

State Rights Supplement.

A Talk to the Wind.

BY MAUD DICKSON.
If I were a wind,
I'd keep a steadier mind,
And not go rushing here and there like one that's crazy.
At the ripe time of life
One should be done with strife;
'T would best bemoan thy years to be a trifling lazy.
We know that thou art old,
For Father Time has told
Of thy mad escapades full many a hurtful story,
Before blind Homer sung
Or mystic Troy was young;
And every one avers that Father Time is hoary.
But thou, untaught coquette,
Art just as giddy yet,
As thou against the Argos hadst never striven.
And poor Ulysses now
Hath lost the almost undone
By having his frail vessel on Ogygia driven.
The time to leave thy pranks,
And win a note of thanks
By gently cooling of the panting, sweetlier g city—
Instead of wrecking homes,
And overturning domes,
Sowing destruction wide, without a breath of pity.
I'd fan the fevered cheek,
Invigorate the weak,
Draw fragrance from the rose, or murmur to the pensive;
I'd cool the poet's brain,
Lead rhythm to his strain,
By whispering just the words to fill his haunting stance.

Invention's Big Triumph.

THE FORCE OF NIAGARA IS BE TURNED TO USE IN NEW YORK CITY.

To utilize the vast power generated by numberless rivers and tide-ways, by transmitting it from regions where not used to points where it is invaluable, has long puzzled scientists. In places away from the seaboard and the great water courses, especially power has heretofore been obtained only by the erection of expensive machinery, the constant generation of steam, and the consequent consumption of vast quantities of coal brought from a distance.

While visiting the mining regions of the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains in his late western tour, Prof. Edison was struck with the difficulty there had by miners in drilling and boring, though in many cases in the vicinity of rapid flowing mountain streams. Except in "placer" mining, where the ore is washed out of the bed or banks of a river, or where expensive steam drills are used, the work of mining and drilling is done by hand, a means of facilitating this work evolved itself from Edison's fertile brain. Turning to his intimate friend, Prof. Barker, of the University of Pennsylvania, he said, "Why cannot the power of these rivers (pointing to the Carson river on the west, a thousand feet below) be transmitted to these men by electricity?" This thought seemed not to go from Edison's head, and all the way across the plains on their journey home he and his friend "Barky," as he called him, discussed various problems for the transmission of power.

Before starting for the West, Prof. Barker had visited Ansonia, Conn., where his old friend, Mr. William Wallace, is engaged in the manufacture of electrical machinery. Mr. Wallace has profound scientific research, and besides the mechanical part of his business, he devotes himself enthusiastically to the part of physics that comprehends electricity, magnetism and the polarization of light. He showed Professor Barker the instrument which he had devoted the best years of his life, but which was yet in a crude condition. He is still experimenting with it, but he believed he would perfect it as to transmit power form one point to another by means of electricity.

When the Edison party had arrived in New York, Prof. Barker bethought himself of the instrument previously shown him by his friend, and which at the time he had only cursorily examined. He invited Prof. Edison to visit Ansonia with him, an invitation that was at once accepted. The party consisted of Prof. Edison, Barker, Prof. Chandler of the Board of Health, and Mr. Edison's assistant, Mr. Bachelder.

It was an agreeable surprise to the party to find that Mr. Wallace had perfected his machine. Being exceedingly modest and caring not for notoriety, he had shown the instrument to few, and these only persons whose lack of scientific knowledge prevented them from comprehending its usefulness. Mr. Wallace calls it a telemechan, and he smiled with pride as he pointed to a number of these machines, each one an improvement upon its predecessor, and each having required years to design and nearly \$1,000 to construct.

Mr. Edison was enraptured. He fairly glowed over the power which was applied to the telemechan, and eight electric lights were kept alight at one time, each being equal to 4,000 candles, the sub-division of electric lights being unknown to science. This filled up Mr. Edison's cup of joy. He ran from the instrument to the lights, and from the lights back to the instrument. He sprawled over a table with the simplicity of a child, and made all kinds of calculations. He calculated the power of the instrument and the lights, and probable loss of power by transmission, the amount of coal the instrument would save in a day, a week, a month, a year, and the result of such saving on manufacturing.

