

# THE NEBRASKAN.

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## CHARTER DAY FESTIVITIES

The Whole University Enjoys the Gala Occasion.

### FRANKLIN CARTER'S SPEECH

The Festivities Were the Most Brilliant and Enjoyable of any Ever Before Held—Details of the Exhibits and the Exercises.

Charter-day has come and gone, and has been welcomed by enthusiastic crowds and yards of scarlet and cream. The exercises began on Monday night with a reception given to the members of the legislature in the art rooms of the library building. Every year the interest in the university grows, and judging from the crowds which thronged through the rooms on Monday night, a very fair representation of Lincoln's population was present. The crush for a while was slightly unpleasant but two cadets kept very good order. The famous Copley prints were much admired and the work of the art students came in for a very fair share of praise. After the reception, the attention of the guests was turned toward the armory, and the various wonders made manifest by the electrical exhibit.

### THE ELECTRICAL EXHIBIT.

The crowd that thronged through the armory Monday evening testified to the interest awakened by the announcement of the Electrical Engineers' display, which excelled all previous exhibits in the number of exhibits and manner of presentation. The search light which with the electrical sign were tried this year for the first time, were especially successful. The former illumined the scenery at a distance of a mile with rays which seemed like sun light.

Fourteen different words, continually changing by means of switches furnished a pleasing variation from the usual fixed devices in signs.

On the armory the flag consisting of red white and blue lamps on a background of the stars and stripes was very attractive.

Passing down one side, the visitors saw calcium carbide made in the electric furnace, placed in a generator and turned into acetylene gas which gave forth a brilliant light.

Iron was welded in various ways in the electric welding machine, a great improvement on the primitive method.

The alternating current experiments attracted much attention; such things as a lamp burning in a jar of water with no outside connections, and water boiling on a wooden table seemed like magic till explained by the induction apparatus under the table.

The electro magnet held up a large platform upon which from fifteen to twenty people stood, and supported their weight till the current was broken when the load fell. This was a forcible reminder of the power stored up in an electric current.

A model lighting station was shown, consisting of a steam engine running a dynamo which kept a number of lamps glowing.

An illustration of the Niagra Falls plant was in operation showing the water motor, the dynamo, the overhead line and the transformers for raising the current to a high potential for transmission.

The water pail forge furnished much entertainment, as few persons had ever seen iron made red hot by plunging it into a bucket of water.

In a darkened room were shown some beautiful vacuum tubes, besides a novel and recent X-ray illusion.

To make a fitting close to the display the visitor was shown through the laboratory containing the electrical equipment of the university. Here were performed some experiments with the three-phase motor, and rotary field magnet, which attracted much attention.

From numerous comments it is to be judged that no one was disappointed, but that the entire exhibit was pronounced a grand success.

### THE GYMNASIUM EXHIBIT.

The exhibit by the young women in the gymnasium was one that was highly enjoyed by the legislators. Most of them had heard of the physical training of the young women, but few had seen anything of the kind. The exhibition was opened by a wand drill that was executed with precision, and dexterity by a large class. After this came a game of basket ball which has become so popular in gym circles this year. The game was at all times close and interesting, and it abounded

in exciting plays and clever individual work. The game resulted in a victory for the afternoon division, by a score of 4 to 2. The exhibition closed with a bean bag race, after which the cadets marched in for their arms.

### THE MILITARY EXHIBIT.

A little before 2 o'clock, while the young women's gymnasium exhibition was still in progress, the scores of cadets on the outside pushed their way into the armory in spite of the heroic efforts of Dr. Clark to keep them out, and secured their arms and equipments. They were then ordered to fall in on the campus. While the battalion was forming, the artillery detachment stationed on the south side of the drill ground, fired seventeen charges, the official salute to the governor of the state. As soon as the formation of the battalion was completed, arms were presented to the chancellor, and the color guards were ordered forward to receive from him a beautiful battalion banner of scarlet and cream silk fringed with gold. This banner is to be carried with "Old Glory" in all battalion formations hereafter. When the band ceased playing the "Star Spangled Banner" the battalion was presented to Governor Holcomb. Column of companies was then formed, the order "Past review" given, and as the companies moved past the reviewing officers, first in quick time, then in double time, they presented a sight long to be remembered by many of the 5,000 spectators that thronged the drill ground.

