

A NEW MOTIVE POWER.

The N. Y. Times has a correspondence from Philadelphia which at length explains the claims of a new motor that is to revolutionize the world, as follows:

The mechanical and scientific world has been greatly excited of late by the discovery of a new motive power by a Mr. John W. Keely, of this city. The lately-discovered motor is generated, as the gentleman claims, from cold water and air, and evolves into a vapor more powerful than steam, and considerably more economical. It is proposed by this new invention to revolutionize the world, and turn machinery topsyturvy. Steam will be a thing of the past, and the wonderful power of this new creation will supply all the needs of man, for the uses to which steam is now applied. Just what this vapor is, and how it is made the discoverer refuses to make plain or divulge his hidden secret until he has letters patent taken out in all the countries of the globe which issue patent rights. This service alone will cost about \$30,000, and will not be completed until three or four months hence. Mr. Keely is very reticent on the subject of his discovery, and referred your correspondent to his attorney, Charles B. Collier, Esq. The latter gentleman said that a private view of the working of the motor had been made on the 10th of November, 1874, before a number of capitalists, and that only three weeks since another exhibition had been given before a number of gentlemen from the New-England States. These latter were so well pleased with the *modus operandi*, and believed so firmly in the ultimate superseding of steam by the new power, that they formed a stock company, purchased the patent right for the six New-England States, and paid \$80,000 cash immediately for their share in the invention, and are ready to forward \$200,000 more as soon as called upon. They will organize a company with a capital of \$3,000,000, and be ready to manufacture the engines and necessary apparatus as soon as the proper patents are secured.

Mr. Keely alleges that the discovery of this power was purely accidental. Up to within a short time he was a poor man, but, having a wonderful degree of natural mechanical skill, he devoted all his time for the first fourteen years to experiments with water with a view of procuring a motive power from it. He was engaged upon an idea of his own regarding the force of columns of water one day when he accidentally discovered the vapor which he has harnessed. He studied the subject, ascertained how it was generated, learned its power, and thenceforth applied himself solely to the perfection of this idea, working night and day for a number of years, until his efforts were crowned with success. The apparatus by which this power is made is termed a "generator" or "multiplier," and the vapor is then passed into a "receiver," and from thence to the cylinder box of the engine, where it drives the pistons and sets the engine in motion. The "generator" is about three feet high, made of Austrian gun metal, in one solid piece, and will hold about ten or twelve gallons of water. It is four or five inches thick, and made to stand the very heavy pressure of 20,000 to 30,000 pounds of vapor to the square inch.

Mr. Keely claims that this apparatus will generate cold vapor from water by mechanical appliances, without the use of chemicals. The water used is common river, spring, or well water, and does not undergo any previous preparation, a rubber hose from an ordinary hydrant to the generator being used as a means of conveying the liquid. The peculiarity of this vapor is that it can be used to the best advantage at a pressure of from 20,000 to 30,000 pounds to the square inch. To the mechanical mind this seems impossible. Yet such is the claim of Mr. Keely, and it has been attested that such is the fact by gentlemen who are held to be mechanical experts of the highest grade. Yet, with all this immense pressure at his command, the inventor is enabled to control his engine, and run it with the same ease and facility as engines are now run by steam. The parts of the generator and multiplier are all made of welded iron, of great thickness and strength. The connecting pipes are also small and of great thickness, and are oxidized and polished so as to prevent the force of the vapor escaping through the pores of the metal. Steam could not pass through the connecting pipes which are used on this apparatus, since the bore is only about the dimension of a knitting-needle.