The cool, impassive Prof. Chandler also went about, not book in hand, informing himself upon the minutest details.

That a man like Mr. Wallace, after studying privately upon this subject for years, should calmly, deliberately, and without ostentation, bring out before them an instrument calculated to revolutionize the entire manufacturing business, filled the party with amazement.

By means of it power may be obtained from places where river power or tidal power is abundant, or may be generated where fuel is cheap, as at the coal mines, and by means of an ordinary cable be transmitted hundreds of miles. The cable may be tapped from any point and power used therefrom.

Some notion of the stupendous results that may follow should the telemechan prove a commercial success is given in the opinion of Prof. C. W. Siemens of the Royal Society of Great Britain, who has recently visited this country. In a recent address in Glasgow he said that in England a means of transmitting power by electricity must be the subject of constant study for the day. What are the English people to do when their coal is exhausted? Of America and her great water courses he said:

"The amount of water falling over Niagara is equal to 100,000,000 tons an hour falling 150 feet. The amount of coal required annually to raise such weight up to the point from which it fell, which is a measure of the amount of power yielded by that water in falling, would require the consumption of 200,000,000 tons of coal a year, which is the amount now consumed by the entire world. Now if 50 per cent of the power used to drive the first dynamo-electric machine may be recovered from the second; and hence if the whole power of the Niagara could be utilized it could be distributed over the United States, so as to give from that wonderful source a power equal to the present entire mechanical force of the world, estimating that one-half the coal used is solely for mechanical purposes."

As an example how the fall of such a body as the falls of Niagara could be practically utilized by means of the telemechan, a man who has studied the subject for years gave the following illustration last Sunday: A series of flumes could be constructed from the edge of the descent of the American falls to the level of the water below a size sufficient to carry all the water which is discharged through the water wheels. With shafting this power would be used to turn the machine generating the electric current. This current would then be carried to New York city by conductors, which are copper rods. These rods may be supported by iron towers, which are erected, and wires carried into factories just as gas is now carried in pipes through the streets. In the factory a telemechan would be placed of a power sufficiently great to run the shafting. Thus the entire power required to run the machinery might be taken off along the line of the main conductors. The amount of electricity taken off at any one point would be readily regulated in the same way in which the current taken from a battery for telegraphic purposes is regulated. This, it is said, by introducing suitable resistance to the local line.

So powerful are the magnets attached to this instrument, that the party, while observing it, were compelled to leave their watches in another room, else they would have been magnetized.

Mr. Edison believes that he can so assist Mr. Wallace in perfecting the telemechan that power may be transmitted from one point to another as though it were a telegraphic message. Already by means of this instrument Mr. Wallace is enabled to transmit the power of the Niagara river a quarter of a mile. The power of this stream is great enough to drive the ponderous machinery of the Wallace factory where 300 men are employed. A series of experiments with the instrument has shown that in the transmission of the enormous power only 20 per cent is lost.

In this instrument the electricity is produced by the Wallace dynamo-electric machine, no battery being used. Four large electro-magnets are placed with their poles facing each other. On an axis parallel to and situated between them is a disc of iron carrying upon its opposite faces a row of electro-magnets, thirty in number, on each face, whose poles, facing outward, revolve as close as possible to the poles of the larger magnets, called the field of force. On the same axis, but out side of these discs, strips of copper are placed equal in number to the magnets on the discs, each strip of copper being connected to one end of the wire on the magnet. The other end of the wire goes to the next strip. Each strip, therefore, is connected to the last end of the coils and to the first end of that immediately following it. When the disc, with its magnets, is revolved by any power, the weak magnetism remaining in the iron itself generates a current of electricity, in the wire surrounding these magnets. In virtue of the principle discovered by Faraday, that whenever a conducting wire is moved in the vicinity of a magnet, a current of electricity is caused to circulate in that wire, the feeble current thus generated flows around the magnets of the field of force, increasing their magnetism. This increased magnetism reacts upon the revolving magnets, increases the electric current, and so alternately, until the magnetism attains a maximum, and that maximum is generally in the wires of the revolving magnets. This current bears for itself a perfectly definite ratio to the power consumed. And they are capable of converting eighty per cent of the power applied into electricity. The

