

# Nebraska People Who Are Entitled to the Spot Light for the Moment

**F**RIDAY, March 20, was a great day at the Nebraska Wesleyan university. For the last few weeks a campaign has been on to raise an endowment fund of \$100,000. The special effort at this time was to secure \$25,000 that had been offered by Andrew Carnegie, providing the balance of the proposed sum was raised by the school. Additional interest was aroused over the proposition of Mrs. C. C. White and A. L. Johnson to give the last \$10,000, and \$20,000 on the second \$100,000, provided the entire amount was raised by March 15. It was generally understood that the subscription list had reached the mark, but no official notice had been made to the student body. At the convocation period last Friday, Chancellor Huntington announced that the full amount had been secured. He then introduced Rev. J. R. Gettys, educational secretary, who explained the real meaning and importance of this fund to the university, and closed with a rousing speech on the right type of college spirit.

At the suggestion of Prof. Albaster, the students gathered in front of the auditorium, and, headed by the faculty and members of the band, for an hour marched and counter-marched through the streets. A large blackboard bearing the figures "100,000" was carried by four students. This was heartily cheered by citizens all along the line of march. College yells, college songs and the cheers of citizens mingled in the enthusiastic demonstration. Attention will at once be given to increase the endowment until it reaches \$100,000.

Securing this fund is the cap-stone to many recent Wesleyan victories. A large attendance, securing a professor of physical education, success in athletics, debating and oratory, have combined to make this year a memorable one in the history of the institution.

**Unique Woman's Club.**  
One of the most unique women's clubs organized anywhere must be accredited to the little town of Pierce, Neb. For originality in ideas as to its organization and how to do charity, entertain and avoid any friction whatsoever, the club is entitled to serious consideration by women's clubs generally.

The idea of forming this up-to-date club originated among a coterie of women attending a church sewing society at which they had just experienced a jar over the election of officers, which almost rent the society asunder. When one of the society of a peace-loving disposition exclaimed, "Oh, for an organization without officers to elect," the remark proved to be the germ that has brought into existence a most successful organization. That same night a number of women met and ideas were exchanged.

While discussing plans, one of the ladies suggested refreshments. There was confusion of an amusing nature, for notwithstanding the meeting was being held in one of the most fashionable residences of Pierce, the culinary department of the household was decidedly at low ebb. Not to be daunted, the ladies repaired to the kitchen, and there happened to be a large sack of prunes, sufficient to provide a dish for each one, and they were hastily prepared, and from this incident the club is known as the Pierce Prune Club.

Among the features that have been material in keeping perfect harmony in the club, as well as being the cause of much good, there is to be mentioned that there are no officers and no specified day or evening for meetings. Anyone can spend as much or little on entertaining and charity as in her judgment her purse will allow. No new members can be elected, nor can any member be dropped, except by death. No meetings are allowed to be held at a time to interfere with meals at homes and here the club was forethought enough to avoid friction between wives and husbands.

When a social meeting is planned or any meeting that any member thinks advisable, she calls up two members by phone or otherwise and they each call up two, and so on in turn until it is learned if there is anything to interfere with a meeting at a certain time. This is a club in which everyone has an equal voice, and for two years the experiment has proven to be a society wherein perfect harmony has ever prevailed with no signs of ever a break. When word reaches the husbands that the women are to attend a party and take with them for exchange the most useless article about her house, they know there is a square meal in sight, to be enjoyed by the side of some other man's better half.