With this immense power at hand one would naturally fear an explosion most disastrous in its results. But such it is claimed cannot be the case, since when the vapor comes in contact with the atmosphere, it ceases to expand, and instantly goes back to its original state, namely air and water, therefore, in this regard it is less dangerous than either gunpowder or steam. The vapor is thinner than air, and will not cut the metal in escaping or passing through the throttle valve. It cannot be exploded or caused to flame by the application of heat to it. A lighted candle has been held at the mouth of a cock, and the force of the air did not even extinguish the light, and did not have any offensive odor—in fact, none at all was perceptible. The rapidity with which this vapor can be generated is almost inappreciable. "In five seconds," said Mr. Keely, "I can supply 2,000 pounds of vapor to the square inch, and enough to run a train of ten cars from Philadelphia to New York and return." It seems almost instantaneous, so short is the time consumed. The vapor has a damp, cold feeling. There is not the least noise perceptible in its generation.

"Seeing will be believing" in this matter, and the sooner Mr. Keely makes

his first public exhibition of the invention will the public at large and the world in general come to regard the name of Keely as they do that of Fulton or Watts. Mr. Keely says that the first public exhibition will be upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, when he proposes to take a train from this city to New-York and return. He will have the "generator" stationed at West Philadelphia full the "receiver" which accompanies the engine and take vapor enough to draw twenty cars to New-York and back. The passage of the train will be silent. There will be no cinders, no escaping steam, or dropping of coals to set fire to bridges. The engine will be smaller than those now in use, but will be of greater horse power. He says that the generator can either be carried on the train or left at a depot, according to the wishes of the engineer. It is small and compact and takes up very little room.

A LIE REFUTED.

MR. EDITOR: I have never written a communication for your paper before, and am sorry that I am forced to write this; and only do so in defence of the truth and an insulted neighborhood. In your paper of June 18th, I find an article over the name of Ezra Nebo (assumed) headed: "A Mysterious Affair—A Young Lady Missing—Strong Suspicion of Foul Play."

I am a resident of the neighborhood from whence this lying article was written. I was with that lot of road workers referred to, where the clothing mentioned was exhibited—which consisted of an old worn-out pair of shoes (that looked as though they had lain out in the rain for six months) and in the sun shine for as many more; an old pair of stockings (badly worn); also a pair of dirty cuffs, with the name of a young lady written on them with a pencil (forged, I presume). There was no excitement then, neither was there any cause for excitement up to the time the infamous article was published and circulated; for the young lady referred to was known to be at that time within two miles of where we were at work, at home with her friends, in perfect safety.

I have now given you the facts in the case, and the only mystery is, who is Ezra Nebo? and what was his motive? for he was too much of a coward to even give his true name to the Editor.

Now, if Ezra Nebo thinks I have done him any injustice, let him write another article in defense of the truth of the one he did write, and sign his true name, or come to me personally and I will give him satisfaction.

H. S. WILLIAMS.

Scioto, Linn county, June 22, 1875.

Now and Then.

MR. EDITOR: In taking a view of the past, the early settlement of this State, when the early pioneers left their homes in the East and crossed the Plains, penetrating through a wild Indian country, seeking a home in the far west. Their mode of traveling was slow in those days. Railroads were unknown then west of the Mississippi. They wore months with teams on their way to a country that was wild and remote to civilization. They endured hardships and privations of life; with brave hearts and determination they pressed on to their journey's end and settled Oregon. Twenty-five years ago the passenger finds a few rude cabins; the occupants are plain and honest people. He passes on; there is no stove, but in you fire-place there burns a cheerful fire. In your corner stands the trusty rifle—all in plain within. The lord of the cabin greets you; he is plainly clad; he makes you welcome to his humble fare. Close by is a garden; he owns a section of land; on you hill side feeds his stock. It is summer, all are smiling; the valley lies in its sleeping beauty; the Williamsite goes undisturbed on his way; the shriek of the iron horse is not heard; silence reigned. Such was the home of the Pioneer. Let us pass on to the present. Steamers plow the proud Willamette majestically; cities have sprung up on either side; the shriek of the iron horse is heard; here and there stand stately mansions; orchards and large fields of grain close by. In these mansions are peace and plenty, literature and arts of the day. Such is the present home of the Oregon Pioneer. Proudly may they look back and say I helped to lay the foundation and build up this State. They soon shall pass away; but long will live the memory of the Pioneer.