electric current generated is carried by two copper wires to a second machine, the telemechan. This effect, the reverse operation—that is to say, the reconversion of electricity into mechanical power. The telemechan consists of a field of force and a revolving armature. This field of force consists of two large electro-magnets in two sets of six each, the poles of each set facing each other and connected together by heavy bands or bridges. In space enclosed by these magnets, and parallel with them, is the armature axis supporting an armature consisting of a ring of iron bars serving as a core, around which is wound an insulated copper wire in two series of 50 coils. The end of these wires come out alternately to the right and left of the armature, and are connected with two break pieces upon their axis. Six springs, one for each of the break pieces, press upon these break pieces, each pair of brushes facing each other and opposite a pair of magnets in the field of force. The electric current entering the machine passes round the field and magnetizes the magnets. At the same time it passes through the break pieces, magnetizing that, so that the poles of the armature nearest to the poles of the field magnets are of the opposite name. In consequence of this the field magnets attract the poles of the armature and cause the armature to revolve. But the motion in its new position brings other portions of the break pieces in contact with the spring and causes a redistribution of the magnetism. Again, attraction takes place as before, and again the direction of the current is changed by the break pieces. The magnetic effect being continuous, the rotation is continuous, increasing constantly in speed until the friction and the magnetic power balance each other.

In Sunday's experiment the holometer showed that the machine made 3,000 revolutions a minute.

The electricity from the wonderful telemechan may be applied to a number of uses. It solves the problem of the subdivision of electric lights. Both the Wallace foundry and the Farrel foundry, near by, are lighted by these lights, the army of men being formed in two divisions, one working during the day and the other at night. Thickly studied as these foundries are with heavy machinery, and obstructed as the light must necessarily be by the ponderous cranes, drills, supporting columns, and projections, a clear light is thrown upon the machinery, perfectly illuminating it. The lights are not allowed to exceed 90 candles. Imprisonment in a *domus demeritorum* is not to be longer than three months, and these institutions are to be under government surveillance; the appeal to be made to the State when the sentence is final light, it is said, that is capable of producing it.

The following is an estimate made by an expert of what it would cost to light the streets of New York with these lights: The average street burner gives a light equal to ten candles. Assuming that one of the eight electric lights produced by the power of one machine is equal to 4,000 candles, and assuming that there are 5,000 lamps, each burning 20 cubic feet of gas an hour, at a cost of \$1 a thousand feet, it would require 12 1/2 of these machines to furnish all the light required. The cost of the gas at this rough estimate would be \$100 an hour, to produce the same light by electricity would require, say, thirteen machines placed upon towers. The cost of a single light equal to that of 1,000 candles would be three cents an hour. Each machine giving 4,000 candle lights would cost, therefore, twelve cents an hour, and thirteen would cost \$1 55 an hour.

The things that he had seen in the foundry had a curious effect upon Mr. Edison. He seemed wraped in thought. Owing to his deafness the many jokes made by his friends, Prof. Barker and Chandler, were lost upon him. Occasionally they were repeated to him by Mr. Bachelder. When Edison hears a good joke he seems to stop the great thinking machine constantly working within him. He laughs heartily, and then forgets his surroundings, and relapses again into deep meditation. Mr. Wallace was explaining an instrument he has invented that will throw a small stream of water with such force as to tear the flesh from the hand. "Barky," said Edison suddenly, "if a person should cut his throat with such a stream of water, I don't believe a jury could be found that would convict him of murder."

While going from the works, Mr. Edison saw a large iron caldron. He stopped, looked at it meditatively, and then said: "That reminds me of what the Jersey mosquitoes do!"

"Oh, yes!" said Prof. Barker, "tell us those mosquito stories of yours, Edison."