**Lieutenant Commander Kavanagh.**  
Lieutenant Commander Arthur G. Kavanagh, a Nebraska product, who is a great credit to the state, is visiting for a short time at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Kavanagh, in Tecumseh. Lieutenant Kavanagh was born on a Johnson county farm. He graduated from the Tecumseh high school and received an appointment to Annapolis. He graduated from that institution, standing at the head of his class. For two years he was at the head of the football squad of Annapolis, being a great athlete. At the close of school the lieutenant entered navy life. His advancement was rapid, and he enjoys the distinction of having been an ensign on Dewey's ship in the famous engagement of Manila bay. He received a medal for valiant service rendered during that engagement. A few months following the Manila engagement and after the fleet had returned to America, Lieutenant Kavanagh came to visit his old home town. A crowd of admiring friends met him at the depot with a band, and being escorted up town, he was presented with a handsome sword. Lieutenant Commander Kavanagh has just enjoyed a trip from the east, around Cape Horn to Pacific waters, sailing on the Tennessee with a fleet in command of Admiral Sigbee. This fleet preceded the great fleet now in Pacific waters under command of Rear Admiral Evans. For a short time the lieutenant engaged in target practice from the Tennessee in Magdalena bay. He has been ordered to report at Washington, D. C., for a new assignment of work and secured a few days' furlough to visit his parents en route. He will go on to Washington in a few days.

**Sidney Woman's Milk.**  
While inventors in different states are perfecting their various milking machines, Mrs. Do a Rains of Sidney, Ia., has one on exhibition which is a brilliant and unqualified success. It is shown in the accompanying photo. The advantages of this "milk" are manifest and manifold. It saves the expense of buying pails. If the cow kicks she cannot spill the milk. It does away with the labor of milking and also of feeding the pig. It complies with all the requirements of the pure food law, and is good for the pig.

**Weds on Time.**  
Deceived by one man three days before the date set for their marriage, Miss Iva L. Rudd, of Meriden, not to disappoint the ceremony guests, went through the ceremony with the deserter's rival and apparently is a happy leap-year bride. Miss Rudd was to be the wife of Harold Church. Her trousseau was complete and the wedding preparations made, when Mrs. C. A. Rudd, mother of the bride-elect, undertook to advise Church on husbandly duties. He left town the next day, saying he could not get along with his prospective mother-in-law. Miss Rudd sent for George L. Stone and gave to him the hand which he had sought long and persistently. The wedding was held Saturday evening of last week.



WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS CELEBRATING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR ENDOWMENT FUND.



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER KAVANAGH, U. S. N.



Reading From Left to Right: Standing—Mrs. M. Inholder, Mrs. George Storey, Mrs. L. A. Pohlmann, Mrs. H. M. Wellman, Mrs. H. H. Mohr, Mrs. D. R. Duff, Mrs. A. L. Brande, Mrs. Douglas Conner, Mrs. L. R. Pleasant, Sitting—Mrs. Ed. Jenal, Mrs. A. G. Brande, Mrs. S. D. Berg, Mrs. J. B. Davis, Mrs. J. H. Van Wageningen, Mrs. C. E. Staley, Mrs. Fred Storey, Mrs. John Lee, Mrs. C. E. Hutton.

PRUNE CLUB OF PIERCE, NEB.



IOWA MAN'S DUPLEX MILKER.

## Recent and Progressive Events in Field of Electricity

**The Trolley and the Farmer.**

**T**HE interurban trolley, which has done so much for the farmer in hurrying his produce to market and in placing him in easy communication with the cities and larger towns, now volunteers to furnish the residents of the country living along its lines with power, light and heat. It is true that this movement has but just started in this country but the possibilities are such as cannot fail to appeal to every trolley road in the country which passes through a farming section and has the necessary current to spare. And the farmers, recognizing the value of electricity in their work and home lives, will welcome with one accord the chance to substitute the mystic powers of electricity for the stumbling and uncertain hired man.

The Aurora, Elgin & Chicago railway was one of the first to start a campaign for new business among the farmers and small consumers along its line. This road runs through some of the best farm land in the country and the farmers in that section have proven the value of electricity as applied to farm work and many of them are now using motors for threshing, grinding feed, pumping water and a dozen and one other jobs. So successful has this company been in disposing of its surplus current at a fair price that other railways are rapidly following its example.