A Mountain Journey.

Two weeks ago Mayor Wright, his uncle, P. P. Watt, Capt. Miles Bell, and Hancock Sterling made an expedition to the Little Fork of the North Fork of the Santiam to look after quartz interests some of the party had in that vicinity. They were away 14 days and it rained most of the time, so they were unable to prospect to good advantage. One feature of the excursion was the climbing of Mount Horeb, a bald mountain that overlooks the Willamette Valley, which lies like a picture to the West, and as it stands in the interior of the Cascade range it also affords a magnificent view to the Eastward where the Blue Mountains loom up in the dim distance. Mr. Wright says the grandeur of this view exceeds anything he ever witnessed before and he would not have missed it for a great deal. Almost at the summit of this great mountain elevation there is a beautiful spring of cold water whose excellence equals any description. On the mountain side there is a promise of a wonderful harvest of blackberries and signs of deer, bear and elk and grouse are very abundant. Of course the trout fishing is excellent also. It requires six miles of ascent to climb Mount Horeb. From its summit they saw and counted all the Three Sisters were apparently close at hand, and Mount Jefferson a near neighbor, almost beside them. Such a vision expands the human mind and educates the soul to an appreciation of the beautiful and wonderful in Nature.

The Oregonian says quite a sensation was created in Court yesterday, by the announcement made by Judge Shattuck that a juror said he had corrupt overtures made him by a party to a suit. The matter was turned over to the District Attorney to investigate.

FACTS ABOUT FRUIT DRYERS.

The Alden and Plummer Process Compared.

SALEM, June 23, 1875.

MR. EDITOR: In the issue of the Statesman of May 4th, there was a lengthy article concerning fruit dryers, dated at McMinnville and signed "S." A portion of which was borrowed without credit from one of the same subject formerly published in the San Francisco Post.

As this article is an attack on the Plummer Fruit Dryer, of which I am the inventor, I improve the first opportunity offered by being present in your State to answer the same.

In answer to the first question of that correspondent, "What is the Plummer Dryer?" I refer S. and the reader to the latter part of my article. In his second question he wants to know what it must be to succeed. We state, first, that it will succeed in producing as good an article of dried fruit in less time, and at less expense, with a machine costing not over one-half the first cost of the Alden machines possessing the same capacity. "S." asks "What it has accomplished?"

It has succeeded in drying as much fruit in ten hours as three Alden machines can do in the same time; and out of fifty tons of squab dried in Plummer's machine, not 10 pounds were the least scorched—showing the finest product ever produced by any dryer, and we are willing to furnish samples of the same on application. We have put one of it on the market, and the opinion of all who have tried it is that it has no equal. We will say here that samples of this product are now on exhibition at the office of the Alden Company in San Francisco, and are claimed, and exhibited as their product. And we have abundant evidence that not one pound of this article was ever made from the Alden machines on this coast. And further, that it is impossible for them to make it on their machines.

We will inquire what is the Alden machine? By letters patent No. 100,385, March 15, 1873, Chas. Alden obtained a patent and claimed an "arrangement of a series of platforms attached to an endless chain, to give them a rising and falling motion in a trunk or chamber supplied with currents of hot or cold air, from air chambers on one or more sides of the trunk, the air chambers being provided with nozzles to throw currents of air over or between the platforms, supported on fingers projecting from the endless chains, depositing the platforms automatically at the bottom of the trunk to be removed from the bottom of the trunk."

A re-issue of the same patent, No. 4,010, January 7th, 1875, to Alden, shows that he claims the same arrangement of platforms in a trunk or chamber one above the other, supplied with an artificial current of heated or purified air, in chambers at the sides of the trunk, through nozzles upon the substances contained on the platforms held on the endless chains by suitable devices for that purpose, and also for depositing the platforms automatically at the bottom of the trunk.

