but these were interspersed through the entire proceedings with suggestions looking to the importance of speedily disposing of the treaty either temporarily or permanently, by agreeing to a postponement until the extra session or by a direct vote on the document, which would result either in its ratification or rejection. The suggestion which appeared to meet with the most general favor was one looking to the postponement of further consideration until immediately after the 4th of March, and the prediction was freely made after adjournment to-night that this would be the outcome.

There were innumerable short speeches during the day, but the principal addresses on the merits of the treaty were made by Senators Daniel, Stewart, Hoar, Lodge and Chandler. The proposition advanced yesterday by Senator Turpie that any negotiation under the treaty would, under its terms, necessarily be submitted to the Senate just as would any original treaty, formed the basis of to-day's proceedings. It was generally conceded by all those who spoke that if there could be any assurance that this interpretation would be placed on the treaty if accepted there would be no especial opposition to its ratification. Senator Turpie contended that no other position was possible in view of the indisputable fact that the Senate was a part of the treaty-making power of the United States.

Senator Daniel, however, took an opposite view, as did Senator Chandler and most of the other senators who spoke. Senator Daniel made an elaborate argument, taking a view radically different from that advanced by the Indiana senator and showing that from his point of view the government of the United States would, by the acceptance of the treaty, place itself in a position to make this country subordinate to England in many important respects. He held with Senator Morgan that the Senate, in accepting the treaty, would voluntarily delegate to another authority its share in the treaty-making power, and contended that it could not legitimately do this under the Constitution.

Senator Hoar's speech was a classical presentation of the merits of the general subject of arbitration and a strong plea for the recognition of the principle. The final ratification of an agreement for the settlement of all disputes by resort to a tribunal of peace between the two great English-speaking nations, would, he said, be a splendid example to the world at large and would, he believed, tend to make arbitration general among civilized nations. It would at least be an entering wedge. He said that he had been willing to accept the treaty as reported by the committee, but if it could be further amended so as to render it more acceptable without completely destroying its effect he would be willing that this course should be taken.

Senator Chandler announced himself as for the treaty if amended; as opposed to it if not amended, and as favorable to a postponement until the 6th of March. He urged that the Senate could best consider the treaty during the special executive session immediately following the inauguration of Mr. McKinley, when it would otherwise have nothing to do except to pass upon nominations. He urged the treaty was too important a question to be disposed of hastily and called attention to the fact that the Senate had held the Russian extradition treaty for a year before acting upon it.

Senator Lodge said that his interest in the treaty was such and that he was so anxious to secure its adoption that he would agree to any change in reason that would insure its acceptance. He would, he said, accept any amendment that might afford a better safeguard for the rights of this country than the treaty is now supposed to contain or that might explain its ambiguous phrases. He believed that an amendment could be formulated which, while maintaining the integrity of the document, would still render it acceptable to the Senate.

Senator Elkins urged that the whole question should be postponed until the next session. Speeches were also made by Senators Vest, Vilas, Stewart, Blackburn and others.

The talk of postponement and of the necessity for amendment had the effect of bringing Senator Sherman to his feet. It was just before the adjournment of the Senate. He said that he would ask the Senate to consider the treaty to-morrow and that if no conclusion was reached he would not ask further time, but would allow the treaty to be postponed for this session. He added that the committee on foreign relations would to-morrow report an amendment covering all points and making the treaty clear of ambiguities, which he believed would answer all objections.

"In other words," said Senator Hill, "the senator from Ohio means to notify the opponents of the treaty that if they hold out another day he will not further press the treaty, but will allow it to go over."

Without a repudiation of this interpretation of his statement Senator Sherman allowed the Senate to adjourn.

An amendment suggested, which seemed to meet with general favor, provides for the insertion of the words "and to the acceptance of the treatymaking powers of the two governments" after the word treaty in the third line of the first article of the treaty. This amendment, it is claimed, would render it necessary to secure the approval of the Senate to any negotiations and thus avoid the objection that the Senate had arrogated its power.

