

# WEEKLY MONITOR SUPPLEMENT, June 9th, '86.

## The Keely Motor.

THE PHILADELPHIA INVENTOR GIVES ANOTHER EXHIBITION.

In the presence of 25 capitalists and scientists Keely, the inventor, gave an exhibition of his motor at Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon. The machines used by Mr. Keely were improvements over those he experimented with a few years ago. The test of lifting great weights, moving an engine, and firing a cannon were puzzling to the deepest scientific scholar present. When Mr. Keely began to put what he calls the 'liberator' together, the shop was in disorder. Pieces of the 'liberator' lay about in every direction. The 'Liberator' weighs about seventy-five pounds, and is the producer of the force that, it is claimed, will furnish power to the extent of ten tons to the square inch. It is composed of brass resonants, steel tuning forks, and two or three steel and brass dials. It is about as queer looking a piece of mechanism as could be found anywhere. The object in having the 'liberator' apart was to show the spectators that there was no hidden power secreted about the machine. When after a half hour, Mr. Keely had connected all the parts, the spectators were no wiser than when he began. Secretary Schuelermann went out and got a quarter's worth of lubricating oil and Mr. Keely poured some of it on the piston of a big lever, then with a little copper tube he connected the liberator with the lever. With a violin bow he tested the vibration by drawing the bow over the tuning forks. Then he let out the air in the two pint tube under the liberator and said he was ready to charge the little tube with vibrating power to the extent of ten tons to the square inch. The visitors looked on in mystified silence as the inventor, with beads of perspiration on his forehead, explained that the piston of the lever was a half square inch in area, and that it took 1,600 pounds pressure on the square inch of area to raise the bare lever. He also explained that with the liberator he used no water, but got an ethereal force from the atmosphere by vibratory action, which is accomplished with the liberator, and that there was no impingement or abutment, or visible exhaust from the pressure, except a slight sound. The scientists looked wise and nodded their heads as if they were thoroughly familiar with what they saw. Mr. Keely went on to explain the use of the forty brass resonants, arranged in a circle on the liberator and, with a funny looking horn, which he called a vibraphone, he tested the total line and vertical segments.

When the inventor had satisfied his ear that the vibrating sounds were in perfect accord he said in an off hand way that the power in the tube had been vitalized, and by turning a cock he would show his visitors a power ten tons to the square inch. Three weights were put on the lever, one weighing 112 pounds, another 56 pounds, and a third 28 pounds. Counting 1600 pounds to the square inch to raise the naked lever, there was a weight of 7,480 pounds to the square inch. The cock was turned and the power was generated in less than half a minute, which sent the lever up like a shot. Then a shell, weighing 550 pounds was hoisted, with a Japanese pull to the lever, and it was lifted on the lever in one-eighth of a second. The lift was a computation of 18,250 pounds to the square inch. After this experiment Mr. Keely adjusted another vibrating tube to the tube underneath the liberator. The additional tube had a capacity of seven pints. It was filled with water, and then the water was taken out merely to show the spectators that there were no chambers stored with hidden power in the tube. When the two tubes were adjusted they were filled with a pressure of 20,000 pounds to the square inch and the big shell on the lever was jerked up again in a jiffy. The inventor adjusted a long tube, one-eighth of an inch bore, to a brass cannon. He took some vulcanite and rubber waters for packing, and then rammed a leaden bullet, one and one half inches in diameter into the cannon with a broom-handle. An iron plate was placed outside of the back

door. The cock from the given point tube was opened and the bullet went whizzing through the panel of the door and flattened itself on the iron plate. There was a report about as loud as the sound made by the firing of a revolver when the bullet left the cannon. There was no recoil of the gun, and the barrel was about the same temperature as the atmosphere. Three bullets were fired in quick succession, and Mr. Keely said that there were sufficient power in the tube to shoot 500 more bullets. Mr. Keely's new machine, which he has been working on for some time, is a 200 horse power engine. It is incased in copper and is full of brass resonants. It looks like a patent washing machine. Mr. Keely says it will be working in a machine on Vine street, below Sixth, inside of 60 days, and then he will be ready to take out his patents. The machine can be put in any shop or factory, and will run machinery of 200 horse power. With one expulsion of the liberator of one-eighth of a second the machinery will run all day. Mr. Keely claims that by simply charging the tubes daily with the vibratory power the machinery in a big factory can be run without even having a liberator from which the mysterious power is originally produced.