The medal winners of the competitive drills held last year were then ordered to the front to receive their trophies from the hands of the governor. In concluding his short but fitting speech, the governor said—"I have no doubt there are others in this institution who are deserving of marks of distinction, but at this time you have proven yourselves worthy of this honor. Now if you will step forward as your names are called I will take great pleasure in presenting to you the medals which you have so nobly won. Those to receive the honors were: Herbert Reagan, gold medal, infantry; Charles Weeks, gold medal, artillery; C. B. Robbins, gold medal, cavalry; and Morris Hyde, silver medal, infantry.

Soon after the conclusion of the battalion ceremonies, the Pershing Rifles appeared upon the grounds and proceeded to give an exhibition drill. Movements in the manual were first executed, and the precision with which they were done was remarkable, considering the high wind that was blowing at the time. The marching movements that followed, illustrated how carefully the company has been trained under the leadership of Captain Schwarz. The drill in the extended order and battle formation was even more interesting, and the volley firing was done with such exactness that it sounded like a single shot. The scene began to assume more of the appearance of a battle when the artillery detachment opened fire on the skirmishes, who advanced and retreated several times, after which, with a final charge and loud shouts of victory they swooped down upon the artillery men and routed them completely. They again retreated, and facing the west executed several manoeuvres of the firing line. At this time a most unfortunate and deplorable accident occurred. A woman, Mrs. Lawson by name, was passing along just outside the fence with her daughter. Not until then did the girl discover that they were in front of the line of rifles, and just as her mother turned toward them, the volley was fired. A wad from one of the pieces struck the woman in the eye, and the effect was so serious that the eye had to be taken out some hours later.

When Chancellor MacLean heard of the accident, he started an investigation, before the board of regents. It appeared that nobody was to blame, but that it was one of those peculiar accidents which happen once in a thousand times. It is supposed that the wad of paraffine which is supposed to fly into a vapor, hardened on account of an excessive amount in the cartridge. Consequently instead of being harmless at a distance of twenty feet, it proved to have much force at a distance of sixty feet.

### PRESIDENT CARTER'S SPEECH.

The Lansing theatre was crowded Tuesday evening with an audience composed chiefly of students and friends of the university to listen to the address of President Franklin Carter of Williams college. This address closed the exercises of charter-day. The stage and boxes were very prettily decorated in scarlet and cream. The enthusiastic student and his college yell were very much in evidence, especially in the gallery where the old

university yell and also several others improvised for the occasion, were given lustily. On the stage were: Governor Holcomb, Lieutenant-governor Harris, the members of the legislature, the state officers, Chancellor MacLean and faculty besides such members of the senior class as were bold enough to face the public gaze.

The exercises were opened by a selection from the university orchestra which was vigorously incited. Prayer was then offered by Lieutenant-governor Harris. The glee club then rendered a selection which made a big hit and the boys were forced to respond twice to a encore.

Chancellor MacLean followed with a brief address. He said the university of Nebraska was now known all over the country and there were present at the charter-day exercises, representatives from many of our sister universities. He had also received congratulations from many colleges and persons among them a greeting from ex-Regent Victor Rosewater. The chancellor announced that the board of regents had received a check for a sum of money by which the university geological expenditures might be carried on. The donor was so excessively modest that his name was not given by the chancellor. He further stated that the regents decided that on account of immense growth of the university, hereafter there shall be two graduation exercises each year and degrees will be conferred at charter-day as well as at the end of the year. The chancellor emphasized the fact that we have ceased to make an effort to obtain numbers in the university. While thankful for numbers we want to be best as well as biggest.

The university of Nebraska now ranks thirteenth in number among the universities of the United States and fourth among the state universities. Almost every branch of learning is now taught in the university and the highest advanced work is bound together with the most practical work. The chancellor spoke in glowing terms of Williams college and its graduates. He then introduced the speaker of the evening who was greeted with a storm of applause.

