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Otterbein Aegis

Otterbein Journals & Magazines

4-1894

Otterbein Aegis April 1894

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Pres J. J. Sanders.

VOL. IV.

APRIL, 1894.

No. 8.

OTTERBEIN ÆGIS



CONTENTS



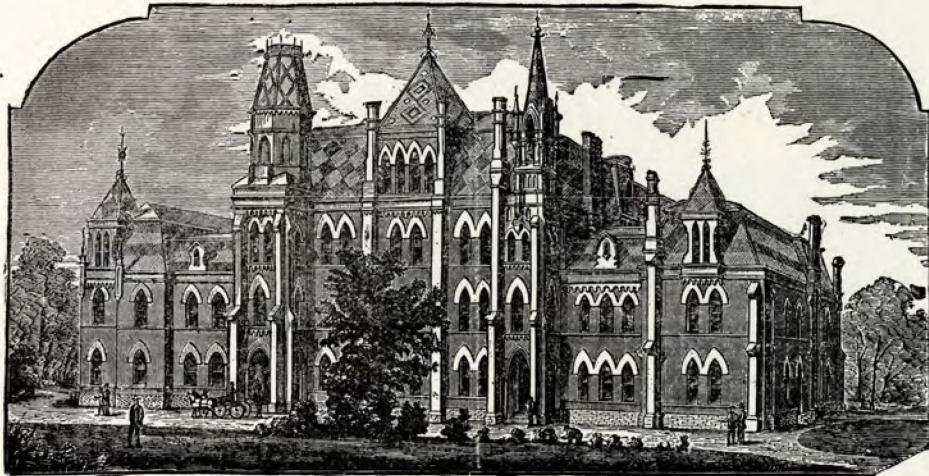
Editorial,	- - - - -	5
The Search for Truth,	- - - - -	7
Does the Church Owe Anything to Otterbein?	- - - - -	10
The Sunny Side of College Life,	- - - - -	11
Baseball,	- - - - -	13
Y. M. C. A.,	- - - - -	13
Y. W. C. A.,	- - - - -	14
Locals,	- - - - -	15
New Football Rules,	- - - - -	17
Clippings,	- - - - -	17

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EDITORIAL.

THE article in this number entitled, "The Search for Truth," treats instructively and in an interesting way the subject of the Higher Criticism viewed from the standpoint of a college student.

THE "Otterbein Column" in the *Religious Telescope* shows a grand movement onward. It is inspiring to every student to see the list of Otterbein's substantial friends increase from week to week; and to feel that the untiring efforts of the President and those associated with him are being crowned with success.

OUR first base-ball game is a thing of the past. It resulted in a glorious defeat for Otterbein. The defeat is easily explained, but not easily justified. While it is true that several of the men were playing out of their places, and our short-stop unable to play on account of injuries received in practice; this does not account entirely for the poor batting and costly

errors. The men showed plainly a lack of practice. The fumbles were something wonderful, but not so surprising as the poor batting. Errors almost without exception were made at the critical moments of the game; two fumbled balls, for instance, allowing the Capitals to get in four runs. The men ought to practice faithfully and hard. They need such practice badly. If any games are to be won this season, some genuine enthusiasm must be shown on the athletic field. There must be a more determined effort to play ball. There must be less indifference show than was apparent in our first game.

THE need of a preparatory literary society has been felt at Otterbein for sometime. The training that a literary society furnishes is considered by some the important part of a college course, and in order that the preparatory students might have the full benefit of such training it is believed that they should have a distinct society.

This would initiate them into literary work as soon as they enter school. As it is the societies are so large that opportunity is not given for the best results. Besides many students feeling that they cannot compare favorably with those of the college classes, in literary performances, do not enter actively upon that work until they have spent several years in school. This is a detriment to the student, and very much of it might be avoided by having a separate society. Students of the same grade being thus associated together, would be free from many of the restraints that are otherwise brought to bear upon them.

Such a society would also prevent, to a large degree, the wearisome "riding" that each student

must endure upon entering college. By the time he has completed the work in the preparatory department, he would be well enough acquainted with the other societies to be able to decide for himself which one he should join.

This would be a relief both to himself and to those who feel a responsibility in the matter of advising new students concerning which society they should join.

It is a good thing to be conversant with a large number of subjects; but it is well to remember that wide culture will not result from extensive permiscuous reading. It is thus that many facts are crowded loosely upon the memory and perhaps are never again recalled by it. Every one who acquires the habit of reading miscellaneously and without any definite plan in mind, is in danger of weakening his memory. To follow the habit excessively, is to commit veritable mental suicide. John Stuart Blackie laid down an excellent rule when he said: "Read nothing that you do not care to remember; and remember nothing that you do not mean to use." It is a rule, which, if followed, will brighten a memory already good; and will endow with trustworthiness and strength, one that is untrustworthy and weak.

A course of action even more vitiating in its influence than desultory reading, is for a student to acquire the habit of preparing lessons for recitation only. Here too, the matter read is not meant for permanent possession. As soon as the recitation hour is past, the mind releases its grasp upon the subject, which fades away silently and swiftly. The memory is left just a little less able to hold that, toward which, the attention is afterwards directed. It is perhaps not exaggeration to say that a student had better not prepare his lesson—had better never see his text-book before the recitation hour—than to memorize for the purpose of reciting well, and then releasing his mental grasp upon that which should be retained in mind and made subject to quick and sure recall. That one who disregards the rules of mental health, will in the end "reap a harvest of bitter regrets," and find

that he has not only not retained what he should of the subjects studied, but has weakened his memory until it is almost useless as an aid to success in after life.

RHETORICAL work both public and private is a necessary and profitable supplement to the regular college duties in a school like Otterbein.

The experiment of abolishing the rhetoricals during the past year is recognized by many as unsatisfactory. By doing away with this form of duty, forty per cent. of the students are deprived of their only opportunity of doing literary work. Only sixty per cent. of the student-body are active members of literary societies, the remaining forty per cent. having no connection with these organizations, or at most being associate members only. This fact of itself almost demands the continuance of the private rhetorical. It was expected that the literary work of the societies would be carried forward with greater zeal, should the rhetoricals be dispensed with; but, though very excellent, the work in this respect shows no great improvement.