By reference to the first two patents of Alden, it seems he attached platforms to endless chains for depositing the platforms at the bottom of a trunk, then they must be taken out (where they are, as he says, automatically deposited) at the bottom.

In another re-issue of Alden's patent, No. 4,011, January 7th, 1875, he claims a process of evaporating the moisture from vegetable and animal substances by exposing them to a comparatively low temperature, and washed air of little force, and then advancing them gradually towards a higher temperature and to currents of air of an increased force and rarification.

During this period of experiments by Mr. Alden, he always took the fruit out at the bottom of his trunk. But when he takes out his fourth patent, No. 121,569, Dec. 5, 1874, he claims the process of maturing and preserving animal and vegetable substances in part through evaporation, and in part through chemical binding of their organic moisture, by exposing the same to a blast of heated and humid air, increasing in humidity and decreasing in heat, as evaporation proceeds, on screens moving in a tunnel or tower, passing the currents of air and the screens containing the products in the same direction.

At this stage of the game Mr. Alden sees that all his former patents are wrong; that they were all failures; that something else was needed besides the trunks and platforms and he adopts a different construction and tries to produce in the language of S. a "product differing in its chemical composition from the ordinary dried fruit of commerce." Alden evidently intended to mature and preserve animal and vegetable substances, partly by evaporating them, and partly by binding chemically the organic moisture. We were not aware that animal substance could be matured in the Alden machine—unless S. calls roasting, maturing. Mr. S. cites the failure of various Fruit Dryers as examples of what sometimes happens on the first invented machines. We suppose this part of S' communication refers to Alden's first three patents as well as Boynton's and others, but we inform him, and the readers of the Statesman, that Plummer's first Dryer is still in use, and is not a failure, but a great success.

What is the difference between Plummer's and Alden's Dryer? The Alden Dryer is an upright trunk, or chimney, about three feet square on the inside extending from the basement to up through a three story building and through the roof. The fruit is put in the trunk at the second floor and taken out at the fourth floor. The cost of dryers \$1,000 each. Cost of building \$2,000; right to use them from \$2,000 to \$3,000. Making a factory with three machines cost about \$9,000. There are three flights of stairs to climb, requiring three fire to be kept up and men on

every floor during the operation of drying, and it is impossible to dry fruit of any kind in the Alden process without burning more or less.

What is the Plummer Dryer? It is a circular horizontal chamber, on the ground floor, without chimneys, or attic, with the boiler and engine on the same level. It requires only a shed to cover the whole machine, one man and a boy are all that is necessary to run the Dryer after the fruit is prepared, as the fruit is put in and taken out at the same opening. For \$2,000 we furnish and put up a dryer 20 feet in diameter, with only one fire necessary and with capacity for drying as much fruit as two of Alden's best machines, and in one-half the time, and there is no danger of burning the fruit, whatever.

The great aim of the Alden Company seems to be to hold a monopoly against all other and better inventions. The fruit Dryer business was in its infancy when Alden invented his machines. We furnish with the Plummer Dryer a new 12 to 20 horse power boiler and one to five horse power engines. The engine and boiler can be used for pumping water, making boxes, steaming vegetables, or other purposes without interfering with the Process of drying the fruit.

Now one word before I close as to the Alden monopoly and its intentions. Its own claim to have made a million dollars already from their patent and they stand ready to use this wealth to drive all competitors from the field. Those who have purchased rights here are told that the company is certain to crush out the Plummer process, but such a boast and the numerous columns of news paper denunciations already wasted, only show there is something in my patent they very much dread. While I have not got a million dollars to fight a monopoly with I know I have got a patent that can take care of itself.

I am perfectly familiar with Alden's patent and the working of his process, having built and operated his evaporators. I know positively that my machines have all the advantages over his that I claim. It is a matter over which I have spent years of time in careful study and experiments. My machines will soon be in practical operation here in Oregon, and I intend to make my home here and carry on the manufacture in this State. Within thirty days I shall demonstrate their capacity by actual operation and shall be able to fill all orders in time to take care of the fruit crop of the present year.

