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DESERET

NEWS.

MAN WANTS BUT LITTLE here below, and all he wants the Want Columns of the Deseret News can supply.

PART THREE.

HE CLAIMS PERPETUAL MOTION.

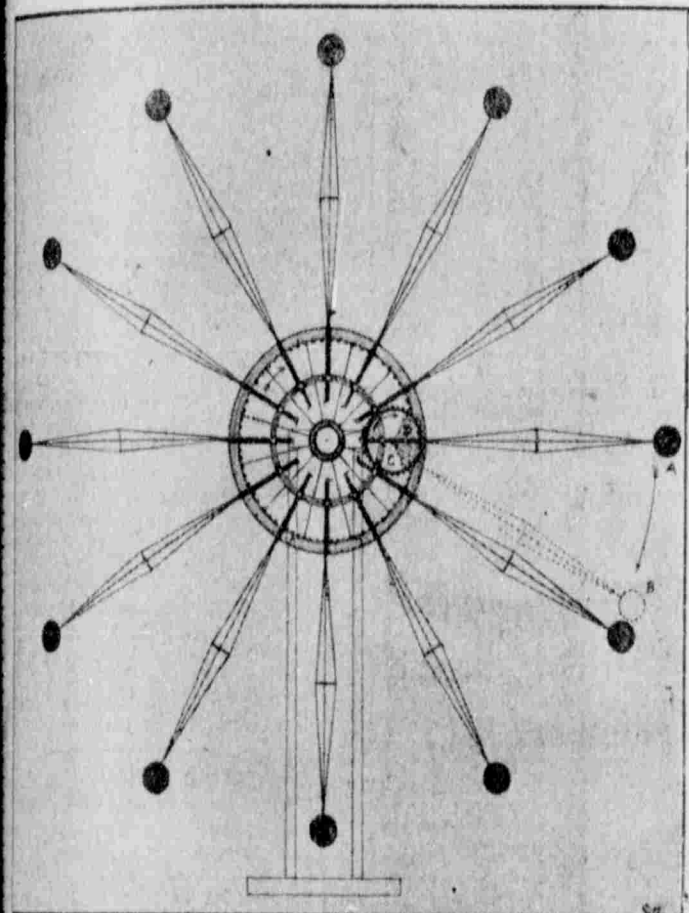
Peterson of Gunnison, Sanpete County, Exhibiting an Invention Which He Asserts Has Demonstrated New Ideas in Gravity and Its Utilization.

"Say that you have discovered perpetual motion and the ordinary man's face will become wreathed in a smile, and more plainly than the words could tell you you would almost hear him think: 'Ho-ho! A shingle off!'"

But talk to Per Peterson, a citizen of Gunnison, Sanpete county, Utah, and if nothing else happens his enunciation will force you to the conclusion that he is thoroughly in earnest, and that he is no laughing matter with him. He can't be persuaded that he has not at last solved the great problem which has taxed the brains of some of the world's most eccentric geniuses.

"I have been working on it," said Mr. Peterson, today, "ever since I began to work, well, for 35 years. For the last

to render it inoperative in the main, the 'News' man was enabled to glean a very fair idea of its working from the disabled machine and the inventor's description of its motive power. The entire group of moveable parts revolve around the main shaft in the center, and the effort of the weight D to drop to the lowest point of the large outside gear wheel. In that effort, however, it brings each of the 12 arms successively to the point A, when the ball at the end of the arm forces open a trip, which hitherto has held it in place and the ball quickly drops to the point B, shown by the dotted lines. At the inner extremity of each arm is a ratchet wheel which automatically catches the ratchet wheel C and when the ball drops after release from the trip the ratchet wheel C is forced to revolve one stage, in the direction indicated by the arrow. This movement compels the ratchet wheel and its attached weight D to climb up within the large outer wheel to a point



PETERSON'S PERPETUAL MOTION MACHINE.

"I have done scarcely anything. But during all of the time I have spent every minute on it that I have after my day's work was done. I have never been able to get it to run for more than a few minutes at a time and means I would not put in on the machine. You see it is very imperfect; but if I could get it to run for a month I would be the man of the world that I am right."

Mr. Peterson lives on Second South street in Gunnison, Sanpete county, Utah. He has on exhibition a rough-made model upon which he has filed a patent in the patent office at Washington, D. C. The machine is the work of Mr. Peterson's hand and is constructed from galvanized iron, tin, brass, lead and wood.