Should all the students in the university identify themselves actively with the different societies, it would not entirely fulfill the mission of the rhetoricals. The societies are at present so large that members come on duty about once per month; and an addition of members would limit the performances of each still more.

Public as well as private rhetoricals are a means of bringing the members of the different societies together in literary contest, thus fostering a healthy rivalry which otherwise is lacking.

The public rhetorical brings the students of the upper classes to the notice of the public and makes it easier for them to appear on their graduation day.

Of course the average student will not demand that these duties be thrust upon him, if they can just as well be avoided; yet that they should be required, is evident by the meager attention to literary work, particularly oratory, that is shown by the great majority of the students.

 THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH.

 BY T. G. M'FADDEN, '94.

The search for truth has been the motto of all those men whose lives rather than mere epochs of time have marked the progress of the world. Under this coat-of-arms science has revealed the laws of nature and its powers have been made the servants of man. Superstition, that relic of a barbarous age, has been replaced by knowledge. Our modern civilization is its ultimate fruit. But within comparatively recent years the search for truth has been turned with increased vigor upon the records of the past. The deciphering of hieroglyphics has told us volumes concerning the ancient races; previously discredited history has been corroborated. In the field of literature and confined to the questions of authorship and authenticity this search for truth is technically known as "higher criticism." Through it the existence of a Homer is questioned, even Shakespeare is by some denied the authorship of the plays commonly ascribed to him. But far the greater part of the efforts have been directed toward the Bible. It is to this last named class that this paper is confined.

The great mass of the people, comparatively speaking, pay little attention to the questions of Biblical criticism. But there is a class to which they appeal with more than ordinary force—and that class comprises that large body of young people gathered in our higher institutions of learning for the avowed purpose of finding and assimilating the truth. This class is peculiarly affected because students are obliged to face these questions,—and too frequently to leave them unsatisfactorily answered,—and besides they are supplied with more abundant facilities for investigating them. With these facts in view it is the purpose of this paper to treat the subject from the standpoint of a college student, and incidentally to show that higher criticism, properly called, is the friend and not the foe of Christianity and the Bible. Let us glance first at higher criticism—its field, methods

and aims; secondly at the Bible, its history, transmission and position at the present day; and lastly to the application of criticism thus defined to the Book of Books.

The words, "higher criticism," are in many respects unfortunate ones. By some persons they are interpreted as meaning a kind of superior criticism wielded by a more intellectual class of critics. In reality *higher* distinguishes it from *lower* criticism. Both relate to a study of literature, but lower criticism confines itself to the problems of style, literary merit, and questions of text, while higher criticism deals with the greater problems of authorship, integrity and historical character. More specifically, higher criticism endeavors to answer the questions: By whom written—or if there are evidences that all parts have not the same author—what is its integrity? Again, for what readers written, and on what occasion, prompted by what motives, and with what result, and lastly what is its historical character and value?

These questions are solved both by external information—largely historical but comprising anything external to the book which can cast light upon it—and mainly by internal evidence. It is this latter class which is productive of the greatest mistakes and which therefore demands the most delicate treatment. A few examples of its rules will cast light upon its method of procedure, and be a justification of the above statement. Critics have concluded that differences of style imply different authors, that parallel and inconsistent passages must arise with different authors, that the historical content of books is modified by historical environment, and that parenthetical passages are interpolations. So much for the general survey of higher criticism, and if we remember that it progresses under the banner of "truth" surely no complaint can be waged against it.

We will now turn our attention to the history of the Bible. There is a tendency, indeed too prevalent, to forget that the Bible, although a sacred book and inspired by God, has had its profane history. The history of the Bible during the Christian era is divided by some

writers into four divisions. The first period was the formative one, and comprised the time of the personal teachings of the Apostles. Many books were then considered sacred which are not now in our Canon. The second period, the Canonical, was one of collection of sacred literature and is distinguished by the first rise of criticism. Great disputes arose concerning certain so-called sacred books and many were rejected. The third period begins with the Dark Ages and the decline of letters. All tendencies to critical study of the sacred books died out. They were accepted by the followers of Christianity in perfect confidence, a verbal inspiration was believed, and even the traditions surrounding them were regarded as sacred. This was rather a period of blind acceptance. The fourth period begins with the Reformation and includes the present. It is characterized as a period of the most intense criticism combined with the most practical Christianity.

The church was awakened by Luther from the lethargy of the Dark Ages and made to realize that *spirit* transcends the *letter*. Throughout this entire period of some eighteen hundred years the Bible was transmitted from each generation to the succeeding one through the agency of monks and scribes. Although the majority of these conscientiously regarded their work as a sacred duty, still some were unscrupulous enough to leave too plainly the marks of their own personality upon the transcribed manuscripts.

Such is a cursory view of the Bible in its transmission to us. In the face of the bare facts of history, who can be so thoughtless as to affirm that we have the Bible in the exact words of the original authors? The fact that over a thousand manuscripts of the New Testament are extant—and none of them perfectly harmonious in details—should dispel such an unwise assertion. Yet such persons are found, some of them such extremists as to seem to regard the Bible as dropped from heaven to earth, English edition, King James' version and complete. Dr. Gladden is authority for the statement that these persons were so

prevalent during the early part of this century that the popular view was of the inerrancy of the Bible, so absolute that it was believed that not a word was contained in the Scriptures which was not in the strictist sense inspired, that even the punctuation was divinely determined and that the admission of any verbal or grammatical error was a denial of God's omniscience.

The great blow which this popular theory received was in 1869 when Tischendorf's English New Testament with various readings from the best Greek texts appeared. It was not long after this that it became evident that a textual criticism was a necessity. Christian scholars believed it to be their duty to compare the ancient manuscripts and secure the most accurate text possible. The result was the Revised Version. Yet even this is not infallible, for no two scholars could agree upon every word. By many good people this version was regarded with the greatest horror. To them the introduction of scientific methods into sacred literature seemed blasphemous.

In connection with these should be mentioned that class who adhere so tenaciously to the traditions which surround the Bible as to confuse them with it. These traditions should be distinguished and given due consideration but should not be counted among the essentials. The nature and probable truth of these traditions do not fall under the province of this paper. Suffice it to remark, that should they have been mere creations of the imagination the fact that they have been repeated and believed for a thousand years *does not* make them truth. It has not been the purpose of these remarks to give any feeling of less awe and reverence for the Bible. Far from it. The aim sought was to present the facts just as every intelligent observer must meet them.

