

# THE NEBRASKAN

VOL. III. No. 26.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## THE ENGINEERS' EXHIBIT

THEIR BUILDING WAS MADE INTO A FAIRY LAND.

Surprising Results Manifested by Means of the Mysterious Power—A Variety of Phenomena—Notes.

Last Saturday evening great numbers of people could be seen wending their way to the north side of the campus. The occasion was the first annual exhibit of the Society of Electrical engineers.

On approaching the electrical laboratory the arms of an old-fashioned windmill carrying incandescent lamps with changing colors beckoned the visitor to the treat in store within.

Entering the building the first object of interest was the application of the electric current to the iron-worker's art. Here was seen the electric welding of iron and steel, and near by the bucket forge, in which iron was raised to a red heat by plunging it into a pail of water. In the same room the magnetic blow out was shown by which the intense flame of the arc light was deflected or blown out at will.

Passing to the adjoining room the visitor saw the telephone and its various parts. A line was in operation by which music from a distant room could be plainly heard.

The microphone, an instrument for magnifying faint sounds and sending them to a distance, was to be seen. With this instrument the tread of a small bug or the flutter of its wings could be heard a great distance away.

Here a stairway led to the department of domestic heating. The visitor was immediately attracted to a table presided over by several charming young ladies who served cocoa and cakes cooked by electricity. At another table a young man entertained the lady visitors by ironing their handkerchiefs and curling their hair by the aid of the mysterious fluid.

The heating and cooking appliances were furnished for the occasion by the Western Electric Heating Co., of St. Paul, Minn. The articles were finely finished in nickel and constituted a great attraction in themselves.

After this display of heating apparatus the guests were cooled by dishes of ice cream, while a refreshing breeze came from an electric fan.

On passing out the induction heater was shown. This was a large magnet at which water, copper rings and pieces of iron were heated by induction.

Near this was a glass of water which was boiling violently, being heated by a current passing through a german silver wire. There was also a flat iron taken apart to show the principle upon

which all the heating appliances were made.

Two street car heaters furnished by the local street railway company were displayed illustrating the application of electricity to the warming of rooms.

Descending to the dynamo room which was very prettily decorated with incandescent lamps amid festoons of scarlet and cream, the first glance was drawn to a large monogram, composed of the letters E. E., the badge of the society, in colored lights.

These letters were traced out by the successive lighting of 125 incandescent lamps.

An attractive exhibit was that of the electro-plating where were shown the processes of gold, silver, nickel and copper plating.

Neat souvenirs in the shape of silver plated stick-pins were presented to the visitors.

Judging from the fact that about 1000 of these were given out and many could not obtain them on account of the crowd it would be safe to estimate the attendance at least at 1500.

Electrolysis of water was shown and the sharp report caused by exploding the gases was the source of no little fear to the ladies and much pleasure to the small boy.

Passing the busy whir of engines and dynamos, the next attraction was an electric soldering iron. Two suspicious looking little wires running to the handle were the only visible source of heat.

This appliance was supplied by the Metropolitan Electric Co., of Chicago, and is a novel and useful tool.

An electric reduction furnace completed the exhibit. Here the reducing of metals from their ores was illustrated.

By placing in the furnace a mixture of coal and lime a product was obtained which when put into water formed a gas, that, it is said, may soon become a rival of ordinary gas for illuminating.

While the exhibit was confined to these few branches of electrical science, it afforded an interesting and instructive entertainment for the many visitors who thronged the building throughout the evening. Visitors were present from many parts of the state and carried away with them a high regard for the university and the work being done in the Electrical Department.

### ELECTRICAL NOTES.

Among the guests from abroad were.

Mr. E. F. Schurig, City Electrician, and Dr. J. J. Saville, Health Commissioner, both of Omaha. They expressed themselves as well pleased with the display.

Rev. H. W. Kuhns, father of John Hay Kuhns, of Omaha, was present.