Although shipment of the model from Gunnison home has so impaired it as

exactly horizontal from the center of the main shaft, thus keeping C and D in their most effective position for furnishing power. In this manner the ratchet wheel C and the weight D are continuously making an effort to reach their lowest gravitation point and are just as continuously forced back to the point opposite the main center, giving motion to the whole mass, for as each arm is in its turn brought to the point A the ball at the end performs its duty of holding the driving weights C and D back to their best working point, the leverage in the arm being so great as to make this possible.

According to Mr. Peterson's statement he can produce an effective surplus of power equalling 75 per cent of

THE TILLMAN MURDER CASE.



G. DUNCAN BELLINGER, ATTORNEY FOR DEFENSE.



THE CAPITOL OF SOUTH CAROLINA.



P. A. NELSON, ATTORNEY FOR DEFENSE.

The trial of ex-Lieut.-Gov. James H. Tillman of South Carolina for the murder of Editor Gonzales, is expected to come up during the April term. The circumstances surrounding the case make almost certain the possibilities of its proving one of the most sensational cases ever in the history of the country. The most learned legal talent will be arrayed for and against the nephew of Senator Tillman. His defense will be self-defense.

Admiral Walker, Head of Canal Commission.

While the contract for the work of the Panama canal has not yet been submitted to bidders it is being hinted that John B. McDonald, of New York, will be the most likely candidate for the important undertaking. McDonald is famous as the contractor of New York's wonderful rapid transit underground railroad, now nearing completion.

the weight employed at C and D. In other words, suppose that weight to be 1,000 pounds, 250 pounds of this is required in overcoming the inertia of the machine itself and the other 750 pounds is available for the transmission of power to extraneous uses. A surplus weight of 750 pounds exerted at a horizontal point, say three feet from the center of the main shaft, would give powerful movement. Although the construction of the machine upon these lines would necessarily involve a slow speed around the main shaft, the revolutions may be multiplied by gears of widely divergent ratio.

It would be impossible now to express an opinion as to its merit because of the rude and very imperfect construction of the machine; but to hear Mr. Peterson explain his idea it sounds well, and possibly would look well if properly expressed mechanically.

However that may turn out to be the fact is apparent that the inventor has spent hundreds of hours in thought and toil. The nature of the tools and material he has had at his command is eloquently portrayed in the almost innumerable labyrinth of makeshifts and the countless alterations, patchings and mendings that meet the sight at every turn and point. The sketch herewith illustrates in simplified form the idea upon which Mr. Peterson has been working. Not in the most remote manner possible does it convey any impression of the indelible determination and intense application that must have been devoted to the production of the machine.

THE GENERAL UNDERSTOOD.

I well remember, writes a correspondent, Gen. Sir William Gilbert ("The Jack") visiting the hospital in Feroz Shah where I happened to be a patient while in India. Going round the ward, the general asked each man the nature of his complaint, and in order to cheer us up a little, he assured each in turn that he would soon recover, as he had suffered from the same malady himself. Coming to the last bed in the ward, he asked the occupant the nature of his ailment, and was rather taken aback by the man's answer.

"D. T. sir, in the 'rats'—you know?"

"Oh," replied the general, smiling, "you'll soon be all right again. I have been like that myself."—The Regiment.

THE PRESIDENT TO VISIT A BEET SUGAR FACTORY

According to a Washington special to the New York Tribune, the beet sugar state of California will have an opportunity to show President Roosevelt an object lesson which should make a deep and lasting impression upon the mind of his excellency, and convince him of the necessity and importance of encouraging the rapidly growing American beet sugar industry. The dispatch follows:

Washington, March 28.—There is joy in the "beet sugar camp" this evening, occasioned by a promise made by the president this morning to visit the beet sugar farms and factory in the neighborhood of Oxnard, Cal. This promise was made to Henry B. Oxnard, who seized the occasion of the doubt which attends the fate of the Cuban treaty, and hastened to the White House to urge on the president the advisability of his visiting Oxnard to inspect the re-

markable prosperity of the new industry, the once almost arid lands converted into smiling farms by irrigation and the cultivation of the beet, and see for himself the benefits to the farmers resulting from this branch of agriculture.

It has long been the desire of Mr. Oxnard to show this practical object lesson to the president, and he said today: "I am delighted to have the president see what has been done in a region which five years ago was an absolute waste."

Some time ago, when the Cuban reciprocity bill was first proposed, Secy. Wilson was most anxious to have the president view the practical workings of the sugar beet industry, and he will share with Mr. Oxnard the gratification at having the president see the prosperous condition and the beneficial results of an industry of which he has been called "the father," and has bent the whole energy of his great scientific department to foster and assist.