The thousand and more manuscripts of the New Testament have already been mentioned. Inasmuch as nearly all these *perfectly* harmonize in the doctrines taught and in the incidents described—in a word upon all cardinal points—what greater proof can be demanded for the

truthfulness of the living spirit of the Book of Books? The very fact that these manuscripts do not *precisely* harmonize increases the weight of their testimony, for it points to a variety of sources and thus multiplies the number of witnesses. The priceless treasure which the Bible contains remains unspotted. 'Tis true the treasure is in an earthen vessel, but it is not difficult for one of any spiritual or even mere intellectual insight to distinguish between the vessel and the treasure. This is the great duty enjoined upon us in active life and we are by no means exempt from it when we begin to touch upon the sacred things.

Higher criticism applied to the Bible is an unfortunate combination of terms. Many persons have such crude, vague, confused notions of higher criticism that they suppose the terms synonymous with infidelity or atheism. They ignorantly look upon it as a something whose sole object is to destroy the Scriptures. But is this prejudice confined to the ignorant alone? Is it not true that a great number, whose education would not justify their actions, are prone to look only, or at least mainly, upon the destructive side of criticism and to overlook the constructive, and the great blessings it has already bestowed in interpreting the Bible and making it the book it is to-day? Even in regard to the traditional views it should be remembered that higher criticism is used just as vigorously to defend as to assail them.

It would not be fair to pass over this section without acknowledging that even higher criticism can be justly criticised. Unwarranted conclusions have been reached and publicly announced. Eminent scholars, possibly for the sake of fame, have too obtrusively pushed their views upon an unprepared public, thus bringing wrath upon themselves and the cause of higher criticism which they grossly misrepresent. Others have formulated theories and summoned higher criticism to substantiate them and conceal their own errors. But shall these abuses of a good thing have weight with an intelligent people in denouncing it entirely? Literary criticism is based on scientific principles. It

has come to stay and will work even greater results than have yet been dreamed.

That class of persons who fear to expose their Bibles to criticism indicate a profound skepticism in regard to its real merit. They should not be in constant fear for the security of the Bible. It has nobly defended itself against ages of assault; and it stands firm to-day. *The Bible is its own best defender.* May the Christians of the world freely open their Bibles to the searching rays of this criticism, for the Bible above all other books, on account of its paramount importance, needs this cleansing from the slight errors that may have crept into it during its transmission to us.

As has been previously indicated, the problems of criticism appeal to the college student with peculiar force. By his very nature he cannot fail to be susceptible to them. From his situation it is usually impossible for him to do original investigation. He must depend for his ideas largely upon the thoughts of others. The libraries and magazines are replete with conflicting opinions. Even a hasty perusal is sufficient to fill one with bewilderment and perplexity. What shall the student do? His very position as a student forbids his complete neglect of them. Shall he renounce them as conflicting and therefore all false, and discredit the whole Bible as well? Too many have foolishly followed this plan and ended in infidelity or agnosticism. The college student who prides himself on his intellectual powers should be too much of a man for that.

Let him remember that these questions concern matters of too grave and serious a nature to be studied with less than his utmost power. Let him study the methods and fields of higher criticism and learn to distinguish for himself between the true and the false. Let him remember that the *great fundamental issues* have already been settled, and that the present matters of dispute are merely questions of minor importance. And finally, but no less important, let this thought be engraved upon his heart: "Search for truth is the noblest occupation of man, its publication a duty."

DOES THE CHURCH OWE ANYTHING TO OTTERBEIN?

BY REV. P. M. CAMP, CLASS OF '90.

The Church owes to Otterbein just in proportion as she, as a Church, is dependent, upon her. As individuals, it is almost impossible to estimate all our dependencies. And only those who understand their individualities and environments, appreciate the gifts that are bestowed upon them by the thought and energies of others. So the Church will only appreciate its life generating gifts as it comprehends its own individuality and environments. It is only too sad to mention, that the mass of our church does not seek to learn the basis and principle upon which the success of our Church depends. But why speak of this in the present article? Those who will come in touch with this paper, are already enlightened, and the thousands who ought to ponder it, will be almost in oblivion to it.

The Church is an individual, and as such, the whole body of the Church, to be healthy must receive its share of life blood. And to develop the individuality, the whole body must be taught. To treat the brain for every disease of the body would simply be suicidal. So to administer the life giving elements simply to the head or brain of a church develops a monstrosity and eventually leaves it an insane object of pity among other individual churches. But what, may I ask, are some of the elements that compose a church's individuality? In answering this question a great many things might be mentioned as fundamental elements in a church organization, but every church, to maintain an existence and claim a place in the realm of religion, must have *some* fundamental basis and principle; and that principle must appeal to the judgment and nature of human kind and be free from eccentricity. In this late day, with six thousand years of unchangeable history and stubborn facts at our feet to be used as leverages to unfold to us the consequence that must follow every act of man, it is difficult to maintain organization under the cover of delusion.

The interrogation point, in the canopy of thought, portends the close search and near approach of universal truth. And what is the medium to-day for the investigation of truth, to which minds are invited and drawn unceasingly? Is it not the church maintaining strong educational institutions? which in reality are the dynamical powers and spiritual forces of the church. They are the hearts that send the life blood into the very finger and toe points of the body, without which they cannot be a part of the body nor the body exist.

Does our Church owe anything to Otterbein? Ask me whether my head and limbs owe anything to my heart. Do they not dine momentarily in the dining-room of the heart? But let us be factual, and see if we cannot find enough concrete evidence to answer the above question. Our Church is about a hundred years old. For fifty-three years we had no institution of learning in the Church. In 1847 Otterbein was founded. Now contrast, in every way, the fifty-three years of our history before the founding of Otterbein, with the forty-seven years since. Not mentioning the recognition that Otterbein has given the Church in the estimation of other churches, which recognition we are proud of, Otterbein is the mother of every educational enterprise in the Church. Notice our fifteen educational institutions and are they not all the outgrowth of the mother institution? Are not most of them equipped and supported by those who have been students of Otterbein or in close touch with her? And are not all our institutions depending upon the success of Otterbein for their own success? Knowing that if the frosts of neglect kill the root and stem, the branches will also die, and the fruit, however delicious, will all wither away.