Trolley lines were first extended into the country district in New England and contrary to the prophesies of many an engineer the farmers proved such an excellent customer that the electric lines of every city began to reach out for the rural trade. In the middle-west, where the trolley finds its greatest field for interurban activity, electric roads were rapidly constructed until today the middle states are a net work of trolley lines. The benefits of this movement to the farmers and residents of small country villages were legion. With the coming of the trolley the farmer had a ready market to the nearest city for his small produce. As if by magic he could order things from town by telephone or letter and the trolley brought them to his door a few hours later. With his family he could visit the city and distant friends and relatives at will without a long and tiresome journey behind the "team." It bettered the mail service; made him independent of the "nearest" railroad station, except for the shipment of large produce, and for the first time in his life the resident of the country felt as though he was not isolated entirely from the busy world.

This disposal of electrical current is, perhaps, the greatest help to the farmer, in these days of trouble to secure competent farm labor, since the invention of the harvesting machine. Electricity is the most flexible power in the world and therefore the best adapted for the multitudinous jobs about the farm. It will run the clippers for clipping the horses or press the hay with equal facility. The new induction motors, which one of the many geniuses of the General Electric company recently developed are sparkless and therefore absolutely safe about the farm buildings. They are made in all sizes from a twentieth of a horsepower to 6,000 horsepower. Electric power is easily attached to any

machine and the motors are so simple that anyone can run them.

**The Trackless Trolley.**  
As the trolley express becomes the collector and distributor of freight for the long-distance steam lines, handling not only the products of the factory and the goods of the wholesaler, but also the farmer's milk and fruit and field crops, so the trackless trolley will be the messenger boy of the electric express line.

The trackless trolley in appearance is a combination of a motor truck and a trolley car, says the American Magazine. It has the tread of the trolley, which is unusually wide and with just sufficient concavity to hold them on the rails, so that while they can be operated on the ordinary track they can be run also on pavements or improved highways without injury. The trackless trolley car possesses the advantage of being able to run out along the tracks any distance from the main line, gathering power into its storage batteries from the feed wire as it runs, and at any point it can turn off into the highway to run alongside the loading platform of a manufacturing plant or down an alley to collect freight direct from the doors of a warehouse, returning to the main line at the central freight station. The storage batteries, when fully charged, will carry the car twenty-five miles, so that it can cover a considerable range of territory independently of tracks and wires.

From this point it will be but a step to the wheeling of all trucking business having a large volume by the agency of the consolidated transportation system, as is now done in England. There is no question that with the mechanical improvements certain to be realized within a comparatively few years, including the general use of motor trucks, it will be possible for the transportation companies to perform this service more cheaply than it is now done by separate trucking concerns or by the manufacturers themselves.

**Electric Anesthesia.**  
At Dr. Leduc's laboratory at Nantes a series of striking experiments have taken place recently, which should have a far-reaching importance to medicine, commerce, and the world of science. A rabbit was anesthetized by a weak electric current, a dog was killed absolutely painlessly by a similar method, and the electric current was used for the administration of a drug. In the light of these experiments, one can look forward to a time when the administration of anesthesia will be a mechanical process, when the slaughtering of animals required for food will be accomplished entirely without pain, and when the electric battery will be a commonplace adjunct to the administration of drugs. And what is, perhaps, more interesting to the lay reader, is the same laboratory animals have been restored to life by electric means as long as two minutes after they have ceased to breathe. Around the laboratory were the results of other work.

The idea of electric anesthesia is not a new one, says the Boston Transcript. It was suggested, and even tried in the early days of electricity, but the discovery of the anesthetic properties of laughing gas, chloroform, and ether attracted the attention of the medical world, so that the very idea of electric anesthesia was forgotten.

In these days of the later '80s, however, electric anesthesia was clumsy and unworkable. It gave no good results, while the distance between the two electrodes was made to work out the principle that underlies the new method employed by Dr. Leduc. The doctor is the first to admit that his "electric sleep" is little more than in his infancy, and though he has subjected himself to the process with complete success, and without any evil results he does not as yet feel in a position to recommend its use for hospital or private practice. In detail, the experiment is as follows: The electric current is furnished by accumulators, and is led off through measuring and controlling instruments to an interrupter, which renders the flow of the current intermittent. It is then taken to a patch of skin about the animal's spine, from which the hair has been carefully shaved. It passes through the spinal cord and brain, and emerges by a similar patch on the animal's forehead. In the experiment I saw the animal selected was a rabbit. It was in no way fastened, but was seated on the table. A very feeble current was at first applied. There was a slight tremor, a look of surprise, a little twitching of the ears and scratching of the feet. Gradually the current was increased, until eventually it approached the six-hundredth part of that used for an electric light, and the animal fell over on its side. It was passive and powerless, incapable of feeling pleasure or pain, in a state similar to that of patients prepared for operation in a hospital. The current was switched off. The rabbit at once stood up, and as soon as the apparatus was removed it began walking about the laboratory floor, apparently in no way inconvenienced or distressed by the experience it had undergone.