STILL QUEEN OF HAWAII.

J. A. Palmer Says "Liliuokalani Regina" Abdicated Under Duress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Julius A. Palmer, the representative of ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, in a card to the Evening Star to-day declares that the act of abdication of the ex-Queen was procured under duress and is void for this reason and because of legal informalities. He says that the "Queen of Hawaii has never given a legal abdication and is still the lawful ruler, even if she forbears to enforce her legitimate rights." It is believed that Liliuokalani inspired the card. At the Hawaiian legation it was read with interest, but without concern, and is there regarded simply as an expression from a royalist standpoint of an eventful episode in Hawaiian history, but as not at all likely to have any practical influence.

Mr. Palmer's card was called forth, as he explains, by the publication in the Star recently of the Queen's abdication. He refers to that document as "a brief drawn by Hon. A. S. Hartwell, chief counsel for the corporation of sugar planters and lawyers now posing as 'the Hawaiian Republic'—having no legal force whatever, void when written and which could not be sustained in any court of equity in any civilized land. He further says that the Queen was forcibly confined in the Iolani Palace, and being told that those she loved, her personal friends, were awaiting execution, signed the act of abdication as the only means to save them. "The ring of adventurers knew their victim," says Mr. Palmer. "Had they proposed her immediate death they could not have terrified her, but to save those she loved she executed the document." He further says that not only was the Queen's signature obtained under duress, but that it was worthless from another reason; it was not her legal signature. Her persecutors overreached themselves, he says, and out of excess of caution required her to sign as "Liliuokalani Dominis," which was not her legal signature. Legally there is not and never was such a person. The document should have been signed "Liliuokalani Regina." Mr. Palmer, who refuses to admit that he speaks for Liliuokalani by direction, closes his card by this statement, perhaps significant of future intentions: "No question is ever settled until it is settled right, and that the whole Hawaiian matter should be properly reviewed is the opinion of a great many of the people of the United States."

Archbishop Ireland's Views.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 12.—Lincoln's birthday was commemorated in this city by a banquet given at the West Hotel by the Lincoln Commandery Order of the Loyal Legion. There were three hundred guests present from all parts of the State. The addresses were delivered by General John C. Black, of Chicago, on "Abraham Lincoln," and by Archbishop John Ireland. The last named discussed the arbitration treaty, and, in impassioned tones, said that while he favored peace and arbitration, there was something still more terrible than war—that was national disgrace. He saluted the army and the navy and said he thought they should be increased, because a government based on the will of the many was subject to dangers greater than any other. He hoped for the ratification of the treaty so long as it did not involve the Monroe doctrine or endanger free institutions in America, because he wanted it to serve as a lesson to the governments of continental Europe which would lead to the abolition of the militarism and thus produce conditions of greater justice to the common people of Europe.

WITHOUT LOSING A MAN

CONVOY TRAIN AND FIFTY PRISONERS CAPTURED BY CUBANS.

Roadbed Mined and Engine and Cars Blown Up—Sixteen People Killed and a Guerrilla Butchered.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 12.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Key West says Major Luis Laurua captured a Spanish convoy train near Artemisa, province of Pinar del Rio, Monday, and fifty prisoners without the loss of a man. Hearing that the train was on the way he mined the roadbed and as the train came up exploded the mine, blowing up the engine and the armored car and three passenger cars. As the wrecked train rolled down the embankment his troops, well hid, poured in a hot fire and the affrighted Spanish soldiers immediately hung out the white flag. Sixteen were killed in the wreck, including the engineer and fireman and two Spanish officers. The Spanish troops were so demoralized that they did not fire a dozen shots at the Cubans. Among the prisoners was the notorious guerrilla, Captain Mazretto, who is accused of murdering more than one hundred pacificos in that province. As soon as Laurau's men saw him they seized him and despite their officers' commands literally hacked him to pieces, uttering the most appalling yells at each stroke of their machetes. The other prisoners were released the next day and sent to Artemisa. In the train were needed provisions and some arms.

