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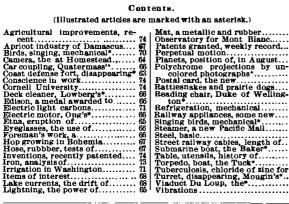
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1892.



Reading chair, Duke of Welling-ton\* Refrigeration, mechanical Railway appliances, some new... Singing birds, mechanical\* Steek, basic. Street railway cables, length of. Submarine boat, the Baker\* Table, utensils, history of. Torpedo, boat, the Tuck\*. Tuberculosis, chloride of zinc for Turret, disappearing, Mougin's\*... Vibrations.

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# IS PERPETUAL MOTION POSSIBLE ?

The reply to this question depends entirely upon the such as to defeat any attempts of this kind. limitations put upon the term "perpetual motion." If would start itself, furnish power for doing work, and agency, we may say with the utmost confidence, perpetual motion is impossible.

a machine dependent for its action upon the variability of one or more of the forces of nature, we may say per-lenergy is found to hold good. petual motion is possible. The thermal motor, in which expansion and contraction are produced by natuthis kind. In this machine, the changes in volume in nature's constant and unvarying forces. a body are made to store energy to be used in conmade on this principle.

Sun motors of various forms have been devised, which might be used in connection with storage mechanism for furnishing power continuously. A sun motor of sufficient size with a suitable storage system, could furnish power the year round in almost any part of the world; success being a question of hours of sunshine and capacities of motor and storage system.

Of course, what is said with regard to the sun motor applies with equal force to water wheels, windmills, tide and wave motors. Without doubt, all of these prime movers will come more and more into use as time advances, and storage systems are perfected. Still they do not satisfy the seeker for the ideal perpetual motion. This should fill the conditions first mentioned; but, as we have already said, this is an impos sibility.

The first and strongest reason for making this positive assertion in regard to the ideal perpetual motion is found in the fact that never in the history of man has he been able to make a single atom of matter, or create the smallest fraction of a unit of energy.

All the works of man, of whatever name or nature, have been constructed of materials already in existence, and all the work done by man and his enginery has been accomplished by using current natural forces, wind, and the heat energy of the sun, or the stored energy of coal and other fuels or of chemicals.

Having the command of some of nature's forces, inventors have sought to circumvent nature's laws, so as the fence and entering upon the grounds of the Carneto make water "run up hill," to cause masses of matter to act alternately in accordance with and in opposition to the law of gravitation; in short, to deprive These are questions which are now to come before the matter of gravity while ascending, and cause it to act courts of Pennsylvania, in a number of cases which with the full force of gravity while descending.

Among perpetual motion devices of this class, proposed and tried, is the one having weights arranged in the early morning of the 6th of July last. on a wheel in such a way as to fall outwardly and inbecome classic.

chine.

A favorite device of the perpetual motion inventor is that of weights arranged around the periphery of a wheel and counterbalanced by springs on which gravity or fear of the consequences, invariably have phehas no effect. Such weights being balanced are supposed to be capable of being moved upwardly in opposition to gravity without the expenditure of much power. After having been elevated, the weight, while maintaining its position relative to the wheel, descends, causing the rotation of the wheel. After it has done its work the weight must be restored to its original posi-

tice that although the water is running down an in- dictory witnesses that would be offered, would be obso that the water must be actually carried up an removes the difficulty.

ing the current into motive power, and vice versa, are

The permanent magnet appears to have suggested we understand these words to mean a machine that itself to many as a possible solution of the problem, and experimenters have searched the world over to continue in operation so long as required, or until find an insulator of magnetism to act as a cut-off for worn out, without the assistance of any external releasing the armature after it has been drawn forward toward the magnet; but no such material has been found. Nature, in this case as in all others, refuses If, on the other hand, we define perpetual motion as to yield energy without its full equivalent of energy in some other form, and the law of the conservation of

We have mentioned but a few of the multitude of devices constructed with the hope, not to say expecral changes of temperature, is an example of a motor of | tation, of producing a self-moving machine by utilizing

Although the efforts of inventors in this direction tinuous regular work. A perpetual clock has been have been barren of results of the kind aimed at, yet their labor has not been fruitless; many experimenters who considered actual trial better than any amount of study or calculation have learned that "knowledge comes of experience," and while discovering the fallacy of the ideal perpetual motion, they have been led to consider more practical subjects; making inventions which have proved beneficial to the world and profitable to themselves.