"I know two of them," returned Edison. "A Jerseyman was so troubled with mosquitoes one night that he went down into the yard and crawled into a large iron caldron. Well, pretty soon he heard a noise as if hoarsing was going on. He found they were bearing through the caldron with their bills. When they had accomplished this the man got a big stone and clinched their bills."

"Well," said one of the party, "What then?"

"Why," answered Edison, "the mosquitoes flew away with the caldron."

"The next story," he went on, "is about a drunken man in Paterson, who lay down by the roadside one Sunday and went to sleep. While in this position a Jersey mosquito alighted upon him, and a Jersey policeman coming along arrested the mosquito for opening a bar on Sunday."

Ennui is the ghost of murdered time.

The Ecclesiastical Laws of Germany.

On the 10th of December, 1871, a law was passed by the Empire which threatened with imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years any of the clergy who, in the public exercise of their office or in the church, spoke of political questions in such a way as to endanger the public peace. A second law, dated the 6th of July, 1872, dissolved all the institutions of the Jesuits, with the orders and fraternities associated with them, within the German Empire, forbade all action on the part of the members, and expelled all foreign Jesuits. A third law, passed on the 4th of May, 1874, threatens all clergymen who continue to exercise their functions after being deprived of their office by a judicial sentence with confinement in the districts or places, or eventually with the loss of German nationality and banishment from Germany. In the years from 1872 to 1876 Prussia passed a number of laws the object of which was to protect the rights of the State against the churches—especially the Roman Catholic Church, the scope of them may be thus summed up. The oversight of all public and private schools is accorded to the State; the institution of clergymen, whether permanent or temporary, can only be made after notice has first been given to the government, which has the right, or legal grounds, to refuse to grant them the rights of German citizenship, has attended a German gymnasium, studied theology for three years at a German university, and passed an examination in history and German literature before a State commission. All clergymen who wish to be under the oversight of the State. Otherwise they must be closed. New schools for boys or for students are not to be built, nor youths received into those already existing. A clergyman who is punished for any crime or misdemeanor by the State, or who is imprisoned with hard labor, or who is confined in a house of correction, or with the loss of municipal rights or public offices, is not to be reinstated. The same is to be the case with the clergymen from whose conduct it may be presumed that they are incapable of discharging their duties. Actual discipline is only to be exercised by the German ecclesiastical authorities. The accused must be heard, an ordinary trial must be held, a written judgment given, with the grounds on which it rests. Corporal punishments are forbidden, and fines are not allowed to exceed 90 marks. Imprisonment in a *domus demeritorum* is not to be longer than three months, and these institutions are to be under government surveillance; the appeal to be made to the State when the sentence is final light, it is said, that is capable of producing it.

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Study at Home.

From newspapers we get a certain sort of culture, but the reading of newspapers does not make a scholar—never did, never can. From the perusal of magazines we get another kind of culture, and one of great value, but magazines can never be made to fill the place of books. The subject under consideration changes too often, is not sufficiently elaborated, is not kept before the mind long enough to make its due impression. Take for example Macaulay's brilliant essay on Milton. A person having read that essay forms a very good conception of Milton's life and character. But let one read Macaulay's Life of Milton in two volumes, and for a while he lives Milton's life, he gives himself time to come under the moulding influence of that great man's mind, to think his thoughts, to comprehend his motives, to be lifted up to the level on which Milton habitually lived; so that the great poet becomes, so to speak, a part of him, and the sympathetic reader is quickened by the moulding influence of that great man's mind, to think his thoughts, to comprehend his motives, to be lifted up to the level on which Milton habitually lived; so that the great poet becomes, so to speak, a part of him, and the sympathetic reader is quickened by the moulding influence of that great man's mind, to think his thoughts, to comprehend his motives, to be lifted up to the level on which Milton habitually lived; so that the great poet becomes, so to speak, a part of him, and the sympathetic reader is quickened by the moulding influence of that great man's mind, to think his thoughts, to comprehend his motives, to be lifted up to the level on which Milton habitually lived; 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