Senorita Martia, the beautiful daughter of a captain in the insurgent army, was captured by the Spanish near Matanzas Tuesday. She is now closely confined in the worst prison in the place with negro malefactors of all kinds. The United States consul there has been asked to secure relief for her, as she is well known to Gen. Lee's family.

"CONQUER OR BE CONQUERED."

Situation in Cuba, as Viewed by the Editor of La Lucha.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—La Lucha, in its editorial column, says that in reality organized political parties do not exist in Cuba. No person has any right to assume to represent any of these political parties. There exist in Cuba to-day, according to this newspaper, only two feelings, and these sentiments are now disputing for supremacy by a preponderance of sheer force of arms. Without attempting to stir up strife, it may be said that it has been determined that it is simply a case of "conquer or be conquered." This is the situation as understood by the inhabitants of this country, and, if there is no material peace, the editorial says, there can be no moral peace. Continuing, La Lucha says: "We should tell the people of the United States that under the circumstances they can do nothing for us. Political action would only add lumber to the fire. Already we have seen the horrible show of destruction and bloody fighting between members of the same family and citizens of the same blood. What is really needed is quiet, common sense, less personal selfishness and above all the reconstruction of society and the convincing of the rebels that it is to their interest to come within the law and cease the shedding of blood. These scenes of desolation and mourning are to-day lacertating the hearts of the weeping mothers of both Cuba and Spain. The time has come when the political and patriotic organizations of the country, helping and aiding something true, positive, sound, permanent and serious should be done, something tending to develop the wealth of the island and heal bloody wounds. To bring about this development of Cuba the help is needed of all living outside the law here in Cuba or in other countries."

Under the heading of "The Three Swords," La Lucha says that the generals, Blanco, Martinez Campos and Lopez Dominguez, have constituted a sort of a military committee for the purpose of influencing and intervening in Antillian affairs. Though they are growing old these three generals are to have time to develop their plans and projects. "Long sight and a late date," has been mentioned as indicative of the situation in this connection. If what was meant was really "short sight and an early date," it would be different, but the Spanish have an adage 'Las Cosas de Balacio van despacio' (Palace affairs go slowly.) Consequently, it might happen that their projects would remain in portfolio or that the generals might still be studying them until too late to be of any material assistance to Cuba.

ATTACKED BY GUNBOATS.

Cuban Insurgents Reported to Have Been Routed by Spaniards.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—The commander of the gunboat Cuba Espanola, receiving information that the insurgents had attempted to capture the steamer Fausto, which was in dock at Media Luna, near Manzilla, province of Santiago de Cuba, hastened to Media Luna and found the Spanish troops and the enemy engaged there. The gunboat opened fire on the insurgents and dispersed them with loss. The gunboat continued along the coast, but returned on hearing further firing to Media Luna, where the enemy had reappeared in force and opened fire on the war vessel. The gunboat again turned her guns on the insurgents and once more dispersed them. As a matter of precaution, the Spaniards also took possession of the steamer Fausto.

The Spanish gunboat Yumuri has also been engaged with an insurgent force at Punta Piloto, repulsing the enemy. The military commander of Madruga, this province, while reconnoitering the Comde farm, engaged an insurgent force, which he defeated with a loss of thirty men to the enemy. The troops had five men killed and two men wounded; in addition two Spanish soldiers are missing.

The Guerona battalion, supported by a Spanish gunboat, has been engaged with an insurgent force at Santa Isabel, province of Pinar del Rio. The enemy left nine men killed. During recent skirmishes in the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana the insurgents left twenty-eight men killed. The troops destroyed many huts during the same engagements.

Dr. Emiliano Nunez, director of the Reina Mercedes Civil Hospital, and several other persons, have been arrested on the charge of conspiracy.

Mr. Joseph A. Springer, the United States vice consul general, who has been absent in the United States on leave, has returned here and resumed his duties.