W. S. PLUMMER.

OUR OWN.

It had known in the morning,
How wearily all the day,
The words unkind
Would trouble my mind
I said when you went away,
I had been more careful, darling,
Nor given you needless pain;
But we "vex our own"
With look and tone
We might never take back again.

For though in the quiet evening
You may give me a kiss of peace,
Yet it might be
That never for me
The pain of the heart should cease.
How many go forth in the morning
That never come home at night;
And hearts have broken
For harsh words spoken
That sorrow can ne'er set right.

We have careful thoughts for the stranger,
And smiles for the sometime guest,
But oft for our own
The bitter tone,
Though we love "our own" the best,
Ah! lips with the cruel impatient,
Ah! brow with the look of scorn;
"Were a cruel face
Were the night too late
To undo the work of morn."

The Dairy Maid.

My dairy maiden, trim and tight,
Young Polly with the merry eyes,
I think that I can well surmise
The meaning of their light!
For, while you skim the dainty cream,
Thro' the wide window, like a dream
You see the hay fork bold and blithe,
And one who leads, with sweeping scythe.
See now, the scythes have ceased to flash,
The sultry toil brings sudden thirst,
He drains his tankard who was first,
Beneath the aerial ash,
Those stalwart shoulders look like work,
That baro, brown arm will never shirk,
Those honest eyes look straight at you;
Ay, ay, my lassie, the lad will do.
—Blackwood's Magazine.

DENTAL SOCIETY.—The Evening Journal says on next Wednesday, the Oregon Dental Society will hold its regular annual session at Albany. These upon the following subjects will be presented: "Operative Dentistry," by Dr. J. H. Hatch; "Neuralgia," by Dr. J. R. Caldwell; and "Irregularities of the Teeth, and best method of correcting the same," by Dr. G. W. Gray. The following subjects will also be presented for general discussion by members of the society, viz: "Merits of the various materials used for Filling Teeth;" "Relative value of the materials used as a base for Artificial Teeth;" and "Extracting Teeth." The list of members includes the leading dentists of the State, and the society will continue its session for three or four days. Dr. T. L. Nicklin of this city is Corresponding Secretary, and will attend to such communications as may be addressed to him.

Times at Walls Walls.

A correspondent at Walls Walls writes us as follows: We have recently been having a copious shower of rain, such a one in quantity as I have not witnessed before east of the Cascade mountains. Prospect for a bountiful harvest excellent—a large acreage sown. Farmers feeling finely. Railroad coming towards town. Going to have a grand celebration on the Fourth of July. Citizens jubilant.

Quite a large audience gathered at the Baptist Church last evening to witness the impressive ceremonies of ordaining Dong Gong, a Chinese convert, as an elder in the Baptist Church. Rev. Addison Jones of Salem preached the opening sermon. Rev. J. A. Baker of Oakland delivered the consecrating prayer. Rev. J. D. Pierce extended the right hand of fellowship, and the Rev. Dong Gong pronounced the benediction. There were thirty of his countrymen present who paid close attention throughout the entire service.

The best place to get crockery in this city is at John Wright's. He has every description of crockery.

CIRCUIT COURT—MARION COUNTY.

Spring Term, June 25, 1875.

The Grand Jury returned two true bills of indictment against Geo. Hews for selling liquor Sunday. Defendant duly arraigned and given until to-morrow to plead.

State of Oregon vs. Alfred Savage; perjury. Defendant duly arraigned and plead not guilty.

John Parrot was arraigned on another indictment for burning a building and plead not guilty.

The Hicklin case was submitted to the Jury this forenoon—and are out at 1:30 A. M.

At 4:30 the jury rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Arthur Cox was arraigned on two charges, one for aiding and assisting prisoners to escape from Penitentiary, and another for trying to poison his wife; he plead not guilty to both of these charges.