The Acadia College, anniversary exercises which took place last week, passed off most successfully. Among the essayists in the first day's proceedings we notice the names of Messrs. F. S. Messenger, of Paradise, and W. B. Wallace, of Granville. "Intellectual Conquests," was the former's subject, and "Advantage of Education," the latter's. Fifteen students graduated with B. A. degree. The following is the class:—

- 1—Irving S. Balcom, Paradise.
- 2—Frank H. Beals, Inglesville.
- 3—Miss Blanche Bishop, Greenwich.
- 4—John W. Brown, Grafton.
- 5—Charles H. Day, Yarmouth.
- 6—An-tin K. DeBlais, Wolfville.
- 7—Foster F. Eaton, Parrsboro.
- 8—Harry Hall, Penobscus.
- 9—Walter V. Huggins, Wolfville.
- 10—William B. Hutchison, Great Village.
- 11—Frank H. Kuapp, Sackville.
- 12—Harry A. Lovett, Kentville.
- 12—Vernop F. Marsters, Cornwallis.
- 14—Mark B. Shaw, Berwick.
- 15—Hibbert B. Smith, Brooklyn.

It will be observed that two are natives of this county, viz: Messrs. Irvin S. Balcom, of Paradise, and Frank H. Beals, of Inglesville. Orations were delivered by them as follows: Mr. Balcom, "The problem of philosophy at the present time;" Mr. Beals, "The element of morality in Education." A scholarship was awarded to Mr. Beals.

Honorary degrees were granted to the following: Prof. R. V. Jones, of Acadia college, Ph. D.; Rev. Joseph McLeod, Free Will Baptist, editor of the *Religious Intelligencer*, of Fredericton, and Rev. T. S. Rand, D. C. L., received D. D. Judge Johnston, a member of the first class that graduated from Acadia received D. C. L., and Albert C. Smith, of Newcastle, N. B., received M. A.

Rev. A. Cohoon, of Yarmouth, was elected president, Mr. W. L. Barrs, of Halifax, vice-president, and Mr. Sclden W. Cummings, of Halifax, secretary-treasurer. A board of seven directors was also appointed.

The *Cape Sable Advertiser*, published at Barrington, Shelburne County, is a new venture in journalism, the initial number of which came to hand last week. It is well filled with original and selected matter, and gives ample evidence that a capable manager is in charge. Its typographical appearance is very neat and pleasing. It is published in the Liberal interest. We congratulate Shelburne County upon once more having a newspaper of its own. Over a century ago it was represented by three papers. At that time the town of Shelburne was the largest in point of population and importance to either Halifax or St. John,

A new treaty between the United States and Great Britain covering all disputed questions, should surely be negotiated. Here is what the *New York Herald* London correspondent reports:

Mr. Osborne Morgan, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the fisheries question. Mr. Moran said: Lord Granville, Lord Roseberry and myself are still most anxious to arrange things in a friendly and sociable manner. That such ways exist I, personally, have no doubt. I myself would be quite willing to see a new treaty take the place of the old one. But your Senate seems to bar the way. The relations between the United States and England are the most cordial, but you must understand that this is a three-cornered question. We cannot give Canada the cold shoulder. As you know, I hold strong views in regard to England's relations to her colonies. We must stand by Canada. "May I ask whether the suggested new treaty should be based on the principle of equal right?" "That," replied Mr. Morgan, "I am not at liberty to state, but let us sweep away the old treaty or we shall drift into trouble. To do this a meeting between the United States, Canada and England would have to be arranged. I should be happy if a conference could be arranged, say in London. I feel sure the Canadian ministry would approach the matter in a reasonable spirit."

The monster timber raft being built at Joggins for New York is rapidly approaching completion, and will be one of the wonders of recent years. It will be 410 feet long, 60 feet wide, 35 feet deep, will contain 2,225,000 superficial feet and weighs 6,000 tons. A novel feature in the construction of the raft is the system of chains by which it will be held together, and these are so skilfully arranged that no undue strain will be borne by any one. A two-inch chain with links eleven by seven inches runs through the centre from stem to stern. From this cross chains of one and a quarter inch extend laterally every seven feet, not opposite each other but alternately. Arranged near the bow and stern are three bridle chains of one and a half inches extending from the central chain in herring-bone form at distances of 20 feet apart. When the raft is completed the projecting ends of all these lateral chains will be made fast to chains which are to encircle the whole fabric, binding together the whole mass. The breaking strain of the main chain is eighty tons, and of the encircling chains twenty-four tons, admirably test. The chains will weigh about fifty-four tons. Hard wood saplings, laid across the timbers at each tier, also act as binders. The circling chains will be hove taut by a dragging-jack capable of taking a strain of twenty tons. Chocks along the centre of the raft enable the centre-chain, which is also the tow chain, to have a spread of twelve inches. A marked feature of the whole system of chain-work is that the pull on the centre-chain in towing causes the strain to be equally distributed among all, and tends to tighten them still more. If this monster raft gets to New York safely, it will revolutionize the whole lumber carrying trade of the continent.