On Feb. 15, it is announced, Jose Baez and Juan Fernandez, kidnapers of Laureano Valle, of San Jose de las Lajas, would be executed.

In spite of all the efforts of the government to maintain it at a parity, paper money is now at 15 per cent. discount as compared with silver.

To-morrow, at Cabanas fortress, Jose Montalve and Jose Fernandez will be shot.

While a number of soldiers were engaged in the work of loading shells at the navy yard one of the shells exploded. One soldier was killed, two were seriously and several slightly wounded.

GENEROUS MRS. STANFORD.

She Deeds Her Mansion, Worth $1,000,000, to the Big University.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Stanford has deeded to Stanford University the splendid mansion on California street, in this city, with all its contents. The deed has been signed, but does not take effect until her death. The grounds occupy half a block, adjoining the house built by Mark Hopkins and now the property of the University of California. Mrs. Stanford stipulates that the house shall be used as a library or for some similar purpose, and shall always remain a part of the university. A million dollars is considered a conservative estimate of the actual value of the gift, as the furniture of the house is of the most expensive sort.

RICHES FOUND IN CLAY

EXTRAVAGANT CLAIMS MADE BY AN INVENTOR AND SCIENTIST.

Benjamin Brazelle Asserts He Can Convert Clay Into Gold, Silver and Other Precious Metals.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—Benjamin Brazelle, scientist and inventor, well known among men of his class, claims to have discovered the key to electricity and the transmutation of clay into gold, silver, iron, and to have perfected his discoveries to an extent that will revolutionize the science of chemistry. His demonstrations have been so satisfactotry as to enlist the incorporation of a company by a number of leading capitalists to put them into practical effect. The company has already started its plant at Fairlawn, in St. Louis county. It will soon be completed and ready, its projectors assert, to turn out aluminium, calcium, gold, silver, iron and many other metals not known to science, all manufactured from common clay. By actual test, it is stated, Mr. Brazelle has changed silver into gold and gold into silver. The transmutation he considers the most insignificant part of the discoveries he has made—a mere nothing in comparison with the feat of changing clay into gold, silver, iron, calcium, aluminium, glacium and fifteen other metals not known to science and whose qualities have not yet been determined by the discoverer.

In addition to his ability to convert clay into any kind of metal, Mr. Brazelle advances the theory that metals are endowed with life and grow like any plant when placed under the proper conditions. The theory is not lacking demonstration, and has been proved to the satisfaction of the scientist and his financial backers beyond the peradventure of a doubt. From that he deduces that all things in the universe are endowed with life, and that rocks, minerals and earth, all apparently inanimate, are full of life, energy and growth, and that they develop and die like plants. Mr. Brazelle sweeps all present chemical laws and axioms out of existence with a knowing wave of the hand. According to him, there is no chemistry as it is at present understood. The teachers of that science have been in error these many hundred years, he says, because they never went deep enough into the apparent mysteries of nature, which, he claims, are not mysteries at all, simply childish problems, easy of comprehension, if a person once holds the key. That key to the secret to all the phenomena of the world, Mr. Brazelle says he holds in his hand. He says it is simply the full understanding and knowledge of what electricity is. With it he says he opens up the sealed doors which hid the cause of the lightning, the formation of the clouds, the movement of the tides. With that key, yet undiscovered by such electrical wizards as Edison and Tesla, Mr. Brazelle declares he studied the universe and the world.

Just what electricity is he will not yet reveal. According to him there are two kinds of electricity—the primary, or pure, with which man can never hope to deal or grasp, and the secondary, or commercial, which, in conjunction with earthly things, serves man's will. Having solved the problem of what electricity is, Mr. Brazelle says that the rest was easy. Just how his knowledge of that evasive and wonderful energy led to his other discoveries, he will not state. In pursuing his investigation Mr. Brazelle says he found that nature knows no color and that all metals are primarily white, like silver. In his crucible tubes he says he has treated clay and has created fifteen new metals and all the known ones. His investigations led him to the conclusion, it is asserted, that there are but three primary metals—copper, lead and iron—which cannot be resolved into compound parts. The accepted chemistry teaches that there are seventy-five simple or primary metals which cannot be reduced to parts.

