The mere facts that comets, or other bodies, do not fall into the sun, but shoot away after approaching within a certain distance of our luminary, shows that the principle of gravitation is not a *universal* law, nor will it explain the effect of the bar of iron on the compass-needle, as noticed in the article referred to.

Does not the *position* and *not* "the square of the distance"—in the experiment with the bar—show by a difference in the attraction of the compass-needle that the bar will gravitate with greater force when falling in a vertical position, than when falling horizontally? And will its weight, or gravity, not be greater through the air than through the water? Must not the attraction, or gravity, of an iron ball be greater than that of a cricket ball of like bulk?

Newton saw an apple fall—but did he not desire to know what induced it to fall? The law demonstrated through nature's *atomagnetic* workings would have answered his inquiry had he apprehended it.

By another illustration we may show where the "law of gravitation" is defective, and not of *universal* application.

Balance a piece of steel horizontally on a point or pivot, then magnetize it, one end will fall or be found heavier than the other, balance it again on its new centre, then change its polarity, when thus poised the other end will be much heavier. Can a "law of gravity" account for this?

Certainly not; but the law of magnetism can. For the earth is a magnet, and with its northern or polar influence (in these latitudes) it attracts the opposite pole of the magnetized bar of steel, and likewise all other bodies according to their condition and position. It being a known law of magnetism that opposite poles attract, and like or similar poles repel.

Gravitation, then, is merly a term applied to that particular *magnetic* phenomenon affecting bodies falling towards the earth, and we cannot recognize it as a universal law, such as that of *atomagnetism*. This principle *can be shown* to be the universal rule of nature, or the law regulating and producing all natural phenomena,—consequently, the force that originates all other forces, including the principle of gravitation.

With all due deference to V's views of the "absurdity" of our opinion, we mean fully to substantiate the existence of a universal law of *Atomagnetism* upon the simple fact, that *all* atoms are magnets, or that MAGNETISM is *a property* of ALL atoms of matter; that like atoms, and like substances, attract and repel their like only, according to their condition and position with their surroundings—instead of that other law, "That *all* bodies at all distances, at all times, are affected by a force of gravity."

The operation of this law of Atomagnetism, whereby like atoms and bodies attract or repel their like only, according to their condition and position, originates *all* natural phenomena, includ-