Next notice our publishing interests. When Otterbein was founded the *Telescope*, the only paper of the Church, was scarcely able to secure pill advertisements; but now examine its columns. Then place by its side our *Quarterly Review*, all our Sunday School literature, the *Watchword* and *Evangel*, besides many other good publications. Now notice the editors of

all the above publications, and with but few exceptions, all have received their training at Otterbein.

Again examine our mission work and missionaries, and do not most of those engaged look back to Otterbein as the initial impulse of spirit by which they were led? And are not the only two martyrs of our foreign mission, daughters of our beloved institution? Now I have not yet mentioned the ministers and teachers who are filling responsible places, both in the Church and out, and who have received the fundamentals for such position in Otterbein. Wherefore, just ask yourself the question, what would there be to be proud of, as a Church, should you take this great machinery and dynamic power out of it? It would simply settle back into a half ascetic, half monastic nothingness. Like the plant torn from the mother earth, it would wither and die; and its fragrance, however sweet, would be scattered to the four winds.

When the battles of Independence were fought and the British lion covered at the feet of the American eagle,—the weakness of the new republic just became evident to the leaders, and that was in not having a centralized government. And the power of our republic, from Colonial times to the present, was esteemed by other nations in proportion to the strength of our central government. Just so with our Church. If each of our institutions of learning, the Missionary Board, the Church Election Board, as well as each conference of the Church, insist on independent state government, and so plan as to draw all the life-blood of the people to their own realms, with exclusive control and that without any reference or regard to our central government and power, we will awaken some of these days to the awful fact that we are a people without an organization, and the people will be dismissed without a benediction.

I am yet quite young and like all young men, daring and many times boast of my bravery, but I do not hesitate to say that I am truly frightened the way many of our conferences are involving their people in debt with church

buildings; as if the conference had no financial obligations to the Church except to glorify itself with fine churches. Do not understand me to oppose fine churches. What I object to is that so many conferences involve their people so as to withdraw the proper support from our central power, our institutions of learning. Our assessments for Otterbein ought to be more than doubled, but how can our people meet them when every arm at home is tied. There must be a radical change. We must settle our things at home and then be content for awhile; and taking our gifts and offerings, all go up to Jerusalem (Otterbein) and worship; and it would not be amiss for some of us to take sin offerings along.

Ours is not an aristocratic church; hence our institutions cannot appeal simply to the few, but they must go to the masses. But the redeeming feature about the masses giving, is that they become a part and partner in the institution and their sons and daughters will be made to enjoy its blessings. And as the children of Israel prevailed against the enemy, so long as they held up the hands of Moses, so will our Church prevail against the enemy, so long as we hold up the arms of Otterbein.

THE SUNNY SIDE OF COLLEGE LIFE.

BY FRED MINSHALL, '95.

The sunshine of a college life varies with its circumstances. Sometimes it has no more sunshine than the blackest midnight, and times too when there seems to be little else. Stormy and inclement weather, or a cloudy and gloomy atmosphere is not conducive to sunshine. The "blues" also and not infrequently financial difficulties cloud the sunshine of a college life. Pleasant surroundings produce it, a beautiful college location perhaps, the time of the year and I may be led to state also that a fellow's disposition has somewhat to do with it.

The springtime especially is very enticing—the very birth and embodiment of sunshine—the days seem never so bright. The earth arrays herself in marvelous beauty and seems to

laugh in her undulating verdure. The flowers in the valley bloom, soft breezes blow, the atmosphere is clear and fragrant. Nature exhausts her subtle arts and displays her seducing charms. There is beauty in the sunrise, the dazzling glare of noonday, in the prophetic tints of its fading light. Here is order, beauty and sunlight. Here health, pleasure and contentment. Everything laughs if you laugh. Nature makes steadfast friends with those who love her, and bestows long life and a peaceful end.

Sunlight is everywhere as bountiful as the sweep of the sun. Everyone's possession, nobody's claim; as essential to human life as to the life of the tender plant, as vital to the disposition as the odor to the rose. Sunlight, in some of its phases at least, is synonymous with pleasure, an amiable disposition and not uncommonly with practical attainment. Pleasure, in its widest import, is legitimate only as it accomplishes its natural end. The highest end attainable is perfection in body and soul. Pleasure, in excess, is as exhaustive as excessive labor. Persistent labor impairs the mental faculties and makes them phlegmatic and dull. Both have their proper place. Both should work so harmoniously that no vitiating sensation may ensue. Neither should be in supremacy, both in concerted action. Excessive pleasure makes a surly disposition, as surely as confinement produces a selfish and irritable one. A fellow must use his judgment of course and not be so persistent as to make a clown of himself or so liberal as to run into vandalism and not be able to see how far he dare go, but sense enough to know when to stop.

The field of practical enjoyment is wide and very fertile and no one, perhaps, knows it better than the average college student of to-day.

Incessant toil with no immediate end in view is disheartening to the common student. The course is long, the reward remote and even then so fleeting and dim, that present pleasure must supplement the intervening space. A student too, by virtue of his youth, is naturally disposed to exert himself physically sooner than mentally.

It is well, probably, that this is so, for the mental holds such vital connection with the physical that its clear, healthy, and steady action depends largely upon the vigorous condition of the body. That incessant craving for knowledge is not so characteristic of the college student as some people imagine. His animal nature predominates. His impulses smothered in one place will burst forth more furiously elsewhere. Impetuous youth finally settles into sedate old age. Nature is never dallied with. She may be controlled but never subdued.

Most colleges have special appliances for this peculiar nature of their students—woe unto them if they have them not. Each has its athletic field, its gymnasium, its baths, fishing ponds, its hillsides for winter, its broad green campus for summer—each have their heavy sports, their lighter sports their recreations and their pastimes.

