

**HAVE WE PERPETUAL MOTION?**

H. Gaylord Wilshire is a South-California Scientist, who recently issued a pamphlet entitled, "Liquid Air—Perpetual Motion at Last," which has not attracted much attention, although it is somewhat sensational. When Charles Tripler of New York announced that, having secured a small quantity of liquid air, he could use it to manufacture a large quantity, and so on indefinitely, the scientists protested and said: "Impossible! That denies the conservation of energy—it is perpetual motion." Mr. Wilshire says Tripler has never answered this argument—that his facts are ahead of his explanations. He states the matter thus:

"There can be no answer if no account be taken of extraneous aid being furnished by an outside force. However, there is an outside force mentioned casually by Tripler in all his statements, but which is not dwelt upon by either him or the 'scientists' as being capable of furnishing the looked-for surplus. It is the water used to cool the air heated by compression in his condenser. Each forty-two pounds of water that passes through his condenser per minute, that is raised one degree in temperature, represents 33,000 foot pounds per minute, or one horse power. Each forty-two pounds of water that is heated thus one degree per minute means that the power evolved in the expansion of the liquid air has been augmented one horse power in the work of liquefying more liquid air."

The conclusion is stated as follows:

"Hence we can see that a perfect liquid air engine developing five horse power from the expansion of a given volume of liquid air could by the aid of a stream of cooling water produce more liquid air, in quantity sufficient to develop fifteen horse power if again expanded. The cost of the water may be passed by as inconsequential, as it could be used over and over again if necessary, the cost of the power for circulating being infinitesimal compared with the power gained by cooling the compressed air."

**SOUTHWESTERN NEBRASKA.**

Southwestern Nebraska is forging to the front as one of the best agricultural and stock countries in the Middle West. In proof of this fact one has but to ride through the beautiful Republican valley, which is traversed by the B. & M.'s main line from Chicago to Denver.

From Oxford west to the state line an observer will be surprised to see the substantial improvements and evidences of thrift which exist there on every hand, as shown by the comfortable, tasty homes, commodious barns and acre after acre of alfalfa, corn and other cereals growing there with as

much promise of an abundant yield as there is in any part of the state.

The alfalfa growing along the valley and on the adjacent uplands excites the admiration of all who see it and it is one of the substantial means of lining the pockets of the fortunate owner thereof with the best money on earth. The soil and climate of southwestern Nebraska is especially adapted to the successful growing of alfalfa and as a forage for developing young stock, particularly hogs, it has no equal. Four heavy crops may be cut in one season from the valley lands and three from the uplands, without irrigation.

In the culture of corn many of the best farmers have adopted the soil culture method, which is frequent, but shallow, cultivation and it would seem from present indications that they have discovered the correct theory, as corn in that locality will yield per acre equal to any other section of the state.

One of the most potent reasons for the transformation in this section of Nebraska lies in the fact that many of the first settlers who, as a rule, are worthless, shiftless citizens, and men who would not earn a living were they in the Garden of Eden, with free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 thrown in, have accomplished their mission there, which was to secure title to a quarter section of government land, then mortgage it and allow the mortgagee to take it, have left the country and their places are being taken by a better class of citizens and men who have come to stay. Not all of the first settlers were of the shiftless class; a number of them remained and are the substantial men of the country, owning fine tracts of land, plenty of stock and a comfortable bank account.

The soil of southwestern Nebraska is a black, sandy loam, easy to cultivate and very productive. Every acre is not rich, but there is no acre so poor or sandy that it does not produce an abundance of grass. The winters are milder than in the northern or eastern part of the state and a cool breeze sweeps over the country every night. Lands are comparatively cheap and industrious people who desire to own a comfortable home would do well to investigate southwestern Nebraska before locating elsewhere.

**D. E. THOMPSON.** Mr. Thompson, who lives in Lincoln, advanced twenty thousand dollars to pay fare for Nebraska soldiers returning from the Philippine war. The press, which without reason, denounced him in the winter, praises him in the summer of 1899.

Then Thompson was a candidate for the republican nomination to the senate of the United States. Now Thompson is the one citizen who makes free transportation possible to Nebraska soldiers coming from San Francisco.

**A COMMENTARY.** "Doctors are like parsons—they can't keep up with the times. The age is outgrowing them. Only the fakirs in either profession get anything out of it, nowadays. It's all mystery and sleight-of-hand and the confidence trick—medicine is—and if you haven't got just the right twist of the wrist, you're not in it."

This sentiment is taken from the last published work of the novelist Harold Frederic. Mr. Frederic is now dead, or thinks he is. He was demonstrated over, during the belief of a sickness which shortly preceded his burial, by a Christian Scientist.

**PIONEER DAY.**

Sometime in the latter part of October the Greater America Exposition at Omaha is to be honored, enlivened and made interestingly educational by a convocation of those pioneers who first plowed and planted the prairies of Nebraska.

THE CONSERVATIVE hopes that each of the original counties of Nebraska territory, especially those making the first and second tier of counties west of and parallel with the Missouri river, will be fully represented.

Each delegation might bring some product of field, orchard or vineyard and make the occasion a pioneer harvest home. The argonauts who first sheared golden grains from these plains are themselves swiftly falling in the inexorable swaths of Death. Reunions for them will be few at the most and the one proposed by Doctor Miller, president of the Omaha exposition, ought to be, and no doubt can be made a triumph, a solace and great comfort to old settlers.

**APPLE BUYERS.**

The identification of the editor of THE CONSERVATIVE with the arboriculture and horticulture of Nebraska during more than forty years causes correspondents to make all sorts of inquiries and in great numbers. It is impossible to answer each. Therefore all inquiries from those wishing to buy apples in Otoe County are answered here.

The copious rains have much improved the size and quality of the apple crop in Otoe and adjacent counties. It is less wormy than last year's crop. Many orchards are almost wholly exempt from codling moth depredations.

Local buyers are paying for summer and autumn apples from ten to thirty cents a bushel. There are thousands of bushels being sold.

Winter apples in Otoe County are developing and maturing in splendid form and coloring. There are no foreign buyers here yet. Winter apples of first quality in large quantities for this kind of an apple year await decently remunerative prices.