The theme of President Carter's address was "Some Thoughts on University Training." He said in part:

The American people have a deep interest in education and both the mind and heart of the nation are given to the proper education of the youth of our land. There has been no more heroic devotion to education than that seen in the rising universities of the western states. Sacrifices and bitter disappointments have been borne in these institutions. Rivalry and jealousy have been added to these burdens, but in the northwestern states, a high ideal has been pursued such as would cause the admiration of every American citizen.

It is these very states which must become the bulwark of our liberty and here the future of the republic will be determined.

We in the east know the obstacles which your university has had to overcome and our admiration for it comes not only from kinship, but from respect. On this heyday in the history of your university, it may not be amiss if I present to you a few thoughts arising from this occasion.

A university is not a spontaneous growth. It has been fostered by a feeling that the acquisition of learning was of greatest importance. We find that the two oldest universities in the world—at Bologna and Paris—respect God and recognize the fact that education and religion go hand in hand. It is claimed that God is the author of knowledge and this idea should be carried out in the university. All that is good, be it great or small, comes from God. It should be the aim of the true university never to give physical science the supremacy. Those who do this, forget that to prepare for a complete living is the function which the university has to discharge.

Education should depend on a knowledge of the past, in order to avoid past errors, as all reforms and developments of science depend on a complete knowledge of the past.

There has been a movement toward building up the sciences at the expense of dwarfing the lessons in literature and art. While science is a certainty, it is just as certain that religion is essential to the benefit of mankind. No science ever added anything to the glories of nature nor will any scientific discovery give purity of heart to the educated man.

Darwin and Romanes in their devotion to science, lost the purpose of nature while St. Francis by his noble life has done more than Darwin, Franklin, Edison and Pasteur together. The noblest

literature, and the deepest philosophy will concern itself with humanity, its requirements and its possibilities. When the university strives to bring every student to recognize this fact it is a true university. Thousands of young men who go forth from these universities, proclaim to the world that the great benefit to mankind comes by accordance with the divine purpose.

Of all the places in the world where there a violation of fair play, the professor's chair is the most conspicuous. "With charity for all, and malice toward none" should be the motto of every professor. We can pardon the narrow prejudice of many young men but if we knew this prejudice came from the professor, we would never forgive him. The higher institutions can well lay aside all prejudice and cherish a broad charity toward all men and all conditions of society.

It has been believed that universal intellectual training would put all on an equal footing. We are not surprised to find this has not been the case in England. Until recently no one could obtain a degree there without first conforming to the thirty-nine articles. Such a limitation is only an example of the many obstructions which hinder equality of education.

In the early days of Harvard and Yale the students were arranged not alphabetically, but according to the social caste of their family. The successful efforts of Williams college to obtain a charter, had their origin in the feeling aroused over an unjust social gradation of students in Harvard, and the establishment of this college proved a fatal blow to this system.

When we consider that our educational system is derived directly from the English system, we can not be surprised that the same ideas existing over there, should have secured such a firm hold here. But what a transformation have we seen here! The German, Frenchman, Englishman, American, Indian, Negro and in a few more enlightened parts of our country, the American woman, all have equal rights.

I doubt if inequalities will cease to exist simply on account of education. It is the glory of our democracy that these inequalities are not only often reversed, but always reduced by true earnestness of purpose. It is character that tells in the long run. Education should teach that inequalities are not the curse but the blessing of the world. There is nothing perfect. Things are all dependent on each other. If there were no miseries, there would be no philanthropists, and if there were no grief, there would be no joys. Humanity must rule although the cruelty of man to man suggests that diabolism is the dominant power. University training does not overcome the human failings, and the preventative of such a belief must be found by a closer touch of the university with the world.

Different parts of the world are now interlinked as never before. The effects on one part of the world are felt almost simultaneously on the other part. The student can no longer regard himself as being alone. He can not shut himself up away from the world. Such selfish culture is obsolete although there still linger some traces of this tendency. The young man should be taught that he is given a university training not for himself alone, but for the benefit of mankind. The university is for the people and the names most highly honored are those marked by a long study of social questions.

