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# OTTERBEIN ÆGIS



VOL. I.

NOVEMBER.

No. 4

## OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY

WESTERVILLE, OHIO

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—1890—





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# OTTERBEIN ÆGIS

VOL. I.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, NOVEMBER, 1890.

No. 4

## ANGLO-SAXON IN AMERICAN COLLEGES.

A few years ago the National Bureau of Education issued a circular of inquiry to the principal colleges of the country, asking for information concerning the study of Anglo-Saxon. The answers show that twenty-three colleges at that time gave instruction in Old English, reading from the old texts themselves. A few others show that some attention was given the subject in the study of early English literature, chiefly a comparison of the old with the present forms of words. The University of Michigan then wrote: "Sorry to say that the study is not pursued at all," while Princeton said: "It may be introduced hereafter." Eight or ten thus expressed regret, while nearly twenty others of those replying to the circular simply said they did not study Anglo-Saxon.

It is also learned from the answers that, in the majority of cases, the study has been made a part of the curriculum since 1872, though to this there are a few notable exceptions. In the University of Virginia, chartered in 1819 and opened in 1824, it has been one of the regular studies since 1825. The illustrious founder of that institution, Thomas Jefferson, was himself so deeply interested in Anglo-Saxon that he sent to Europe for the old folios, and read them; and thus impressed with the importance of a scientific study of the English language, inserted Anglo-Saxon among the subjects upon which the professor of modern languages was to deliver a course of lectures and give systematic instruction. In that institution alone, where the study is entirely elective, more than 600 students had taken the course in Anglo-Saxon prior to 1876. Lafayette College, chartered in 1826, made the study prominent from the beginning, but was, perhaps, the first to establish a chair of English and Anglo-Saxon as a distinct department of language study co ordinate with the Latin and Greek. It is deserving to note also that these two institutions have sent out many teachers of Anglo-Saxon, and their course of study and text-books have attracted attention not only in this country but in Europe. Professor F. A. March, of Lafayette, is the author of an Anglo-Saxon Grammar, and also a Reader, widely used as text-books; he is also the President of the American Spelling Reform Association, and at the present time has in charge the application of *The Scientific Alphabet*, recommended by the American Philological Association, to the spelling and pronunciation of words in a new standard dictionary now in course of preparation. Professor M. Schele De Vere, author of "Studies in English," of the University of Virginia, gave lectures on the science of language, and more especially on the history of the changes from Anglo-Saxon to English. Professor James M. Garnett, of the same institution, is an enthusiastic teacher of Anglo-

Saxon, and is the author of a number of books relating to early and late English. Harvard introduced the study of Anglo-Saxon about 1851, but gave it a subordinate place. Cornell had a chair of Anglo-Saxon and English in 1868, and Professor Hiram Corson of that university is the author of a valuable "Handbook of Anglo-Saxon and Early English," representing the language from Ælfred to the end of the fourteenth century, with glossary, grammar, and other helps. At Amherst, the study was early given attention, probably through the influence of Noah Webster, one of its founders; but more was done by his son-in-law, Professor Fowler (1838-1843), to awaken an interest in the study among the students. So much can be said of the study of Anglo-Saxon in our older American colleges.

In recent years great progress has been made, not only in the increased number of institutions in which the language is taught, but in the time devoted to it, in the new and more practical text-books available, and not least in the importance in which the study is now regarded. It is now found at least as an elective in the course of the better American colleges, and recognized as of first importance in an English education. The time was when it was considered quite proper to give a large share of the time spent in college to the study of Latin and Greek, and it was not unusual for a graduate student to be wholly ignorant of the origin and history of his own tongue. That time has gone, and with all the demands made by science and philosophy upon the college course, Anglo-Saxon has made steady progress, and the call for teachers is greater than ever before. At Yale, it is an elective for students of the junior and senior classes, is taught in the Sheffield school, and has a prominent place among the courses of graduate instruction in the university. At Harvard and Johns Hopkins two years are offered, and include work of the most critical character. At the University of Michigan, there is an extensive course and an enthusiastic teacher, Professor A. F. Lange. The State institutions of Kansas, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and others, have had classes for a number of years, and are adding much to the interest of the study. Lake Forest University of Illinois, Tulane University of Louisiana, Washington and Lee University of Virginia, Rutgers College of New Jersey, all give it a place in the curriculum, and show the demand that has sprung up for it almost everywhere. Of our Ohio colleges, besides the State University already mentioned, Wittenberg, Adelberg, Miami, Oberlin, Otterbein, and perhaps others, are now offering from one to three terms of Anglo-Saxon. In the opinion of the writer it is not hazardous to predict that the time is near when in all of them *not less* than a year, the time already allotted at Otterbein, will be given the study of Anglo-Saxon and the changes