**Production of Arc Light.**  
A great deal has been said and written about the lights but in almost every instance such articles were couched in language which could only be understood by a practical electrician. In one arc light the brilliant illumination is formed by the electric current "arcing" over the gap between two carbon rods. One of these carbon rods is called the positive and the other the negative electrode, and the current passes from the former to the latter. When the current is turned on the carbons are together and current passes through a little magnet coil in the lamp which draws them apart. The current hold across the gap between the two carbons. This arc consumes energy; this energy takes the form of heat so intense as to make the air or gases between the ends of the carbons incandescent, producing a brilliant light. Particles of carbon are carried from the positive electrode until it is and becomes cup-shaped. This little cup is called the crater and from this crater four-fifths of the whole light is emitted. The negative electrode does not become so hot as the other. Between the two carbons a little cloud of vaporized carbon is formed from the crater which is heated to a brilliant incandescence and give forth a golden yellow light. The light from the crater proper has a violet tinge owing to the incandescence of particles of solid carbon. The arc of light extending from one electrode to the other has an axis of violet color which is its most brilliant part. All this helps to neutralize

the different colored lights and make the whole the nearest substitute for sunlight. The fact that most of the luminosity comes from the crater explains why the light does not appear equal in all directions. It is brightest from that point of view which shows the largest portion of the crater.

It is often noticed that when insects flutter about are lamps attracted by the brilliant light, their shadows on the ground and neighboring walls appear gigantic despite the fact that they are very near the light. The reason for this is that the light of the crater is concentrated in a point smaller than the bodies of the insects and the shadows consequently grow larger as the distance increases.

As the carbon in the arc lamp burns away the carbon rods become shorter. After a while the distance between the two electrodes would become too great for the arc and the light would go out. To remedy this defect the rods are governed by a magnetic device which keeps them always the proper distance apart until the carbons are burned away so they have to be replaced.

### Working the Hot Air Pipe

"Fine day," observed the fellow passenger with the eye glasses.  
"Huh!"  
"I say it's a fine day."  
"O, yes," answered the man who was trying to read a newspaper.  
"Be a lot of trouble with the fruit, though, when the cold weather comes along next month."  
"Huh!"  
"I say there'll be a lot of trouble with the fruit when the cold weather—"  
"O, yes."  
"It's all right, though, I guess. Whatever happens is all right."  
"Huh!"  
"I see old Jake Schaefer beat the young fellow last night."  
"Beat him?"  
"Yes; playing billiards, you know."  
"Huh!"  
"Think it'll be Hughes?"  
"Huh!"  
"Or maybe it'll be La Follette?"  
"Huh!"  
"Anything new in the paper this morning?"  
"Yes. Man killed in an elevated train."  
"How?"  
"He was talked to death."  
The fellow faced passenger with the eye glasses gulped once or twice and breathed hard, but had nothing further to offer. Chicago Tribune.

## Gossip and Stories About Noted People

**Edwin Booth in London.**

N HEN story of life on the stage, now running in McClure's Magazine, Miss Ellen Terry tells the following incident of Edwin Booth's appearance in London: "The great American actor, through much domestic trouble and her own had more or less 'given up things' and his spirit could not 'combat such treatment as he received at the Princess, where the pieces in which he appeared were 'thrown' on the stage with every mark of assumption that he was not going to be a success."