Take gold, for example. It is considered a primary metal. No acid, it is held, will dissolve it except aqua regia. Yet Mr. Brazelle says he finds gold is a compound and not a simple substance. It is made up, he declares, of two unknown quantities. There is 80 per cent. of one, which he terms 1x and 20 per cent. of the other, which he terms 2x. The 1x will not dissolve in aqua regia, and no other known acid will phase it. Both 1x and 2x are white when separated. In composition they take on the hue of gold.

The company organized to make practical use of thte startling discoveries will at the beginning confine itself to the manufacture of aluminium, which is valuable; calcium, which commands $5,000 per pound; glacium, which sells at $30 a pound, and zorium, one of the new metals which Mr. Brazelle thinks is destined to take the place of steel.

CAR WHEEL BURSTS,

Wrecks a Passenger Coach and Causes Injury to Eight People.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 12.—Northbound passenger train No. 2 on the West Virginia Central & Pittsburg Railroad was wrecked shortly before noon to-day at Barnum, W. Va., about thirty-five miles south of Cumberland, by a wheel on the rear truck of the last coach bursting. The train was moving at the rate of eighteen miles an hour, and the coach was thrown violently over an embankment. It cleared the track so suddenly that the latter was not the least torn. The injured are:

DANIEL LECKLIDER, of Elkins, W. Va., conductor, bruised about the hips, shoulder and back and hurt internally.

W. D. HOLMES, of Elkins, W. Va., brakeman, bruised and cut by glass.

D. A. AYCOX, colored, of Thomas, W. Va., seriously cut on the throat and head by glass.

BLAKELY PARSONS, a one-armed lawyer of Bayard, W. Va., cut about face and head.

SIDNEY MURPHY, of Secil, W. Va., shoulder bruised.

P. J. RAFFERTY of Shaw, W. Va., cut and bruised

G. W. HOUSEKNECHT, of Williamsport, Pa., cut on head. He was compelled to remain at Barnum.

The name of the eighth person could not be ascertained. All the passengers were badly shaken up.

Andrew Sauer Not Guilty.

DEFIANCE, O., Feb. 12.—Andrew Sauer, ex-cashier of the famous Defiance Savings Bank, did not commit perjury when he made his report of the bank's condition on April 3, 1893, to State Auditor Poe. This was the verdict of the jury in the case returned after four and a half hours' deliberation. Four years ago he was a banker, well-to-do, honored and commanding the respect of his fellow-men. To-day he is penniless, after three years' hounding by the law, undergoing four trials and various other hardships. Sauer still rests under four indictments, but it is understood these will be quashed, as they have been carried over the statute of limitation.

ANOTHER BIG TRUST

MAY BE CONSTRUCTED SOON ON THE RUINS OF THE STEEL POOL.

Rumor that the Greatest Industrial Combine of the Age Is in Process of Organization.

ORE POOL NOT YET BROKEN

CLEVELAND PRODUCERS CONFIDENT IT WILL REMAIN INTACT.

No Cut in Price of Steel Rails in the East—Pennsylvanians Fighting the Illinois Company.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—A dispatch to the Post from Pittsburg says: The reported visit to this city of President Gates, of the Illinois Steel Company, is regarded by the iron men as a matter of the very highest importance, and as confirmatory of a report which has been in circulation among the heavy capitalists of the iron industry for some days past, that a combination is in progress of formation for the organization of the greatest industrial trust of modern times. The story goes that Messrs. Carnegie, Rockefeller and J. Pierpont Morgan have in view the culmination of a gigantic monopoly for the control of the iron producing interests of the United States. It is a fact not generally known that the control of the Illinois Steel Company has lodged in the house of J. Pierpont Morgan for the last year, a syndicate represented by him having acquired the holdings of the Scotch and Massachusetts capitalists, which gives them a majority of the stock and bonds of the company. Control of this great company was obtained at a very low figure owing to the hard times and shrinkage in business, but the men who put their money into the concern have unlimited capital, and are well prepared to stand any kind of a "sweat."