Arichat, June 3.—The American fishing schooner Thomas L. Tarr, Frank Wright, master and part owner, left port this morning. The captain admits they cannot do without Canadian bait, and blames both governments. He says the fishermen do not feel disposed to fight the cruisers. He took water, but his principal object was to enlist our sympathies. Two days ago another fishing vessel, having seen one of the cruisers, sailed out beyond the three-mile limit, then returned and baited at Gros-Nex. She bought the worth of fifty dollars. It is hard to keep these vessels away, and some of them take supplies during the night.

THE JUNE CENTURY.—A finely engraved drawing from Houdon's bust of Benjamin Franklin is the frontispiece of the *June Century*, and several pages of "Unpublished Letters of Benjamin Franklin," edited by the Hon. John Bigelow, add to the literary interest of the number. These letters are a part of the "Stevens Collection" of Franklin's manuscripts now owned by the United States Government, and abound in the good humor and shrewd and kindly wisdom for which Franklin's writings are so famous.

The Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley contributes a remarkable article on "Faith-Healing and Kindred Phenomena."

The Antietam campaign is the subject of the war papers in this number, the illustrations referring mostly to the battle of Antietam, and forming perhaps the richest pictorial contribution yet made to the series.

Besides the continuation of Mr. Howell's new novel, "The Minister's Charge; or, The Apprenticeship of Lemuel Barker," the fiction of the number comprises two dialect short stories—a tale of the war, entitled "Meh Lady," by Thomas Nelson Page, the author of "Marse Chan"; and a humorous sketch by Colonel Richard M. Johnston, called "The Hotel Experience of Mr. Pink Plucker."

In "Bric-a-Brac" there is a curious legend of a Japanese Rip Van Winkle, entitled "Urashima."

"Topics of the Time," and "Open Letters" are as usual filled with choice literature. Century Publishing Company Union Square, New York, N. Y.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.—If Canada recedes, she virtually grants to the United States free of charge every privilege asked for, receiving in return not one commercial concession. If, on the other hand, the United States should give way, she would admit the right of the Dominion to an insolent and intolerable censorship of commerce. To just this dilemma have we been brought by the reckless and selfish men who have resisted all arrangements for amicable agreement. The Dominion gave us a year's free privilege of former fishery regulations, in the hope that there might be conference and conciliation. The responsibility and blame is ours, not because we refused to concede anything, but because we declined to even consider the matter or to consent to the appointment of an arbitrating commission where there were evidently two sides to be heard. Congress has committed precisely the folly and the wrong of either labor or capital when, with published grievances on both sides, it refuses to even discuss them in friendly conference. No interpretation of either treaties or commercial laws can justify this original wrong on our part.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

OTTAWA, June 6.—The *Canada Gazette* contains notice that application will be made to parliament next session for a bill of divorce, to dissolve a mock marriage entered into between Dr. William Lavall, of Kingston and Miss Ada Mary Caton, of Newburgh. The mock marriage was performed as a joke, but it was found that the license was genuine and that the gentleman who conducted the supposed mock marriage was a regularly ordained clergyman. Some of the best lawyers in Canada gave their opinion that under these circumstances and the parties being of age the marriage was legal. Miss Caton got married to another, and the petition for divorce has been entered by Dr. Lavall in order to relieve her from danger of prosecution for bigamy. Lavall is a son of the warden of the Kingston penitentiary.

DID THE LADIES DO IT?—William Miller, of Oxford, N. S., who for a long time has been selling liquor in a defiance of the law, and has made himself obnoxious to well-disposed inhabitants, was recently offered \$125 for his stock-in-trade on condition of his going out of the business. The offer was refused, and Mr. Miller, on opening his saloon the other morning, was disagreeably surprised to find his varied stock of tanglefoot had mysteriously vanished, and that all his bottles and kegs were empty. The ladies of Oxford are said to be responsible for the sudden decline in liquors.—*Exchange.*