from it to English. This being true, the task imposed upon every institution, and especially upon every teacher, is to make it one of the most attractive and profitable features of the English department. It is comparatively easy for college authorities to divert students from the study of our own language by the indifference and often lack of appreciation they themselves have of its origin and history. It can be done, too, by the generous and prompt display of terms, high-sounding and full of promise, used to designate the various departments of science and philosophy. *Biology*, *Morphology*, and *Social Science* sound better than *English* or even *Anglo-Saxon*, and most students already have an experience with the study of English ("as she is taught") which they are not anxious to revive. To the average student there is probably no study more unpopular than English grammar, and when that is once completed in the common school course, it will be difficult to persuade him that there is anything else in the English language that he ought to know or cares to know. It may take, therefore, a little effort on the part of the college faculty in general, and the professor of English in particular, to convince the student that Anglo-Saxon has prizes to offer as tempting as any. There is nothing more interesting than the history of a language, and since that history consists of the changes the language has undergone during its development, and these changes bear on their surface the impress of the mind of the people by whom they were made, language study becomes an important factor in a proper estimate of a nation or race. In the version of Wicliffe, St. Paul reverently calls himself "a knave of Jesus Christ," a term he certainly would not use in the English of the nineteenth century. The fact, too, that our good English is fast becoming the language of the world makes the study of its early forms almost imperative. It has an ancestry without parallel in the history of languages, and has the promise of the whole earth.

The benefits to be derived from the study of Anglo-Saxon are at once apparent to any one who has ever given any thought to the matter. Enough has been said by writers on style to convince the most skeptical of the beauty and simplicity native in our early speech. Its literature, while not so rich in philosophy or dialectic discussions as that of the cultivated Greeks and Romans, will yield rewards fully as valuable to most readers. It is rich in metaphor, striking allusion, and original conception. It describes a people rude in manner and fierce in war, yet imbued with a sense of justice and patriotism that cannot be surpassed in the literature of any age or race. For mind discipline, Anglo-Saxon will yield the results that belong to the study of any highly-inflected language. One writer says: "It is as different from our language as the Latin of the time of Julius Cæsar is different from the French now spoken in Paris." "To understand the Anglo-Saxon language requires as much special study and preparation as to understand any foreign tongue."

Chiefly, however, the study of Anglo-Saxon is of value because of the relation it sustains to modern English. How many of the teachers of English grammar in our common schools can explain why the plural

of *man* is *men*, not *mans*, or the *s* is not added to the words *deer*, *sheep*, and others, to form the plural, or can explain the forms *spelled* and *spelt*, *blessed* and *blest*, or why *went* is used as the preterite of *go*, or why a number of verbs exist in modern English which undergo no change of form in their principal parts, as *let*, *let*, *let*. We say these are the "irregularities" of our language, but almost all of them are to be referred to the Anglo-Saxon, and are there easily understood. So with many idioms and forms of expression. Furthermore, while it is true that at least one-half of the words used by those who wrote or spoke the Anglo-Saxon have fallen into disuse, and are not known to the English now, the fact remains that most of our thinking and writing is done in Anglo-Saxon. Drop out all that the English tongue has received from foreign sources, and the language of purpose, affection, and passion would still remain. But no one can appreciate that fact so well as he who by study has become familiar with an Anglo-Saxon glossary. Nor will his love for this native element in our tongue, mixed as it is with the jargon from other shores, be diminished by his contact with it in a poem or homily of the tenth century.

Let American colleges take the first place among the institutions of the world in studying the original form and growth of a language, of which Grimm, the master of philology, has said, "In wealth, wisdom and strict economy, none of the living languages can vie with it." There is good authority for saying it is being neglected in England, and good reason for saying it is coming to the front here.