Poisonous Serpents Strangely Beautiful

Two interesting natives of the German "center of influence" in Africa have just arrived at the Berlin aquarium. They represent a poisonous breed of serpent that bears the name of the rhinoceros viper. This title has been given it from the circumstance that above each nostril is a little elevation of hard skin in the shape of the horn upon the beast from which it takes its name. Apart from this feature, and its magnificently colored skin, it bears all

the characteristics of the family of the viper. It is disproportionately short and stubby-bodied, and has the broad and flat head that marks those reptiles.

In the strangeness and beauty of the patterns it is not equaled by any of the known species of serpents. In general the upper surface is in black running into dark green and brown. The under part is white or yellow gray. Along the back from the rear of the head to the point of the tail there is a row of deep brown rhomboid-shaped spots, bordered with deep yellow lines. Where these touch the spine they become rounded or reddish-yellow. In the fore and after part of the same sections a pearl-gray rectangle is inclosed. In the brown field between each two of these rectangles a figure like an hour-glass is formed by the junction of the points of the rhombi. Each green boundary line is accompanied on the under side by a bright blue stripe in the form of a festoon. Below every hour-glass figure is a triangular yellow-brown field, widening toward the stomach. Through its middle drops a vertical stripe of golden yellow and dull blue. Between these two fields rises on the side of the stomach a much depressed low and dull gray shading, a triangle marked with mixed red, yellow and blue.

NO ONE TO SPEAK FOR HER

The magnates whose millions and power are the forces of the period, do not need my voice; but the woman of the mills has no one to speak for her.

Is it patronizing to say that there are humane and noble men among the employers? Beyond doubt there are. Ignorance must be their excuse, combined with the fatal indifference for the sufferings of others that too great luxury is sure to bring.

The manufacturer calls the conditions of the millhands "necessary evils." God help them, then, employer and employed.

They see they have a strong point when they compare the mill-girl's present life with her backward's existence. The mill-girl of the backwoods had no identity—she was a child of nature. The manufacturer has made her a factor of progress. Is there any just reason why the wheel of commerce should break these creatures as they coil millions for the individual?

If I am told by the mill people of the South that my voice is not needed, that they are content in their slavery and in their poverty, it will be no disillusion to me. I should consider that state of affairs less wholesome, less prophetic of good, than an active discontent. Nothing can do this so soon as I have had of modern slavery—nothing can change my point of view.

Perry (the little town whose picture was by far the cheeriest of all the volume of "The Women Who Talk") has risen in arms against the truths which stirred Mr. Roosevelt to write his noble letter. A certain Southern city would esteem my life very lightly if I should enter it under my own name. The poor creatures of the mill settlements are likely to never see the words I have written toward them. But a message was sent me, through a poor hard-working man, from the laborers at a certain trade in a prominent southern city, to the effect: "Tell her that when they insult her through the state papers, and when the rich are all against her, that the poor are with her." This is one of the most valued messages I have ever received.—Marie Van Vorst, in Collier's April Household Number.

THE LIFE WORK OF S. W. SEARS.

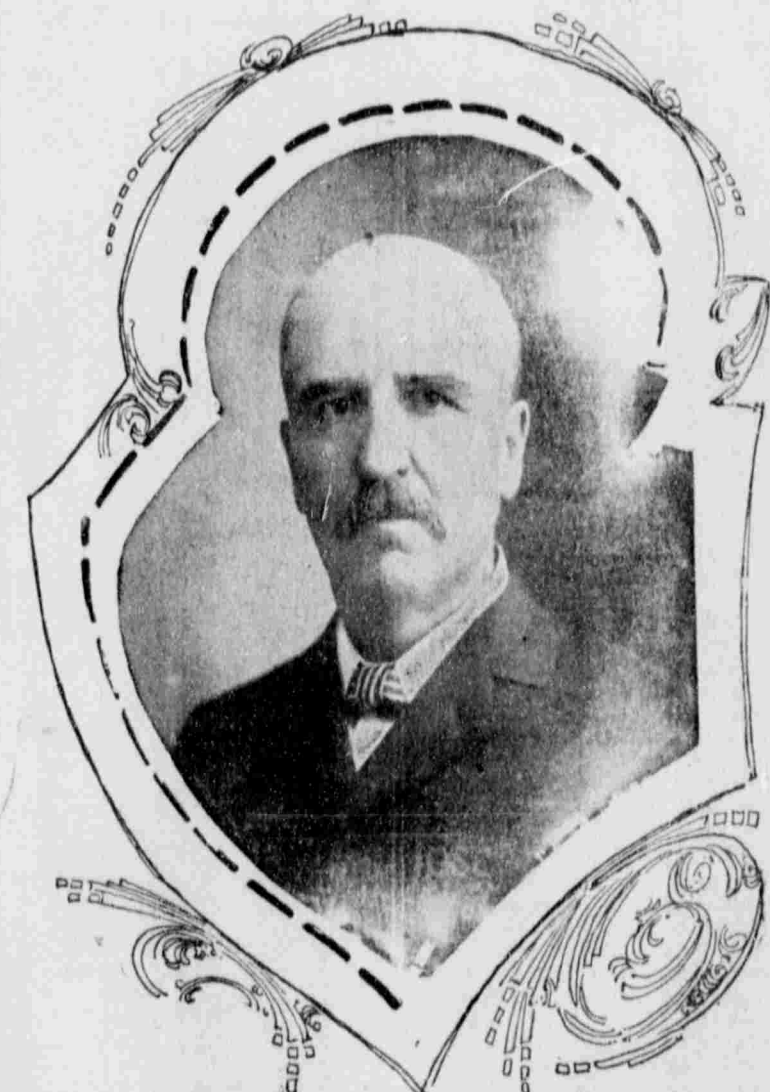
Activity and Industry Predominating Characteristics of His Busy Career—Incidents of His Courage—How He Lived and What He Did—Funeral Tomorrow.