At a special meeting of the Society of Electrical Engineers a vote of thanks was extended to all who had assisted in the entertainment, and especially to the young ladies who served in the cooking department.

Thanks are also extended to Profs. Richards and Hampsen for the use of their rooms.

### Hoi for St. Louis.

From present indications the chances are that the Nebraska State University will be represented in the inter-state competitive drill to be held at St. Louis. Energetic measures are now being taken to get up a company of good men—the understanding being that they will not be required to purchase a new uniform. Petitions are being circulated, stating that the undersigned pledge themselves to go to St. Louis, paying their own expenses, and that they will drill as often as Lieutenant Pershing, or the officer in charge, may deem necessary. They are being generously signed. The general feeling seems to be in favor of going if it is necessary to march down, and drill in shirt sleeves.

It has been estimated that it is possible for one company to take \$8,000 in prizes. This glittering amount has a strong effect in gaining signers to the petitions.

Monday evening the girls of Delta Gamma were invited to a "house warming" by one of their number, Mrs. Fannie Woods-Grainger. The house is a dainty little cottage on J and Twenty-seventh streets, prettily furnished, and the girls went into extacies over it. Elaborate refreshments were served, and as Mrs. Grainger is a charming hostess the evening passed most delightfully.

\*\*\*

The Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity gave a most enjoyable tally-ho drive to Cushman park on last Wednesday evening. The coach was decorated with purple and old gold, the fraternity colors, and the young ladies of the party also wore the colors. After a delightful drive out there an elegant lunch was spread and the young people did ample justice to it. Two colored men were taken along and they furnished music for the dance that made the latter half of the evening enjoyable. Those who composed the merry party were: Misses Watkins, Williams, Harley, Haughter, Ricketts, Farwell, Risser, Lau, Case and Messrs. Haughton, Johnston, Morrill, Hewitt, Sawyer, Roy Sawyer, Miner, Parmelee, Marine and Martin, Mrs. J. H. Harley and Mrs. John Hewitt chaperoned the party.

## KANSAS-NEBRASKA DEBATE

DECISION AWARDED TO KANSAS BY THE JUDGES.

Kansas Admits She was Beaten—Wanted to Make a Tie, but Figured Wrong—The Question.

The first Kansas-Nebraska debate took place in Lawrence, Kansas, Friday, May 3rd. The question was "Resolved, that less weight should be given to precedent in legal decisions." The affirmative was taken by the University of Nebraska, whose representatives were E. B. Sherman, A. J. Weaver, and E. McNeal. The University of Kansas had the negative and was represented by T. J. Madden, J. E. Little, and F. M. Brady.

The sides took entirely different positions. The affirmative argued that precedent is now given the weight of law, and gave as proof citations from legal writers and from decisions. They then showed numerous absurdities and injustices resulting from giving precedence the weight of law, and said that these would be avoided if it were used as only evidence of the law. The negative were not expecting this position, and without overthrowing it, treated the subject in a different way. Their arguments were of an abstract, general nature, alleging that harm would come in the nature of uncertainty of law, if precedent were given less weight.

The speeches of the negative, with the exception of the closing debate of Madden, were written and committed orations. Very flowery language was exhibited by Little and Brady. The affirmative, on the other hand, spoke off-hand; and devoted all their time to argument, with entire disregard for ornament.

As the third judge was absent, the decision was made by Prof. Buchanan, of Kansas City, and Chancellor Cook, of Illinois State Normal. The Kansas City man voted for Kansas, while Chancellor Cook voted for Nebraska. This tie should have stood for the decision, according to the agreement that the judges alone were to make up the decision. The committee in charge, however, helped the judges figure up marks and at the end of over an hour announced that Kansas was victorious.

Whatever doubt may exist in regard to the decision, there is no doubt as to which side deserved it. Professor Adams, who was present, is authority for the statement that Nebraska defeated Kansas in the debate; while Chancellor Canfield, who was in Lawrence on the next day, says that the professors and students of Kansas University admit that Nebraska should have had the decision.