W. J. ZUCK.

## RAMBLES IN THE ORIENT.

### No. II.

Azhar, the Mohammedan University in Cairo, is the best representative of modern Arab culture. It is the largest and best university of its kind in the East. It offers courses in grammar, rhetoric, logic, jurisprudence, algebra, and theology. The Kuran is expounded and religious duty enforced by precept and example. I was told that nearly 12,000 students were in attendance when I was there. The students pay no tuition and the professors receive no salary. Everything here is gratuitous. This is the very center of Moslemism, and religious zeal maintains the university. For his religion the professor gives his services, and the pupil makes all sacrifice for the purpose of religious propagandism. From the courts of the university, the student, after completing his course of study, goes forth into all parts of Africa to preach the doctrines taught by Mohammed as he has learnt them from his teachers. He takes no money with him nor does he make any provision for his journey. He knows not how long he will be absent or whether he will ever return. All that is in the hands of Allah, and why should he trouble himself about it? Is it any wonder that with such a preparation, and filled with such a spirit, his success is so great, and that so many thousands of Africa's people are yearly brought to the prophet's standard?

A short distance from the city, on the road to the



Pyramids, is the famous Boulak Museum. Egypt, after giving away her archaeological treasures, or rather suffering them to be carried away for so long, has at length begun to realize their importance, and resolved to keep future discoveries at home. Her obelisks adorn the parks of New York, London, Paris, Rome, and other cities; the British Museum is a treasure house of monuments of ancient Egyptian civilization, while Athens, Naples, Rome, Berlin, Vienna, and other cities contain so many specimens from this land in their museums, that it seems strange that there is anything of the kind left in Egypt. But Boulak, in all that goes to illustrate her former splendid civilization, is probably the richest museum in the world. To the Egyptologist, a visit to this place is indispensable. Perhaps the most remarkable and interesting objects to the non-archæologist are the royal mummy cases with their precious contents.

The most remarkable archæological discovery of all time brought these to light in July, 1881. Near the Nile, opposite Karnak, caverns were found, containing, among other things, manuscripts and mummy cases, with the mummies of royal personages in a most remarkable state of preservation. These kings belonged to the 17th-21st dynasties, or from B. C. 2200-1100 according to M. Mariette, or B. C. 1684-1091, according to Professor Lepsius. The features in most cases are perfectly preserved. It is no small satisfaction to look upon the faces of those who ruled this land, when the children of Israel dwelt in Goshen. Even a novice in archæology can appreciate this. It is said that they are not bearing well the exposure to which they are now subject, and the seemingly sober proposition has been made to hide them away again, perhaps to be rediscovered in the lapse of centuries.

We must not leave Cairo without a visit to the Pyramids. These are about nine miles from the central part of the city. Our party took carriages and started early from our hotel. The morning was cloudy. The drive past the royal gardens and museum, over the Nile, into the rich, level country beyond, was exceedingly enjoyable. Beggars followed us, but prudently kept out of reach of the drivers' whips. The Pyramids are in full view after you cross the bridge, but as you draw nearer their outline, at first indistinct, becomes clearer and clearer. At length we draw up at the base of the largest one. A hundred Arabs are there to welcome us and secure employment for themselves. Shall we ascend? It looks pretty hazardous. It is high and steep and the footing not always safe. But it will never do to go all the way and not at least make the attempt. Two preparatory steps are necessary, to propitiate the Sheik in whose territory the Pyramids are by a generous amount of backsheesh and to secure personal guides for the ascent. The first had been arranged before our arrival, and as for the second, the only difficulty was to decide whom not to take. The writer without delay selected two brawny, lithe Arabs, and told them to move on. But he did not escape so easy. One took my right hand, another the left, a third in spite of my remonstrance walked behind to push when necessary, still another who styled himself the Arab doctor, insisted on keeping me company, and finally a boy with a jar of water completed our number.

So I started. For a time good progress was made. I was fresh, and as I had started first, wished to be the first to reach the top. But the climbing was no pastime. The steps are from two to three feet high. It required a special effort to mount each one, and the pushing power of the rear Arab was not so great as he had represented it. A rest was necessary, but it must be a short one lest I be overtaken. Another effort and another rest. My Arab companions sing as we ascend. The chorus, which was repeated pretty often was, "good fellow, plenty backsheesh." At length quite exhausted, I reached the top, gave three cheers for Uncle Sam, in which I was joined by my Arabs, and sang "Yankee-doodle." I observed a puzzled look on their faces and presently one said, "You Mark Twain man?" Mark had been there some time before and had sung the same piece. My friends had heard that done better, hence their disappointment. I consoled myself by the reflection that I had been vanquished by so great and good a man.