According to the Post, Rockefeller, Morgan and Carnegie were in an alliance with half a dozen or more smaller concerns in various industrial centers and felt that they were being handicapped by the partnership. All at once this great iron-producing combination went to pieces and the heavy concerns proceeded to mark prices down 25 and 35 per cent., making enormous contracts with railroads and other consumers at figures that were simply paralyzing to the smaller concerns. Within a period of three days it has become evident that the fight was one which would end in the "survival of the fittest," and it is now plain to the world that concerns that are not very strong will in the course of time have to go to the wall or suffer themselves to be absorbed by the heavyweights. It is a "freeze-out" game pure and simple, and that is what the iron interests and the bankers of Pittsburg believe to be under way now in the iron field.

Price of Rails Stiffening.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 12.—At 1 o'clock to-day the Carnegie Steel Company announced that the price of steel rails stood at $17 to $18 per ton, the stiffening in prices being caused by the heavy demand. The slashing of prices is still the principal topic in iron and steel circles here, but it seems that the Carnegie Company is now controlling the price of rails. J. W. Gates, president of the Illinois Steel Company, who was reported to be on his way to Pittsburg to confer with the Carnegie officials with a view to stopping the rate cutting, did not stop here, but went on to New York. Mr. Carnegie, who was busily engaged at the company's offices, said that he had no information to give out. It is estimated that the mills have already booked sufficient orders to keep them running steady for several months to come, giving employment to thousands of idle workmen.

PRICES OF RAILS STEADIER.

No Cut Below $20 a Ton, Except on Chicago Business.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Officials of the Pennsylvania Steel Company and Bethlehem Iron Company, in speaking of the rate war in the steel rail trade this afternoon, said there had been a change for the better to-day, and that the prices were steadying up in the East and West. It was stated that an understanding had been reached between the Cambria, Pennsylvania and Bethlehem companies. It was positively asserted that none of these companies had sold below the twenty-dollar rate on Eastern business, but that the Cambria Company had met the cut of the Carnegie and Illinois Steel companies and accepted Western orders on the basis of $18 in Chicago. A special transaction was made to-day at $19.50 per ton by the Bethlehem Company for Eastern delivery, but Joseph Wharton, a director of the company, said the twenty-dollar rate was being maintained, and that the sale referred to was understood by the other companies. It was learned here that many additional orders have been placed with the Western companies to-day. Asked whether there was any movement on foot looking to a reorganization of the pool, Mr. Wharton said: "None that I know of. It may be that the violators of the agreement will see their mistake and want to patch matters up again, but that is a question no one can answer. At present millions of dollars are simply being thrown away, and this fact in itself will probably bring matters to an early conclusion."

General Manager Charles B. Price, of the Cambria Iron Company, said there was no profit in selling rails at $17, or even $20, and added: "We will simply be obliged to put a stop to expenditure in some directions to meet whatever loss there may be at the end of the fight." Maj. Luther S. Bent, of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, said he thought the situation was improving, and that as far as he knew no sales were being made for the Eastern market below $20. The Western companies, he stated, were not taking orders in this section, and that in consequence a steadier feeling prevailed.

THE ORE POOL.