Wm. K. Temple vs. T. J. Wilcox; action at law to recover money. Jury empaneled, and cause on trial.

State of Oregon vs. John Parrott—found guilty of burning a building; Motion for a new trial argued and submitted.

State of Oregon vs. P. D. Palmer; plead not guilty.

J. Moser vs. N. Jenkins. Jury rendered verdict for the plaintiff.

State of Oregon vs. Alfred Savage, perjury; under special instructions from the court, Jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

State of Oregon vs. John Parrott; motion for new trial argued, submitted and taken under advisement by the court. A similar indictment against defendant continued until next term.

State of Oregon vs. Arthur Cox, attempt to injure another by poison; plea of not guilty entered.

State of Oregon vs. Arthur Cox, aiding a prisoner to escape; demurrer to indictment argued, submitted and taken under advisement.

SATURDAY, June 26.

Demurrer to indictment in State vs. Arthur Cox, charged with aiding a prisoner to escape, was overruled.

Wm. R. Temple vs. T. J. Wilcox; the jury brought in verdict for plaintiff of \$485, amount tendered by defendant, which throws case on plaintiff.

Motion for arrest of judgment and for new trial in case of State vs. John Parrott, overruled by Court, and Parrott sentenced to one year confinement in State Prison.

Court adjourned.

Not Too Much Hurry.

Mrs. Parrott is circulating a petition for the pardon of her son John, that is being numerously signed. Salem has suffered much already from hoodlumism, and may expect to suffer more yet if no example is to be made when a jury finds a verdict for a crime like arson. It is not because we have any ill will to John Parrott, or lack sympathy for his mother, that we say it will be time enough for John Parrott to be pardoned when the law has been vindicated to some further extent than the mere finding of a verdict. Others beside him may have been guilty, and his acquittal will not have any effect to restrain them. It is worth while to remember that no incendiary fire has occurred since he was arrested.

A NEW SERVICE.—The Congregational Church of this city has just received new hymn books in which the good old songs of Zion are set to the grand tunes that have more soul in them than all the modern inventions. This is much appreciated, but we note another feature; that these hymn books have in them also an arrangement of the psalms, to be read by the pastor with responses by the congregation, which Mr. Knight is introducing as a new feature of Congregational service, in same manner as used in the Episcopal service, and with excellent results, as the congregation rose to their feet yesterday and joined in the same as if always accustomed thereto. The psalms of David were originally written for this purpose and the new service is a pleasant, interesting and most appropriate feature that might well be introduced and maintained in all churches.

CHILD IN A WELL.—Dr. Payton informs us that a little girl 6 years old, daughter of Mr. Manzey who lives out towards the Penitentiary, fell into the well yesterday and her life was saved with difficulty. How long she was in the well is not known, but she was missed and found there. Her uncle went down and fished the child out of the water 8 feet deep and Dr. Payton was sent for. Her life was saved, but she came to with difficulty and the wonder is that the resuscitation could be effected at all. We learn further that the child went out to pump water and a loose board slipped and let her down into the well, 14 feet to water. After awhile another child came in and reported the well open, when the truth was surmised. Young Manzey found the child at the bottom of the well, the water 8 feet deep.

We learn that old Dr. Fougade of Waconda is very low indeed. He is a very old man and has been much respected.

Pure-Bred Fowls for Sale.

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS, BUFF COCHINS, Houdans, Silver and Gold Spangled Poles, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Black-Breasted Red Game, English Dorkings, White China Geese, Large Bronze Turkeys. Hen Eggs, \$3 per dozen—White China Geese Eggs, \$5 per dozen.

Pure-Bred Sheep and Goats.

Spanish Merinos, New Oxfordshire and Cotswold Cross, and Merino Grades, Thoroughbred and Graded Angora Goats. J. L. FARMER. Salem, Feb. 18, 1875.