The rest of my party arrived in from five to ten minutes. The view from the top was worth all it cost to make the ascent. East and north lay the city of Cairo and the fertile Nile valley, everywhere resembling a garden; south, a number of distant pyramids and the same Nile valley; west, a desert of sand. This desert has now extended to the base of the Pyramid on which we stand, and every year it remorselessly covers an additional portion of the previously fertile plain. Its steady advance cannot be checked and all Goshen seems doomed to become one day a mere sand bed. The descent is comparatively easy, though dangerous.

The following day some of us returned to examine the interior of the large Pyramid. Here Dr. Hull leads, the rest of us follow. The entrance is narrow. From this you descend an inclined plane for a considerable distance, then ascend a narrow and somewhat difficult passage lighted by torches only, until you come to a large square room containing an immense sarcophagus, now empty. The interior is very gloomy and we make our exit as rapidly as possible.

The Sphinx is north of the great Pyramid. Its features are somewhat marred by portions of the rock having been chipped off from its face and head, but on the whole it is well preserved.

There is an immense amount of solid masonry near by, from around which the sand had been removed before our visit. The wonderful blocks of red granite resting on one another so closely that the joinings are scarcely visible, and forming immense underground chambers, are quite as remarkable as the more showy Pyramids.

I left the Nile region with strange thoughts. Who built the pyramids, and for what purpose? Why, by whom, and by whose command was the Sphinx chiselled? What waves of civilization and barbarism have alternately swept over this beautiful valley? The pyramids and obelisks do not speak, the Sphinx has no tongue, the royal mummies over yonder have tongues which are now silent, and yet these are not entirely mute. Egypt has begun to speak to us, and in answer to the pick-axe and spade, will, in the near future, pro-



claim more fully unto us her story. Earnestly, but patiently, we wait.

From Cairo our route led us to Ismailia, through Zagazig. Part of this is a beautiful agricultural region as well adapted for flocks as when Jacob moved down to Egypt. But the route from Zagazig to Ismailia, is through a sandy and comparatively barren region. We were in Ismailia on April 27th, and found it extremely hot. Between these two places is the famous battlefield of Tel-el-Khebir, on which the English, a few years ago under General Wolseley, gained such a signal victory over the forces of Egypt's rebel general, Arabi. The graveyard near by tells the story of the British loss, and reminds us of the horrors of war.

What is the present political condition of Egypt? Wretchedly governed for so many centuries, she recently started on a new era of prosperity under Ismail Pasha, the father of the present Khedive. He gained for Egypt practical independence of the Porte, re-established the administrative system, re-modeled the customs, improved the postal arrangements, established military schools, built railways, telegraphs, harbors, light-houses, rebuilt Cairo, introduced European civilization, and extended his possessions indefinitely to the South, by using Sir S. Baker and General Gordon.

But these very reforms brought upon Egypt ten years of great distress. Ismail borrowed largely from English and French capitalists at ruinous rates of interest, the Fellahin were impoverished, and Egypt was on the verge of bankruptcy. The English and French governments had guaranteed their bondholders the payment of the Egyptian bonds. The two countries therefore united to compel Ismail to abdicate, and placed Tewfik on the throne. Reforms were introduced of an economical nature, the carrying out of which was entrusted to Englishmen and French. The Khedive became a puppet in the hands of foreigners. The natives raised a cry, "Egypt for the Egyptians." The so-called patriots were led by Arabi Pasha, a member of the Khedive's ministry. Many flocked to his standard. The Khedive's life was in danger. Foreign intervention was necessary. At the last moment France refused to act and the English government ordered the bombardment of Alexandria. The bombardment and burning of the city, the campaign against Arabi, his defeat at Tel-el-Khebir and capture at Cairo, his trial and banishment to Ceylon, where he now lives, and the actual possession of Egypt by England, followed in quick succession.