Nothing to Indicate It Has Met the Fate of the Steel Trust.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 12.—There is nothing to indicate and there is certainly no belief among Cleveland iron ore producers who are in a position to know that the iron ore pool has been broken. The real reason why there is every probability that the iron ore association will stand is found in the fact that while Carnegie and Rockefeller may combine to fight the other trusts such a combination is impossible in this case. The ore men explain this readily in this way: Carnegie, it is true, it not in the trust, but his agreement made some time ago to mine ore only in such quantities as to enable consumption in his own plants, practically takes him out of the open market. Rockefeller, on the other hand, has ore to sell to all companies and must necessarily regard the situation from an entirely different standpoint from the Pittsburg manufacturers. Rockefeller might believe that it would be advantageous for him to offer iron from his Mesaba range mines at a cut price, but he has another interest that must be considered, and that is his railroad, which traverses the ore country. The oil king will not for a moment grow oblivious to the fact that there is a big profit in transporting ore to Duluth at a freight carrying rate of 80 cents, and he realizes just as well as any one else that there is nothing to be gained by cutting of prices and shutting up all the mines along the line of his road simply in order that he might do a trifle larger business at his own mines. Moreover, the fact that while Rockefeller is not exactly in the trust he is watchful of his interests in the matter, is proven by the fact that he has been represented at all the recent meetings held by the trust for the purpose of fixing a price for 1897.

Later—There is now being formed a combination which may prove a worthy foe of the Carnegie-Rockefeller deal. As soon as the last-named combination was announced the Minnesota Iron Company, anticipating ore troubles, began looking about for some large consumer to join interests with. This consumer it has found in the Illinois Steel Company, which has not been a member of the steel rail pool. The Minnesota Company owns immense tracts of ore land in the Mesabe range and the Illinois Steel Company is a worthy competitor of Carnegie. Cleveland iron ore men declare that the agreement between these two immense interests has already been reached.

Price Put Up at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—There was a sharp rally in the price to-day quoted for steel rails in Chicago, but aside from this there was little change in the status of affairs resulting from the collapse of the great Steel-rail Trust. In the absence of President Gates, Vice President Palmer, of the Illinois Steel Company, made this statement: "Our price for rails to-day is $21 a ton in Chicago. We have booked considerable tonnage, but have sold no rails whatever at less than $18 a ton, Chicago. We do not know what prices are being made by other works."

The Carnegie Company also showed a disposition to let up, but the advance was almost wholly in the Chicago market. While it is understood no sales were made in Chicago to-day, it is known that rails could not be bought of the Carnegie Company to-day for less than $18, an advance of $1 over the day before.

Carnegie's President Resigns.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 12.—John G. A. Leishman, president of the Carnegie Steel Company, to-day resigned his office, to take effect April 1 next. He will be succeeded by Charles M. Schwab. Mr. Leishman has been urging his partners for some time to relieve him from the harassing duties of the presidency of the company, owing to the state of his health, but his partners prevailed on him to remain in charge until the 1st of April, as they did not wish any change made in the present condition of business. Mr. Leishman retains his interest in the firm and membership in the board.

Wages and Salaries Cut.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 12.—The following notice has been posted up by the Cambria Iron Company: "Owing to the generally depressed prices ruling in the steel trade and especially the severe drop in the price of rails, which the Cambria Iron Company neither caused nor followed until compelled to do so, a reduction in all salaries and wages in each office and department connected with the company, averaging 10 per cent., will go into effect March 1, 1897."

SLIPPED BY THE FLEET

BLOCKADE AT CHARLESTON SUCCESSFULLY RUN BY THE DOLPHIN.

Arrival of the Indiana and Vesuvius After an Uneventful Voyage—Bunce's Squadron Growing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The blockade runners at Charleston have scored the first blood, and, in spite of all of the preparations made by Admiral Bunce to detect any attempt to pass the long line of ships he had strung out across the entrance of the harbor, the Dolphin, not by any means a fast boat nor as invisible as a regular blockade runner, slipped quietly around one end of the line on the 8th inst. and when the department next heard of her she was at the bar off St. John's river, Florida. The officials at the department were puzzled when they were notified by Commander Glover by telegraph of his whereabouts, but private letters received here from persons on the squadron explain her movement as a successful runner of the blockade. The Vesuvius, which arrived at Charleston today, will try to run the blockade soon. The little Vesuvius is swifter than anything in the fleet and like a regular blockade runner, lower in the water than the Dolphin. Moreover, the Vesuvius is painted a dingy invisible shade of gray and so is much more likely to make a successful run than the Dolphin. Secretary Herbert expects to leave here on the 17th for Charleston to see for himself how the blockade progresses and it is probable that he will have some distinguished company with him.