The funeral service over the remains of the late Septimus W. Sears will be conducted in the family residence at Waterloo tomorrow afternoon. Friends of the family are requested to attend. The interment, which will be at the city cemetery, will be private.

The deceased was born at Caldecott, Bedfordshire, England. Attention has already been directed to some of the occupations in which he has been engaged. Among those not already named was digging and draining land. He was thus engaged when a mere lad. When he reached the age of 18 he laid aside the pick and shovel in response to

purchase, and to save a considerable sum of money. He was generous and large hearted in various ways. For instance, he had been called to go to Europe on a mission, and that his family were not in as good circumstances as might be desired. A load of flour was delivered at the home of the family; the teamster would not tell who sent it, and a considerable time elapsed before it was known that Septimus W. Sears was the donor. Such generous deeds were common with him.

Mr. Sears was one of the leading founders of the Twentieth ward institute, which was established in 1872-3. Its object was the moral, religious and intellectual advancement of the young



SEPTIMUS W. SEARS.

a call to labor in the mission field, for which he subsequently showed himself markedly adapted. In a short time he became one of the clearest and most interesting preachers of his class in Great Britain. He devoted himself to his work and wielded a powerful influence among the people during his four years' service.

He emigrated to Utah in 1886. On a number of occasions in his career he showed himself equal to extraordinary emergencies. An incident of this character occurred on the plains, while making the journey from the frontiers to Salt Lake City. A body of Indians made a raid on the cattle of the ox-train while they were grazing some distance from the camp of the immigrants. He was one of the first to mount a horse and, with pistol in hand, rush after the thieves. The Indians fired at their pursuers, but none of the latter were injured. The result was that most of the cattle were headed off and recovered.

After reaching Utah he soon began to exhibit his enterprise and ability in the field of business. One of his ventures not recently named, occurred when the Union Pacific railroad was being constructed. He borrowed sufficient money to enable him to purchase enough mules and wagons to make up a respectable freighting train. With these he was soon able to clear off the indebtedness involved by the

people. He took a deep interest in its progress, and was its second officer for a considerable time. After the establishment of the Mutual Improvement Association the institute was merged into that system.

The deceased was an intense, capable and industrious worker. Doubtless his ill-health in the later years of his life was caused by his too close devotion to his labors. Whatever he did, as a rule, was done with all his might. When he first began to fail he imagined his condition was the result of his not having sufficient physical exercise. Impressed by this idea he adopted a practice of arising unusually early in the morning, and digging in his garden. The result was that he broke down while thus engaged. His physician informed him that he had injured himself by too much sedentary work and now he was on the road to finish himself by excessive physical exertion.

In every capacity he was not only exceedingly industrious, but equally conspicuous for thoroughness. As an accountant he was an expert and even during his prolonged illness kept his affairs up to date, and doubtless he left them in that condition when he responded to the call to another sphere of activity in the spirit world. He had numerous traits that were well worthy of emulation, and these will have a permanent place in the minds of many of his friends and acquaintances.

EMPRESS NEARLY WELL.



The Empress of Prussia has almost entirely recovered from the injury she received while horseback riding recently. Her broken arm is now almost in condition again and she is quite got over the shock occasioned by the fall.