The country might have quieted down rapidly and grown prosperous but for two causes: French jealousy and the appearance of the Mahdi. France had refused to act at the critical moment and yet was not willing to hear the legitimate consequences of her withdrawal from the dual control. She opposed England in every possible way, left no plan untried to regain her former influence, and the present prosperity of Egypt in the face of such opposition is quite remarkable. In the midst of the difficulties consequent on Arabi's rebellion, the Mahdi appeared in the central Soudan. Announcing himself as divinely commissioned to extend the standard of the prophet, he won over tribe after tribe by persuasion or conquest. Hick's Pasha was allowed to

march against him with 10,000 men, many of whom had previously served under Arabi. The expedition was annihilated, the Mahdi everywhere victorious, and Khartoum was threatened. The English government refused to accept the consequences of the bombardment of Alexandria, resolved to leave the Mahdi a free hand in the Soudan, and ordered the Khedive to withdraw the Egyptian garrisons stationed in different parts of that large country. But the Mahdists did not grant a peaceful evacuation of their country to the enemy. Garrison after garrison was besieged and stormed, and its defenders butchered. Gordon was sent to Khartoum, which was besieged. His heroic defense, the wavering policy of the home government, the bloody battles on the Red Sea littoral, the final dispatch of an expedition to Khartoum, the perils of that expedition and its final failure, the capture of Khartoum by the Mahdists and the death of Gordon, are all too recent events to require comment.

Since the fall of Khartoum, Egypt has been periodically invaded by the Soudanese, who have been invariably easily defeated and driven back home. For several years she has been comparatively quiet and prosperous. The Fellahin are now beginning to enjoy the advantages of English rule, and Egypt is assuming her proper place among the nations. England has made many mistakes in her dealings with that country, but in spite of these mistakes, in spite of the mercenary, or political motives by which her course may, at times, have been influenced, the fact remains that her rule has been, and is, a blessing to Egypt, and no unbiased traveler will leave the country without recognizing this fact and carrying with him a feeling of gratitude for British intervention. The bones of British soldiers are strewn over Egypt's plains, their blood has fertilized her soil; but as a consequence, freedom reigns there and western civilization is everywhere triumphant.

I was much interested in the study of the Arab character. The Arabic language is the predominant one here and in large portions of Africa, as well as in Arabia, Palestine and Syria. It is not spoken everywhere with the same degree of purity, but it is everywhere very expressive, and demands a higher place in our esteem than has hitherto been assigned it. The Arab civilization of the past was resplendent in glory. In literature, he was great; in architecture, pre-eminent. His manly bearing, his bravery and love of freedom, deserve a better fate than he enjoys. He has, to-day, many elements of character and language to fit him to act a prominent part in the future civilization of the East, and I would rejoice in an Arab confederation embracing the inhabitants of Arabia and many parts of Africa under enlightened rulers, acting in sympathy with Europe. Such a confederation would work out a grand civilization in its own way. In language, literature and art, it would soon challenge the admiration of the world. Slavery and religious intolerance would disappear before his innate love of freedom developed under the spirit of this century.

We sailed up the Suez Canal to Port Said, where we again boarded our trusty Senegal in the evening and next morning dropped anchor at Joffa.

GEORGE SCOTT.



## EXCESSIVE APPLAUSE.

It is becoming of frequent incident, indeed, an occurrence which can be unmistakably relied upon, to be annoyed at public entertainments by extravagant applause, or what is yet more obnoxious, by the inevitable encore.

It would seem that a popular orator or a favorite musician need only utter a sound or produce his feeblest efforts to call forth a burst of approval from his audience, and when he has reached his happiest exertions and has rendered a melody or exhibited a power of eloquence that would defy an equal and challenge a superior—then, when his display should tolerate the audible approbation of his people, they have nothing to add; no reserve force to show their appreciation; nothing but the clamorous clap that first greeted him. He does not know from the expression of his hearers that any higher estimate was placed upon his climax than upon his introduction. He would not know but that a machine, automatically adjusted and set off at signals from some authentic witness, were measuring out to him the weight of his powers. Indeed such might almost be said of the applause commonly presented, for in few cases is it the majority of the audience who thus express themselves. It most commonly turns out that the excess of plaudits is produced by a few "constants" who are unwilling to leave the disposition of the evening's activity to the will of the performer and mechanically intrude their services.