> If the inventor of machines intended to be selfmoving will not accede to Newton's statement that "action and reaction are equal and opposite" (third law of motion), and that there is a perfect and wonderful balance in the forces of nature, let him thoroughly acquaint himself with the principles of physics, and he will erelong be able to say with certainty just how the balance will occur in any and every perpetual motion machine of the ideal kind, and admit that he has not the power of creating energy.

## THE CAMERA AT HOMESTEAD.

During the recent troubles at the Carnegie iron works, a mob broke down a fence and entered upon the premises to resist the landing, on the company's grounds, of men employed and sent there by the company, and who were being conveyed to their destinasuch as the gravitation of water, the power of the tion by boats on the Monongahela River. Twelve men were killed outright and more than a hundred wounded. Who were participators in this murderous engage-

ment? Who first violated the law, by breaking down gie company? Who carried arms, and who used them, in the attack upon the boats which followed ? have been instituted against the participants in the bloody work which took place at the Carnegie works

It is said the company has evidence sufficient to concrease the leverage on one side of the wheel, while they vict against more than a thousand of the active parfold in and diminish the leverage on the opposite side ticipants, of whom more than two hundred were armed of the wheel. This machine, it is needless to say, has with guns. But what is the character of this evidence never moved on its own account, although it has against so large a body of men engaged in a fierce, in a bloody riot, when everything was in a state of the In this device, the superior number of weights on the greatest excitement? It takes but a line to state it, side where the leverage is least exactly balances the and at the same time afford unquestionable proof of weights at the ends of the extended arms. This its high character: "We had detectives with cameras is true of all the modifications of this type of ma-jin the mill at the time of the shooting," says Secretary Lovejoy, of the Carnegie company. It is always difficult to obtain competent witnesses of exciting frays, and those who know the most, either from interest nomenally bad memories. But the camera knows neither fear nor favor, never becomes excited, and it brings out a multiplicity of details. Probably by no other means could such effective corroborative evidence be obtained in cases of this kind.

one can never be sure when in any public place, in a

In the Homestead case the rioters were scattered all over the grounds near the landing place, within the tion before the operation can be repeated, and here company's premises, armed with guns and other comes the rub. Many very ingenious plans have been weapons. They were behind fences, in the trees, and tried to accomplish this, but the result has always been occupying other positions of advantage as would have a perfect balance. been done in an actual battle. As Judge Magee said In another device the attempt is made to utilize the at the first hearing, "There were sharpshooters with Archimedean screw to elevate water to be used for rifles in the field, picking off men." But to prove all driving itself. The inventors in this case fail to no- this according to the old methods, with all the contracline in the screw, this incline is always being elevated, viously impracticable. The instantaneous photograph The "camera fiend," as the amateur photographer

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5 inclined plane by a force as great as it would exert if allowed to descend through the same distance. In is sometimes styled, is now almost omnipresent, and <sup>5</sup> all these cases friction is left out of the question.

crowd, or at a scene of excitement, but his person Capillarity has been tried as a means of elevating a liquid to be used as a motive agent, but in this case, and actions, with all the surroundings, will become as in all others, the defeating element is presentthe subject of a picture which, whether he might like it or not, would have the stamp of undeniable truththe surface tension of the liquid prevents detaching the liquid from the upper end of the capillary confulness. The disclosures to be made on the trials, as to how well the camera did its work at Homestead, ductor.

It seems strange that in these days the proposition will be awaited with much interest. should be made to run an electric motor with a current

from a dynamo and to operate the dynamo by the THE amount of coloring matter in a pound of coal is power derived from the electric motor, yet, absurd enormous. It will yield enough magenta to color 500 as this proposition is, it has often been broached in yards of flannel, vermilion for 2,560 yards, aurine for good faith. A mere superficial examination of this 120 yards, and alizarine sufficient for 155 yards of Tursubject shows that the losses incurred in transformkey red cloth.