It is a glorious thing to be young, but very unpleasant to feel a dozen rampant spirits within clanking their chains and clamoring for freedom. It is possible for a student to muster so many of these peculiar forces that he knows scarcely what to do with himself. It becomes highly necessary, in such a condition, to liberate some of them or in some way diminish their force. The method in which it is done depends, to a great extent upon the character of the student. It seems to me, that if I should ever become thus affected, I would endeavor to stem the flood of my impulses and control them like a man. I would not roam around at the dead of night, howling, rapping on windows or ringing door-bells, nor would I tear down fences, pull up garden stuff or tramp on flower beds. I would never turn loose my neighbors' cows, drive his horses off or steal any body's chickens.

These are very inferior forms of pleasure and should not be indulged in. I would never tear up another fellow's room, nor would I with a band of fellow students help to worry and irritate class parties, social gatherings or in any way violate the solemnity of the night.

A student ought to be kind, generous hearted and true wherever he may be. He should never say unpleasant things of any one, give "cuts" or "have it in" for a fellow student. Exalted manhood and magnanimous worth lie very

far above these. Envy and malevolence hold a legitimate place in no human heart.

A student ought to have all the fun he possibly can. He ought to do good, honest and conscientious studying, engage in all kinds of recreation, and especially in the more vigorous sports.

The athletic field is the place where animal nature is subdued, where surplus and bogus energy is exhausted. The place where vitality and self-control assert themselves. Where spurious manhood dies. There different natures grapple in deadly conflict, a fellow finds his equal. His rough nature is "sand-papered". It makes him sympathetic, unselfish and true.

It is highly beneficial to be jovial. And mirth is very commendable.

Some always have a smile or a hearty laugh. Some wouldn't smile if they could. In fact, sunshine is regulated not so much by the amount of surface a fellow presents to the sun as by the size of his mouth and hearth.

Laughter is cheap. A merry disposition costs nothing. Yet, it seems to me, that these are as necessary to the perfection of the soul as air is to the sustenance of human life. Any one with pure motives prefers light to darkness, spring to the dreary winter or a palace to a gloomy cell.

Colleges to day prepare men more thoroughly than ever before. The times demand better men, well developed and practical. The student of to day is the statesman of to-morrow. It behooves him therefore to straighten up, look about him and advance.

But more—when the fiercer conflict of college life is o'er its memory will endure forever; more imperishable and more enduring than the fleeting things of earth. The scenes of childhood are transient and strange.

The places that know us now will soon know us no more. They come and go, they change and fly away as a dream, but memory lives on. Its wrongs will be repented. Its accomplishments loved. Its friendships will remain the most enduring comfort of a noble life.

BASEBALL.

The baseball season was opened here by a game on April 14, with the Capital University team, of Columbus. The attendance was small

but there was plenty of enthusiasm. An easy victory for the Capital University men was the result of the game; due, perhaps, to the poor field-work of Otterbein's men and their poor batting. In the four innings that Thomas, the new candidate, pitched seven men were struck out which shows very creditable work. The following is a summary of the game:

OTTERBEIN.					
	R	1B	P O	A	E
Resler E., 1b.....	0	1	12	1	1
Stoughton ss.....	0	1	0	2	0
Bennett c.....	1	0	5	1	2
Horine rf.....	1	0	0	0	0
Jones 3b.....	1	0	1	1	1
Mozshammer 2b.....	0	0	3	0	4
Neiswender lf.....	0	0	0	0	1
Thomas p.....	1	0	1	0	0
Resler F., p & cf.....	2	2	2	2	0
Totals.....	6	4	24	7	9
CAPITAL UNIVERSITY.					
Oehlschlager lf.....	2	1	1	0	0
Schiff cf.....	3	1	0	0	1
Meckling 2b.....	2	2	4	2	1
Twele ss.....	0	1	0	1	1
Stittler 1b.....	2	1	14	1	1
Trump c.....	1	1	5	0	2
Eisenman 3b.....	3	2	3	8	1
Betz rf.....	0	0	0	0	0
Born p.....	2	2	0	3	0
Totals.....	15	11	27	15	7

Capital University.....	0	3	3	4	0	2	3	0	*—15
Otterbein University.....	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	2—6

Earned runs—C. U. 8, Otterbein 1. Base on balls—Born pitching, 1; Resler pitching, 1; Thomas pitching, 4. Struck out—By Born 6, by Thomas 7, by Resler 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Born 1, by Thomas 1. Two-base hits—Oehlschlager, Eisenman, Born, Stoughton and F. Resler. Three-base hit—Meckling. Double play—Jones to Resler, to Bennett. Wild pitch—Born 1. Passed balls—Trump 3, Bennett 8. Time—2 hours and 30 minutes. Umpire—W. K. Adkins.

Y. M. C. A.

The following are names of those who have paid their subscriptions to the new Association building in part or in full, since October 16, 1893: Wm. E. Crites, \$25; Maud Ruth, \$25; C. R. Kiser, \$30; B. W. Wells, \$25; J. B. Toomay, \$25; Mrs. Keister Harford, \$25; A. T. Howard, \$50; Lulu Freeman, \$25.75; Katherine Thomas, \$100; D. L. Rike, \$250; C. H. Lyons, \$25; J. R. King, \$10; W. H. Anderson, \$10; Etta Wolf, \$10; E. E. Lollar, \$104.25; M. B. Fanning, \$25; C. W. Miller, \$5; S. F. Major, \$100; Lizzie Cooper, \$5; Mary Michener, \$5; Alice Bender, \$11.50; Edith H. Turner, \$25; Eva Soladay, \$15; Mattie Ben-

der, \$25; W. W. Stoner, \$50; Mrs. W. W. Stoner, \$25; H. L. Bennett, \$10.

Thursday evening, March 29, being the last meeting of the Y. M. C. A. year, the president-elect, Mr. S. C. Markley was installed. Mr. Markley is a thoughtful Christian and it is expected that under his direction, the Y. M. C. A. will have a successful year. The retiring president, Mr. T. G. McFadden, has worked earnestly and faithfully during the year. His final report was full of interest to the Association. The past year has been a busy one, and rather more than the usual number of difficulties have had to be met. Amid this it was interesting to note that there has been progress and most encouraging results. The one thing to be regretted is, that during the year, a greater number of the unconverted boys were not brought into active membership. It is to be hoped however, that the earnest effort to do so will result better than may at present be realized.