Not stopping to think of the annoyance to the hearers of breaking upon the thought of the speaker with such noise and confusion as, perhaps, he is just about to reach a climax of wit or eloquence, some one is so highly pleased with what he has already heard, that he drowns the crowning effort in a paroxysm of applause. What must be the feelings of the speaker when he realizes that but a few, if any, were able to receive his most successful parts, and the inspiration these untimely enthusiasts would bestow upon the performer is displaced by depression.

Certainly an experienced *literatus* will appreciate and accord to his hearers a higher plane of intelligence, if they receive him quietly and applaud him discreetly and sparingly. Upon the other hand, an intelligent audience forms a better opinion of the musician, who graciously, but firmly refuses to repeat himself. And it is in some degree surprising, that the best of musicians do not apprise themselves of this advantage. It would certainly tend to elevate the appreciation of their efforts, dispense with the tiresome encore and cultivate a taste in the proper regulation of applause.

MYRTLE MILLER.

AT 6:30 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, Miss Minnie Bender, formerly a student in the college, was united in matrimony with Mr. J. B. Toomay, of Missouri. The ceremony occurred at the home of the bride, in the south part of town, and was performed in the presence of a few intimate friends, by her father, Rev. D. Bender, assisted by Dr. Henry Garst. The happy couple left immediately for Dayton, where Mr. Toomay is attending Union Biblical Seminary. The *ÆGIS* wishes them both long, joyful and useful lives.

## MUSIC IN COLLEGE.

Longfellow has said, "Music is the universal language of mankind." Where the language of speech ends, there the language of music begins. Words, as means of expression, restrict and define the thought to be conveyed. By an expression in music a hundred different phases of thought are carried to as many different souls. In a single strain each finds something which responds to its own state; in it each seems to discover the accents of its own emotions. In music there exists, however loose it may seem, a hidden means of understanding, even between one who delights in the intricate harmonies of a Wagner and one who can appreciate nothing more complex than the simple melody of "Home, Sweet Home." Perhaps it is only necessary to perceive music and not even to appreciate it, so that it speaks as well to the one who experiences it only as a physical sensation, as to the one who recognizes and respects it as the highest expression of human thought. For music, in its full development, is something more than a sensation; it is an ideal, since its power in the imagination is unlimited. Free from all restriction of word or letter, it is, indeed, the "literature of the heart." Reflecting, as it does, the states of the soul, it furnishes a means by which they may be known and examined.

By its influence, music has been in the past, and is now, affecting in no small degree mental and moral conduct. The history of mankind involves the history of music, since it has ever sustained the same relation to individual and national development. Christianity, the greatest of civilizing forces, has had, and now has, in music a powerful adjunct. Plato considered music as a tonic, which acts on the mind as gymnastics act on the body. In the school room, the brain is rested and refreshed by singing in concert.

Since rapid strides have been taken in the development of music as an art, there is no reason to believe that there has not been a corresponding increase in its mental and moral influence, notwithstanding a statement to the effect that "the appreciation of even the noblest music is not an indication of mental elevation, or of moral purity."

That music yet has the power, if indeed not in a greater degree than ever, of affecting the emotions, everyone may prove by instances in his own experience. Who has not been inspired by the purity of a Mendelssohn "lied," or stirred by the depth of a Beethoven symphony, or fascinated by the deliciousness of a Strauss waltz, or at least moved by the melody of a simple folksong?

Then, since motives are principles of action, moral conduct must, in some way, be affected by music. And instances of proof are by no means wanting. Men from the lowest order of society, have been known to be drawn into the sanctuary, and even moved to tears, during the rendering of such divine works as the "Messiah," or the "Creation." Who dare undertake to say their minds were not purified?

On one occasion in the life of Stradella, the great singer and composer, a well defined purpose to murder



him was destroyed by the wonderful effect of his singing on the minds of his would-be assassins.

More than one person has been arrested in a downward course by listening to "Rock of Ages," or "Nearer My God to Thee."

There is also a national bearing. The more the people are educated toward a finer appreciation of music in its highest forms, the farther are they drawn from indulgence in demoralizing pleasures, which result in absolute viciousness and crime. Compare the condition of the lower classes of Germany with that of the lower classes of England or America. While these are gratifying the desires of their coarse natures at a fourth-rate theater, those are enjoying the satisfaction derived from music rendered by a first-class orchestra. The love of brutal sports characteristic of the one is wanting in the other, having been displaced by higher sentiments through the influence of music.