Advices from Charleston say that the battle ship Indiana and Vesuvius, which arrived there last night, anchored a considerable distance outside, owing to the heavy mist and fog prevailing, and it was not until 10 o'clock this morning that they weighed anchor and took the positions in line ordered by Admiral Bunce. An officer of the Indiana stated that the battle ship's passage from Hampton Roads was as easy and smooth as it could possibly be, the weather was fair most of the way and a trip more quiet and uneventful could not have been had. The squadron is daily engaged in target and rowing practice. The monitor Amphitrite, which went up to Charleston city yesterday afternoon is still anchored in the stream awaiting her supply of coal. The remaining members of the fleet are still at the anchorage ground, twelve to sixteen miles from the city. The vessels have not changed the positions they took several days ago for blockade purposes. The flagship New York, the cruisers Marblehead and Columbia and the monitor Amphitrite have been assigned to patrol duty at the south channel's entrance, and it is the intention of Admiral Bunce to station all subsequent arrivals at the north channel. It is pretty well settled that the dispatch boat Dolphin, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, the torpedo boat No. 6 and probably the Cushing will be the blockade runners.

The armored coast-defense ship Puritan and the Terror are the latest vessels to be ordered to Charleston. Admiral Bunce will probably have in all about twenty odd ships within the next week.

A dispatch from Jacksonville, Fla., says: The Dolphin has been anchored off the St. John's bar all this week, and has not run the blockade at Charleston. The report that the Three Friends was fired on is not believed to be true. The Dauntless started to go down the river this afternoon to tow a schooner to the bar and was stopped by the cutter Boutwell and ordered back to the wharf.

The Terror Ready for Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Commodore Syrad, commandant at the New York navy yard, has notified the Navy Department that the double-turret monitor Terror will be ready for sea to-morrow, and has been ordered to join Admiral Bunce's fleet off Charleston. The Terror was launched seventeen years ago, but the long delay in completeing her has not been very harmful, for it has enabled the department to embody new ideas as they have developed in that period of time, so that she is now an up-to-date coast defense ship in every respect. This is the first of our naval ships to be fitted with pneumatic mechanism for the revolution of her turrets and working of her guns. The report of the trial board, just received at the Navy Department, shows that the new system functioned satisfactorily upon trial.

Encountered Heavy Weather.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 12.—The steamship St. Paul, which arrived to-night from New York, reports that all on board were well during the passage. Her arrival, which was looked for yesterday, was delayed by bad weather. During the first five days out she encountered heavy weather, and the remainder of her trip was made in a dense fog. All of the passengers of the St. Paul behaved splendidly throughout and they unanimously thanked Captain Jamison for the admirable seamanship he displayed under the most trying circumstances.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Arrived: Zaandam, from Amsterdam; St. Louis, from Southampton; Stuttgart, from Bremen.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 12.—Arrived: St. Paul and Trave, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12.—Sailed: Tauric, for New York.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Sailed: Mohawk, for New York.

Editor McCullagh's Estate.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—The inventory of the estate of the late Joseph D. McCullagh, editor of the Globe-Democrat, was filed in the Probate Court to-day. The personal property is returned at $876,127. The real estate is not valued. It consists of two lots in the city of St. Louis, one at Leavenworth, Kan., one at Golden City, Ark., and 295 acres of farm land in Missouri. Of the personal property $30,000 is in Globe-Democrat stock and $656,000 in mining stock at face value.

Father Monaghan Made a Bishop.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—Cardinal Gibbons to-day received from Rome official advices confirming the report of the appointment of the Rev. J. J. Monaghan, of St. Patrick's Church, Charleston, S. C., to be bishop of the see of Wilmington, Del. Father Monaghan was the unanimous choice of the bishops of the province, and was first on the list of three names sent to the Pope, in accordance with the customs of the church.