"Yet, although he accepted with gratitude Henry Irving's suggestion that he should migrate from the Princess to the Lyceum and appear there three times a week as Othello, with the Lyceum company and its manager to support him, I cannot be sure that Booth's pride was not more hurt by this magnificent hospitality than it ever could have been by disaster. It is always more difficult to receive than to give."

"Few people thought of this, I suppose. I did, because I could imagine Henry Irving in America in the same situation—accepting the hospitality of Booth. Would he not, have been melancholy, quiet, unassertive, almost uninteresting and uninterested, as Booth was?"

"I saw him first at a benefit performance at Drury Lane. I came to the door of the room where Henry was dressing, and Booth was sitting there with his back to me."

"Here's Miss Terry," said Henry, as I came round the door.  
"Booth looked up at me swiftly. I have never, in any face, in any country, seen such wonderful eyes. There was a mystery about his appearance and his manner—a sort of pride which seemed to say: 'Don't try to know me, for I am not what I have been.' He seemed broken and devoid of ambition."

The tricks. The minister said: "Well, Mr. Labouchere, you won the game by leading that card, but there was no earthly reason, according to the rules of the game, why you should have done so. You have, therefore, won the rubber by accident."

Mr. Labouchere said: "I had a very good reason for leading that card. The minister asked what it was. 'It will have a bet,' said Mr. Labouchere, 'that my reason was a good one.' The bet was, therefore, made."

"Now, Mr. Labouchere, what was your reason?"  
He replied: "I had seen your hand."

**Gladstone's Charm.**  
Of all the statesmen I have met, relates Lady Randolph Churchill in the Century, I think the late Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone were the pleasantest companions at dinner. Both had the happy knack of seeming vastly interested in one's conversation, whatever the subject, or however frivolous. There was no condescension or "tempering of the wind to the shorn lamb" about it. At the same time, I must own that any feeling of elation for having had, as one considered, a success was speedily destroyed; for the next woman winner (to which he listened in grave silence), he had a disconcerting way of turning sharply round, his piercing eye fixed inquiringly upon you, and his hand to his ear, with the gesture so well known to the House of Commons. His old world manner was very attractive, and his urbanity and the house remarkable. On the one occasion I had been at the house hearing Randolph make one of his fiery attacks on him, which he answered with equal heat and indignation. The hour was late and Randolph and I had just time to rush home and dress to dine at Spencer house with Lord and Lady Spencer. The first person I met as I went in was Mr. Gladstone, who at once came up and said: "I hope Lord Randolph is not too tired after his magnificent effort." What an object lesson

to those foreign politicians who would look upon it as an insult to be asked to meet in the same house!

**Some Champ Clark Stories.**  
One of the most popular speakers in Congress is Champ Clark of Missouri. Whether it be to address his party on political subjects or a swing around the Chautauque circle or just a plain after-dinner speech, or a speech on the floor of the house, Mr. Clark always commands attention by his witty application of the principles of common sense in getting at the root of things. Speaking of some of his experiences in speechmaking recently, Mr. Clark said:

"This grip epidemic reminds me of a speech I once made in Philadelphia. The day before the speechmaking came off I caught a heavy cold and could not speak above a whisper. My doctor suggested a red-hot mustard plaster for my chest and I put it on. When I got on that stage in Philadelphia I think I displayed the greatest range of voice ever inflicted on a long-suffering public. In spite of all I could do I would begin words of more than 20,000 syllables in a basso profundo and finish in an operatic soprano."

"Another funny experience I had speechmaking out in Missouri, although this one came near having a serious ending. It went to show, however, that even a platform cannot always stand the strain of heavy forensic artillery. William Jennings Bryan, Senator Stone and I were booked to address a great democratic gathering and when we reached the spot the stand was surrounded by a crowd of 20,000 persons. So restless did they become at their inability to hear the speakers that we determined we would all speak at once. Mr. Bryan took the center of the stage on one side, while Senator Stone and I took opposite corners on the other side of the platform and all began. Just as each of us had reached the climax of our speeches and were saving their strength for dear life the platform collapsed in the middle and all of us, including the local committee, fell into the hopper. It was a grand finale, all right, and you can imagine the consternation of the crowd when all the orators disappeared at once."