Such facts as these ought to be sufficient to answer the objections of any who may venture to oppose the study of music in college or elsewhere. Since it sustains the relation that it does to the purpose of a college course, to give it the attention that it deserves, is certainly not a waste of time.

The indicated results may be, and have been, attained by many who have not actively engaged in the study of some instrument or in the cultivation of the voice. Circumstances which do not allow the special study of music during a college course, may not prevent the improvement of the opportunities which abound to the college student of profiting by the results of others' study. The use of such advantages, with those derived from reading, are of untold value in the growth of a finer musical taste. But besides the satisfaction which comes to the interested admirer from the appreciation of music in its subtler meanings and in its influence on the mind, to the performer is added the charm of being able to produce that which wields the influence, acting on himself as well as on others.

However, the term musician implies infinitely more than mere performer. The brilliant execution of some of the "trash" which goes by the name of music, produces no other effect than to excite an admiration which may equally as well be bestowed on some feat in gymnastics. So that to become even an amateur musician, involves more than simply mastering the technique of one or more instruments.

Of course the possibilities of musical development exist in various degrees in different persons, owing to the circumstances of natural ability and habits of application. Every one can not, and does not hope to become a composer or *virtuoso*; but what is more important, every one can so develop his musical sense as to be able to derive all the benefit he is capable of deriving, both from his own performance and the performance of others.

In addition to the best possible control of one instrument, there should be a more or less thorough acquaintance with others. This may be acquired through the study of instrumentation or by availing oneself of whatever band and orchestra privileges are offered. Otterbein is fortunate in being able to furnish both.

For how much greater is the satisfaction when lis-

tening to a band like the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in knowing what combination of instruments produces a particular effect in tone-color.

A more or less complete knowledge of harmony and of musical forms is included in musical training, whether extended or not.

To a music student, the progression of simple chords is interesting, and harmonic changes fascinating. Keen pleasure, as well as profit, is derived in spare moments from reading the score of a string quartet or an orchestral work. In the way just indicated, an intimate acquaintance with a broader field of musical production can be obtained than by any other means. And when attending a concert, the one who has read the scores of the work presented, or the one who follows the score as a work is performed, gets the most satisfaction and good.

Although the few ideas which have been presented have a more direct application to students of instrumental music, similar ideas may be advanced with reference to vocalists.

The importance of the student availing himself of the privileges offered at college for musical culture, consists in the fact that in general such advantages will not again be presented. Some who have special inclinations will find superior advantages for development, but many will have lost the opportunity.

If this meant to many what it means to some, there would be a marked difference in the musical atmosphere of a college. A more general interest in the work of a musical department, manifested both by active participation, and by genuine appreciation and generous support, could not help but result in increased opportunities for mutual benefit; so that here at Otterbein we would have the privilege of listening to an oratorio society and a symphony orchestra.

C. W. HIPPARD.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

Michigan University has 25 Japanese students.

The National University at Tokio, Japan, has 5,000 students.

The Baptists have decided to raise a \$175,000 college at Portland, Oregon.

Dr. R. C. Burleson, president of Baylor University, Waco, Texas, has entered upon his fortieth year as head of the college.

Stanley, the great explorer, has received the degree LL. D. from the two great universities, Oxford and Cambridge.

Senator Evarts has secured for Howard University, Washington, copies of all law books, where there exist duplicates in the congressional and judiciary libraries.

President Harrison, four members of his cabinet, every member of the Supreme Court, 44 of the 80 senators and 164 of the 329 representatives are college graduates.

The work for the construction of the Capital University of Columbus, Ohio, has been contracted for. The building will be in L form, the greatest length 75 feet, running east and west, and the short side 65 feet.



# OTTERBEIN ÆGIS.

Published the 20th of Each Month of the College Year.

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## EDITORIAL.

### CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE.

This is a day of cheap literature. The idea that there is of necessity a constant ratio between worth and cost is exploded, so far as it pertains to books. The dime, paper-covered book is not always the trashy novel. Not infrequently paper backs inclose the richest thoughts of the centuries, which thus cheaply put up, are brought within the reach of the poorest, so that the richness of their intellectual feast is no longer spread for the wealthy scholar alone, but is equally open to the most poverty-stricken novice in learning.