The third conference of the Presidents of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Ohio colleges was held in the Association Hall of Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, beginning April 5th and continuing through the 8th inst. The conference was well attended, twenty-seven colleges being represented. All present were greatly benefited; especially the Presidents, who received valuable instruction and wise counsel as to the work of the coming year. On Thursday evening, after a few opening remarks by Chairman Shuey and the reports of the colleges, Prof. Hulbert, of Marietta college, gave an interesting address on the subject "Consecrated Personality." Secretary Gordon, on Friday morning discussed the subject "Origin and Growth of College Associations in America." He was followed by Secretary Hogan on "Present Problems in College Associations of Ohio."

In the afternoon the work was taken up by Mr. John R. Mott, College Secretary, of the International Committee, who discussed the qualifications and duties of the college Y. M. C. A. President. Mr. Potter, of Cleveland, then began a series of four half-hour studies on "The Power of the Holy Spirit." These half-hour studies were among the most profitable of the confer-

ence. The work was resumed in the evening until nine o'clock when the delegates adjourned to Monnett Hall where a very pleasant reception was given and refreshments served by the Y. W. C. A. ladies.

On Saturday the work of the various departments was analyzed and thoroughly discussed. Special stress being laid on Bible study. At nine o'clock on Sunday morning the conference met for an hour of prayer and devotion after which all were at liberty to attend church services. John R. Mott delivered an earnest and thoughtful address to a large audience in Gray Chapel in the afternoon. The evening was given over to the farewell meeting and after singing "Blest be the Tie that Binds" the conference was adjourned.

Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. Sanders' Bible class is now beginning the study of the book of Genesis. The class is small but is doing excellent work, and Mrs. Sanders' untiring devotion should call forth a better appreciation among the girls. Now is a good time to enter, girls.

The Missionary Committee prepared an excellent programme for April 17th. Home Missionary work was the theme of the evening, the topic being "Our Country and Her Religious Problems."

Miss Bates read an excellent paper on "Reaching the Lower Classes in Our Cities." Miss Barnes, Miss Bender and Miss Cronise each spoke extemporaneously on the phase "Reaching the Higher Classes." "Jesus Christ as a Home Missionary," was a subject well treated by Miss Yothers. The meeting was conducted by Mrs. Jones.

Quite an interest is manifest in missionary work among the girls. The fact that a number have dedicated themselves wholly to this work is one of the incentives no doubt; but the remembrance of the consecration of the two girls whose graves are green in a foreign land has, we believe, done more to bring this about than any one other thing. Even the girls who never knew Frankie Williams and Elma Bittle have felt their quiet influence in the lives of those who used to mingle with them day by day.

LOCALS.

Look over our advertisements.

C. F. Mahan is not in school this term.

Mr. C. E. Byrers' sister has entered school.

"Let your moderation be known unto all men."

Miss Ella King, of Scottdale, Pa., has entered college.

Messrs. Baker and Snavely have purchased bicycles.

Miss Alice Cook entertained her mother, Friday the 20th.

The astronomy class were "star gazing" two nights last week.

Miss Susie K. Rike, of Dayton, visited friends in town recently.

Mr. Martin was visited by his mother on the 19th and 20th inst.

Mr. Earl Ammon spent a week at home at the beginning of the term.

The occupants of Saum Hall visited Columbus in a body last Saturday.

Miss Nina Wakefield and Miss Maud Stewart are not in school this term.

Mr. F. A. Anderson spent Sunday the 15th inst., at his home in Dayton.

Deviled crabs are reported to be the latest delicacy served at Saum Hall.

We call the attention of the students to our new advertisements this month.

Messrs. Haller and Bash have been admitted into the ranks of the noble Freshman.

Mr. Stanley, formerly a student at O. W. U., Delaware, O., has entered the Junior class.

Miss Elda Pottenger has entered upon this term's work after a short visit to her home.

Mrs. S. E. Kumler spent two weeks in town during the month, visiting her sons Richard and Barrett.

Mr. W. V. Thrush was favored by a call from some of his dear friends, not long since, who finding Mr. Thrush away, kindly fixed his room up according to the latest spring fashions.

Miss Leonie Scott visited Miss Nellie Adams, of Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, over Sunday.

Messrs. W. L. Kline and George Hershey played in the Pugh Videttes Band at Columbus recently.

L. M. Kumler, class of 1875, who is now a Presbyterian minister at Milan, O., was in town recently.

The Euterpean Band will furnish the music for the Galena High School commencement on May 4th.

Fred Minshall has been enjoying the splendid fishing which Alum creek affords. He reports great success.

Miss Cora Williamson, who has been in the music department since Xmas returned home on last Saturday.

Dr. H. Garst left for Illinois on the 18th inst., where he will spend a few days working in the interests of the College.

Mr. Thomas, our new pitcher, was hit on the back of the head while at the bat one day last week and severely injured.

Mr. E. J. Blackburn left school on the 17th. He expects to lecture during the summer in Kentucky and West Virginia.

Messrs. Bower and Bear have been promoted to the Junior class. The class feels its importance much increased since their advent.

Prof. Wagoner's class in Astronomy was favored with a lecture by Prof. Haywood on the 18th; subject: "The Tangent Index and the Motion of the Earth."

Rev. D. W. Sprinkle lectures on Andersonville Prison Life in the chapel April 24. The lecture is under the auspices of Y. P. S. C. E. and all the students should attend.

Messrs. Howard, J. W. Stiverson, Law, Hostetler, W. H. Anderson, and Bunger attended the Y. M. C. A. conference held at Delaware, Ohio, from the 5th to 8th inst.

Miss Shauck and Miss Verna Fowler have been cultivating the acquaintance of members of the finny tribe dwelling in Alum creek—in other words they were fishing.

President Sanders and Mr. S. E. Kumler, of Dayton, have been working in Allegheny Conference in the interests of O. U.

B. L. Seneff, '94, who preaches at Alexandria, O., exchanged pulpits with Rev. Henry Stauffer pastor of the Congregationalist, Mayflower Church, Columbus, Sunday, the 8th inst.

The Westerville Euterpean Band will give a concert of very high order in the near future. The band will be assisted by some of the best talent that Columbus affords, and the program which is to be rendered promises to be the treat of the season. Anyone having a taste for music cannot afford to miss this concert.