The most important lessons of university training are first, trust in the people, and second, the belief in God. The university may teach the student all branches of science but she must teach faith in the people and the supreme patience which these faiths underly. Thank God the young men of our western colleges put a value on both knowledge and reverence, for what are our universities good for if they do not teach faith in God? We must walk by faith and thus do the best for our country and generation.

The speaker closed with an eloquent tribute to Abraham Lincoln as an example of a man, who though he had no university training, was trained by God, and worked for the welfare of humanity. He also spoke in terms of praise of Gen. Samuel Chapman Armstrong, a graduate of Williams college who took up the work where Lincoln left and devised a system of education which puts the negro and Indian on equal footing with the white man. After the close of the address, President Carter was tendered a banquet at the Lindell hotel to which all the graduates of Williams college were invited.

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## KAPPA SIGMA IS INSTALLED

Frats. Surprised by the Appearance of a New Chapter.

### WILL HAVE A CHAPTER HOUSE

A New Fraternity Has Come into our Midst—Rather Sudden—The Charter Members—Standing of the Kappa Sigmas.

In the parlors of the Lincoln hotel Saturday night Kappa Sigma made its debut in university circles. For two days there had been considerable speculation as to the fraternity's arrival, and no one was much surprised when the announcement was made public in the Sunday morning papers.

Kappa Sigma has chapters in over forty of the leading colleges in the country, being represented in Cornell, Michigan, the university of Pennsylvania, and in the university of Virginia where it was founded during the war.

Mr. C. B. Randolph, professor of Greek in Wabash college, Indiana, conducted the initiatory ceremonies, assisted by C. A. Turrell, instructor in French in the university and formerly a member of Alpha Psi chapter.

Eight men were given elongated rides upon Sir William, and when the animal became exhausted, Alpha Psi chapter had been established with the following charter members: C. E. Matson, C. F. Schwarz, L. H. Robbins, C. L. Shuff, L. V. Patch, C. A. Fisher, C. C. Culver and William Grant.

After the initiation, the candidates braced up their constitutions with the aid of a most enjoyable banquet. Lilies-of-the-valley, the fraternity flower, and the colors, old gold, peacock blue and maroon, graced the board with their beauty. When the hands of the clock indicated an hour dangerously near Sunday, a wild, Rahr-rah-rah, Crescent and star! Vive la! Vive la! Kappa Sigma! notified the sleeping public that the festive goat had bucked a new fraternity into the university.

Kappa Sigma will be at home to its friends after March 1, in the chapter house, 1801 N street.

### A CHEMICAL EXPERIMENT.

The announcement that an interesting chemical experiment would be given in chapel, served to bring out a large attendance of both students and professors Monday morning. Before the experiment was tried however, the students were favored with a short address by President Franklin Carter. He commented on the large chapel attendance here, as compared with Williams college where attendance at chapel is compulsory. He paid a high tribute to Chancellor MacLean, and his predecessor, James H. Canfield, both of whom are graduates of Williams college.

Professor Nicholson then came forward and explained the experiment which he was about to conduct. He had several baskets of small envelopes containing a small amount of sugar. Half of the envelopes contained beet sugar, and the other half cane sugar. One of each kind was passed to the students who were to taste the sugar and determine if possible which was the sweeter, and also distinguish which was cane and which was beet sugar. Professor Nicholson announced that it had been claimed by many that they could distinguish between the two sugars although chemically, they were exactly the same. He wished to determine whether the students could notice any difference in the two kinds.

After the sugar had been tasted each student wrote on the envelopes the results of his experiment and the envelopes were then collected.

At the close of the experiment, Thos. Rawlins of Wakefield, the newly elected regent of the university made a short address. He expressed himself as especially pleased with the character of our chapel exercises which he said constituted an essential part of a student's development. He suggested for a motto of the university, "We lead, others follow." This suggestion was heartily endorsed by the chancellor.

### PI BETA PHI ENTERTAIN.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. Crewitt, assisted by Miss Gertrude Wright entertained the Pi Beta Phi at the university school of music. Misses Sumner and Bowen of Omaha were present. An additional pleasure during the afternoon was the formal introduction of Mrs. Kimball as a patroness of the fraternity. She had accepted but a short time before.