

LIQUID AIR. On Saturday evening at the Overland Theatre in Nebraska City, Mr. Arthur Roberts delivered a very entertaining, instructive and thought-suggesting lecture upon liquid air. The illustrative experiments were bewildering to such an extent that one could hardly credit his own senses. But seeing and touching convinced all logical and receptive minds that liquid air may revolutionize manufacture, commerce, agriculture, transportation, every thing human and mundane in the next twenty-five years. THE CONSERVATIVE commends Arthur Roberts, his lecture and liquid air as worthy of considerate attention and reflection.

Most useful, and certainly the most promising aspirant for twentieth century glory, is liquid air. Its possibilities are so colossal that the dreamer may speculate to his heart's content, and yet not wander beyond the bounds of reasonable probability. What has been already proved with regard to this new great force only forecasts the wonders that will be accomplished by its aid after a few decades.

For instance, liquid air will be the means of transmitting the power of Niagara Falls to distant points. Actual experiments prove that the resistance of a copper wire to the electric current at the temperature of liquid air (312 degrees below zero F) is less than one per cent of its resistance at 212 degrees above zero F. Part of the power of Niagara Falls will, we believe, be converted into electricity, and part into liquid air. The liquid air under high pressure will be used for cooling the electric conduit incased in a well insulated pipe.

Automobiles propelled by liquid air are already flying through the streets of New York, and liquid air will solve the problem of aerial and submarine navigation, for not only can a greater amount of power be carried in a small space and at less weight than any other power known, but the exhaust from the engines will furnish a pure, dry, highly oxygenated fresh air for breathing.

Before the century is half gone ice for household use will be a curiosity. Liquid air will be delivered from house to house in cans, just as the milkman delivers his wares every morning for the daily consumption.

The home will be cooled, too, but this service will be performed by energy in another form. A residence without cooling apparatus for use in summer will be considered as incomplete as if it lacked heating arrangements for winter, the one being

as much a matter of course as the other. In the twentieth century mansion we will find liquid air employed for this purpose, and here again the mechanism will be perfectly automatic, the outflow of the substance being so controlled by a governor that the temperature will be kept always at the same point. The receptacles containing the liquid air will be hidden in the ceilings of the rooms, the fluid descending as it is liberated.

OLEOMARGARINE. Butter is a good article with which to spread bread and grease the machinery of deglutition. But Adam and Eve frequently gathered around the domestic feeding board without a speck of butter in sight. In their day of low-necked raiment for ladies and diaphanous pantaloons for gentlemen oleomargarine was unknown and the Jersey cow had not become a lobbyist for a bill to protect creamery butter from all sorts of price-reducing competition.

Things have changed since the proprietors of Eden had a monopoly of the dairy trade of the whole earth, and bestial Packing Houses have arisen like mammoth carnivora all over the land.

These tremendous monsters have undertaken and accomplished the task of getting a butter by the short-cut route. They kill the bovines, snatch the fats from their cadavers and by mechanical processes, in a cleanly and wholesome manner, produce oleomargarine. It is as palatable, as digestible, as healthful as butter made from milk distilled by the Jersey or any other single-uddered cow. But oleomargarine is a product of talent, tallow and capital combined in large bulk.

The common cow confronts a trust. The common cow cannot compete with the combine of capital, tallow and automatic machinery in producing an edible fat with which to appetizingly veneer the bread which goes into American mouths for daily mastication. Therefore the common cow, like a common communist or populist, appeals to congress for a "be-it enacted" protection of her output of butter against the steer-tallow output of oleomargarine. Even the brute creation in the United States maintains a lobby at Washington to work for laws which shall tax out of existence the exchangeable products of one set of brutes so that those of another set of brutes may have a monopoly of the market. Thus butter fights oleomargarine. Thus the gentle and guileless cow is dragged into political discussions and all the economic calves and veally publicists in congress, with filial affection, stand up for the cow aforesaid and denounce and legislate against oleomargarine.

DEEDS. Actions determine the character of men and of nations. Words sometimes are the torches that light up the path to good and useful achievements. But the achievements out bless and outlive the words.

The man who dies before he passes the mid-summer of life, and has never made a speech, nor sought, nor accepted public office, or popular prominence; but has conceived, instituted and established industrial enterprises which give constant and remunerative employment to scores and hundreds of contented men and self-helpful women, fills out a better and more useful career and example than he who goes at eighty leaving only a record of professions and words.

Making six hundred or a thousand speeches in a given year or decade and, in the same period, doing no visible good, by either deed or design, for the people among whom he lived, will not enshrine a man in the affections of those whom he left when he entered upon his final rest in the grave.

One useful deed, a single beneficent achievement, in behalf of communal comfort, or, even of individual betterment and elevation will outlive a thousand pages of oratory. Deeds, not words, make the records of the lives that have blessed their day and generation.

Edwin Arnold, in the "Light of Asia," says: "Who doeth right deeds is twice born, and who doeth ill deeds, vile." And many thoughtful men now believe that it is better to do gracious and kindly acts, in accordance with the benign teachings of love and charity for their fellow men, than to ostentatiously make mere profession of a faith which teaches and inspires such acts. And so, when we have finished our brief parts, when the curtain has been rung down, when the music of life is silent and darkness is dense about us, we wish the living to say: "He was a man of good deeds. He helped the worthy who needed help. He professed, only in acts, the religion of kindness and justice."

REFUGE. Is it generally understood and agreed among the regents of the University of Nebraska that any and all tutors, teachers and professors in other institutions of learning in the several states of this republic who may be compelled to sever their connections because of mal-verbiage as to founders, heterodoxy as to religion, heresies in finance, exaltation of socialism, denunciation of capital and the advocacy of a free-for-all communism, are to be given refuge, asylum, subsistence, and apotheosis at the University of the state of Nebraska?

Is it absolutely necessary to show the record of relation with an unpleasant row in the faculty of some other university or college before a teacher can connect himself with the university of this state?