It is certainly very complimentary to the Senior class when the most dignified professor in the school is mistaken for one of its members. Such an occurrence took place in Westerville recently. The Faculty are at liberty to consider the compliment returned as one of '94's members has been repeatedly mistaken for a member of that honorable body.

On Monday morning, April 2, Pres. Sanders announced the receipt of a telegram stating that the Sunday School of the First U. B. Church, of Dayton, O., had given \$1275 to the college. The news was very gratifying, and if our friends at Dayton could have heard the round of applause that greeted the announcement, we are sure they would have felt that their generosity was appreciated.

On the evening of March 31, the Seniors gave President Sanders a very nice surprise by calling on him and presenting him with a fine silk gown and Doctor's cap. Mr. R. C. Kumler, president of the class, made the presentation speech in a few well chosen remarks. After being assisted on with his new attire, the President responded in his usual earnest manner, expressing his appreciation, both of the favor, and the loyal spirit the class has manifested toward him and the college. After a few songs, the class started to leave, but were forbidden by Mrs. Sanders, who appeared upon the scene with refreshments. Of course the class was kind enough to tarry a few moments and assist her with them.

The Adelphian Literary Society of the Westerville High School, held its first public instal-

lation in the college chapel on April 13. An excellent program was rendered—one that reflected much credit upon the society. The productions showed careful and thorough preparation; and the smoothness of their rendering commanded the admiration of all. The Amphion Quartette sang three selections much to the delight of the audience. The choruses and instrumental music rendered by the society were well received; a clarinet solo by Mr. George Hershey having exceptional merit. The audience, which was very large, showed its appreciation by a close attention throughout the entire exercises.

Through the kindness of Professor Zuck, some members of the Literature class have had the pleasure of doing some extra work in that department. Last term an additional hour each week was spent in reading and discussing Milton's "Paradise Lost." At the close of the term the Professor occupied the hour in a very interesting and instructive lecture concerning the plot, the literary merit, and also the real hero of the poem. This term the extra hour is being spent in the reading and interpretation of Tennyson's "In Memoriam," a poem of about three thousand lines. The reading of this poem has already become very interesting. The brief talks by the Professor concerning the author and the circumstances which prompted the writing of "In Memoriam," have added greatly to the study of it.

The open sessions of the Philophronean and Philomathean Literary Societies being one week apart this term, the members of the two societies exchanged visits. The sessions were of interest for at least two reasons: They were Senior sessions, and it was the first appearance of the Seniors, in public, in their caps and gowns. The Philophronean open session occurred March 30. The platform officers are: President, A. T. Howard, '94; secretary, S. C. Markley, '95; critic, F. S. Minshall, '95. The essays and orations were well prepared and delivered in a manner that reflected credit upon the society. The music of the evening was especially good. The Philomathean open session was April 6. This was more strictly a Senior session than the Philophronean, for the reason that the music was also given by Seniors. The platform officers are:

S. C. Swartsel, president; H. L. Pyle, critic; and J. A. Barnes, secretary; all members of '94. An interesting and entertaining program was rendered. The productions were thoughtful and well written and in every respect worthy of Seniors.

The commencement exercises of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery were held at the Scottish Rite Cathedral Tuesday night of last week. Among the eighteen graduates was one of Otterbein's sons, Francis Marion Pottenger, class '92. He won the first prize, a gold medal, making 1135 points out of a possible 1200. Blessings never come singly. Dr. Pottenger and Miss Carrie Burtner were married at the home of the bride's father, A. R. Burtner, of Germantown, April 5th. Rev. J. G. Huber officiated, assisted by Bishop J. W. Halt. The bride was formerly a student of O. U. The couple sail this week from New York to Scotland, England, France, Germany and Australia where the Dr. will continue to study in his chosen profession.—*Westerville Public Opinion.*

NEW FOOTBALL RULES.

1. Piling upon a man when he is down to be penalized 15 yards.
2. Fair catches. A man being thrown shall be given 15 yards and the ball.
3. Flying and momentum plays. "Momentum-mass" plays shall not be allowed. Momentum-mass plays consist of more than three men starting before the ball is put in play.
4. Drop kick encouraged. Drop kick for goal failing on first down inside 25-yard line the ball shall be brought to the 10-yard line instead of the 25-yard line, as heretofore.
5. Insistence upon actual kicks where called for by the rule. The ball must be kicked at least 10 yards.
6. Scoring Points shall be scored as follows: Goal obtained by touch-down, 3 points; goal from field kick, 3; touch-down failing goal, 2; safety, 1. In case of a tie the side which has kicked the greater number of goals from touch-downs shall have one point added to their total score.
7. Delays of games. No delay of game for any cause shall exceed 3 minutes. Five min-

utes has been the limit. Only one official representative from each side shall be allowed upon the field.

Off-side penalties in holding shall be increased to 10 yards instead of 5. Off-side play of opponents will not be penalized.—*Ex.*

CLIPPINGS.

Friend:—Your exchanges all seem to come from female colleges. Editor:—What makes you think that? Friend:—Because they all come clad in wrappers.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Prof. John Dewey, of Michigan, has been called to the chair of philosophy as head of the department of Philosophy at the University of Chicago.—*Ex.*

The Wood bill passed the Ohio Senate recently, by which the \$3,000 limit to the salary of the President of the State University at Columbus is removed.—*Ex.*

THEN AND NOW.

"The world is mine," he said,
As he proudly left old Yale,
With the firm belief that he
Held the world fast by the tail.
But the years have come and gone,
And his spirit has grown meek;
He is selling tape and thread,
Earning just fifteen a week. —*Ex.*

At Delaware the Faculty choose, as commencement speakers, the fifteen Seniors who have the highest grade in scholarship for the college course.

The law department of the University of Pennsylvania has enrolled its first woman student. They have appropriately called her the "sister-in-law."—*College Rambler.*

Prof. Nat. Science—"Mr. B., how do you find the specific gravity of alcohol?"

Mr. B.—"Why, er—you take the alcohol and measure it, then add plenty of sugar and water."

According to Dr. Darwin and others it takes a monkey thousands of years to make a man of himself, but a man can make a monkey of himself in a minute. We lead the world.—*Ex.*

Girard College is open to boys between the ages of six and ten years, but they are not allowed to remain after they become eighteen

years old. The mechanical school, its most important department, gives valuable instruction in drawing, in foundry work and in theoretical and applied electrics.—*Ex.*

A little miss,
A little kiss,
A little bliss,
It's ended.

A little jaw,
A little law,
And lo, the bonds
Are rended.

—*Fisk Herald.*

The statement over which American college papers have been gloating, that no college paper is published in England, has been disproved by the arrival at Cornell of No. 12 of Vol. XII of the *Oxford Magazine*, which is published weekly.

Professor (to hesitating Sophomore)—“Sir, you seem to be evolving that translation from your inner consciousness.”

Sophomore—“No, Professor, last night I read that by faith Enoch was translated, and I thought I would try it on Plato.”

Professor—“Faith without works is dead.”—*Earlhamite*

The students of Yale have adopted new athletic rules governing the eligibility of members of athletic teams. No man can now play more than four years on any team; no first year man in the professional schools and no special students are eligible.—*Ex.*

Prof. Lane, of Harvard, having resigned the Pope Professorship of Latin, was elected Professor Emeritus with a retiring allowance of \$3,000 a year. Prof. Lane will henceforth give instruction at pleasure, to such advanced students as he may choose to receive.—*Ex.*

Came to college,
Joined the eleven,
Played one game
And went to heaven. —*Ex.*

The *U. of M. Daily* publishes the following table of fees charged at different institutions:

	LIT.	LAW.	MED.	DENT.
Harvard.....	\$ 600	\$ 450	\$ 735	\$ 400
Yale.....	518	215	390	—
Cornell.....	405	205	—	—
Columbia.....	620	258	630	—
U. of M.....	155	105	175	140

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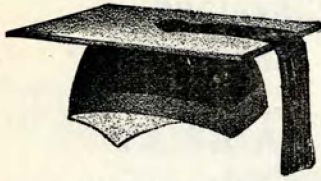
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SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT MARCH 11, 1894.

SOUTH BOUND

Central Time.	2	28	38	4	8
	A M	P M	P M	P M	
Cleveland.....Lv	8 40	8 00	†12 45	†3 25	---
Euclid Ave.....	8 52	8 14	12 57	3 40	---
Newburg.....	9 04	8 29	1 12	3 55	A M
Hudson.....	9 40	9 12	1 55	4 35	†5 35
Cuyahoga Falls.....	9 55	9 30	2 10	4 50	5 53
Akron.....{ Ar	10 03	9 40	2 18	5 00	6 03
{ Lv	10 07	L 9 45	2 23	L 5 05	L 6 08
Barberton.....	10 22	10 01	2 37	5 21	6 27
Warwick.....	10 36	10 16	2 52	5 36	6 42
Orrville.....{ Ar	10 53	10 35	3 15	5 55	7 00
{ Lv	10 58	10 42	3 22	Ar	†7 20
Holmesville.....		†11 14	3 52		7 53
Millersburg.....	11 35	11 27	4 08		8 02
Killbuck.....	11 48	11 40	4 16		8 21
Brink Haven.....		12 10	4 41		8 48
Danville.....			†12 22	10	8 59
Gambier.....	12 32	12 40	5 10		9 17
Mt. Vernon.....{ Ar	12 40	12 50	5 22	A M	9 27
{ Lv	L 1 00	L 1 00	†5 42	†6 30	9 32
Mt. Liberty.....			6 01	6 53	9 49
Centerburg.....	1 25	1 28	6 10	7 02	9 58
Sunbury.....		†1 49	6 29	7 24	10 19
Galena.....		†1 52		7 28	10 23
Westerville.....	1 54	2 06	6 45	7 40	10 36
Columbus.....Ar	†2 15	†2 30	†7 10	†8 05	11 00
	P M	A M	P M	A M	A M
Cincinnati.....	6 00	7 15			
	P M	A M			

NORTH BOUND

Central Time.	3	27	35	9	7
	A M	P M	A M	P M	P M
Cincinnati.....	8 00	8 00	---	---	---
	Noon	Night	A M	P M	P M
Columbus.....Lv	†12 10	†12 05	†5 45	†12 30	†4 20
Westerville.....	†12 30	12 30	6 09	12 57	4 49
Galena.....		†12 44	6 22	1 11	5 04
Sunbury.....		†12 48	6 26	1 16	5 08
Centerburg.....	†12 57	1 09	6 45	1 46	5 32
Mt. Liberty.....		†1 19	6 53	1 56	5 42
Mt. Vernon.....{ Ar	1 17	1 37	7 10	2 15	6 00
{ Lv	L 1 22	L 1 47	L 7 15	Ar	†6 20
Gambier.....	1 32	1 59	7 26		6 33
Danville.....		†2 17	7 42		6 49
Brink Haven.....		2 30	7 51		6 59
Killbuck.....	2 18	3 03	8 21		7 33
Millersburg.....	2 31	3 17	8 38		7 45
Holmesville.....		†3 27	8 48		7 55
Orrville.....{ Ar	3 05	4 05	9 25	A M	8 28
{ Lv	3 15	4 15	9 28	†7 15	8 38
Warwick.....	3 33	4 37	9 51	7 34	9 01
Barberton.....	3 44	4 52	10 08	7 52	9 18
Akron.....{ Ar	3 57	5 10	10 25	8 09	9 35
{ Lv	4 02	L 5 20	L 10 30	8 14	9 40
Cuyahoga Falls.....	4 14	5 34	10 42	8 27	9 50
Hudson.....	4 27	5 50	10 55	8 45	10 05
Newburg.....	4 50	6 30	11 30	9 25	P M
Euclid Ave.....	5 10	6 46	11 43	9 38	Ar.
Cleveland.....Ar	†5 25	†7 00	†11 55	†9 50	
	P M	A M	A M	A M	

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| Meals. L Lunch.

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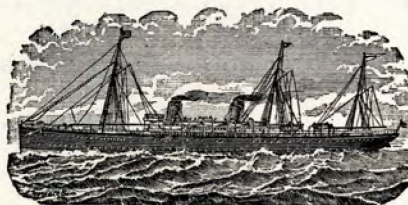
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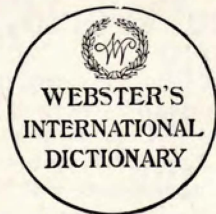
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