The reduction of price without diminution of excellence in books is finding a corresponding movement among the first class magazines of the day. The \$3.00 *Scribner's* is not in any sense inferior to the \$4.00 *Harper's* and *Century*. The *Cosmopolitan*, at \$2.40 per year, is rapidly raising itself to an equality with these leaders of the magazine world.

We do not feel that it is too much to suggest that the ÆGIS, in its humble way, and in its different sphere, is endeavoring to keep in line with this evident spirit of the times. Most of our college contemporaries, of the grade in which we wish to place the ÆGIS, charge a subscription price of \$1.00, and some intimate that they deem that exceedingly cheap. Yet we charge and intend to charge only fifty cents per year, although we propose to make the ÆGIS equal to the best of our contemporaries, and have some confidence in our ability to approximate that end. And in that effort to give Otterbein an organ that will credit her exalted reputation, while its price is kept where everyone interested in the college can afford to subscribe, we solicit the hearty support of all friends of the institution either within or without its walls—a request which, however, we feel is answered in a marked degree even before it is preferred.

SOME of the students who have come to Otterbein for the first time this fall have become very much discouraged because of fancied ill-success in their studies. There is so little reason for this disheartenment that they ought to resolve manfully to throw off such feelings and be hopeful for the future rather than downcast over the present. A new student coming into school, frequently after an intermission of study for a considerable length of time, ought not to expect to do as well absolutely as a man or woman who has had several years' training in study, and has been engaged in mental labor as his sole occupation for term after term. Be patient, and practice will give you the facility that you envy in your older brothers and sisters. Don't think your teachers despise you for poor work; they understand, and sympathize with, your situation, and are willing to have long forbearance with you. Don't be scared about failing. Nothing fails but idleness and foolishness. You must succeed if you are willing to work. Work, work and hang on, and you will come out with flying colors.

THE good, old, oft-praised quality of perseverance is one that finds much opportunity of exemplification in college work. Somehow the man who plods and plods, and keeps on plodding, at the last excels the brilliant and sharp-witted man every time. Don't wish to be brilliant. The rocket flash of so-called genius is pretty, but substanceless and powerless. The bul-dog and sledge-hammer characteristics are the ones that conquer.

WITH this number we begin a column devoted entirely to Otterbein alumni. Alumna items are especially hard to secure, hence we solicit the co-operation of all our friends in making this feature as complete as possible each month. Speak to us, or notify us by mail, of anything new and of interest with reference to the alumni of the institution.

## DAYTON ALUMNI.

We have at hand a copy of the *Dayton Journal* containing an account of the annual meeting of the Otterbein University Alumni, of Dayton, at the Summit Street U. B. Church, on the evening of the 14th. The meeting is described as a very enthusiastic one. Dr. Garst was present and made the principal address of the evening, dwelling chiefly on the present flattering condition of the college and its future outlook. Rev. S. W. Keister, '77, Rev. Dr. Miller, Dr. I. L. Kephart and D. L. Rike also spoke. There was a pronounced sentiment in favor of attending commencement next spring *en mass*, and a committee was appointed to arrange railroad rates for that purpose. To another committee was entrusted the duty of preparing the customary banquet on New Year's Eve.

The election of officers of the Association for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of Hon. S. E. Kemp, '70, President; E. I. Gilbert, '84 Vice President; E. L. Shuey, '77, Secretary; Mrs. A. L. Bookwalter, '67, Treasurer.



## REVIEWS.

THE *Marietta College Ohio* longs and prays for the invention of "a college yell."

THE *Colorado Collegian*, of Colorado Springs, is a first-class paper from the far west. We welcome it to our exchange table.

THE *Kenyon Collegian* is a classic looking and well edited monthly, our next door neighbor. It says: "The OTTERBEIN ÆGIS for September is a creditable number." For which, thank you.

THE *College Review*, an eight page monthly, creditably represents Findlay College. It promises as a feature of the next few months a written debate, conducted on the installment plan, between certain students selected for the purpose.

"THE DE PAUW ADZ, a fortnightly journal published in the interest of De Pauw University," at Greencastle, Indiana, is a piquant magazine that combines brains, common sense and beauty in a pleasing way. We are glad to welcome this "sharp" Hoosier to our exchange table.

A FAMILIAR name appears at the head of the *College Ensign*, of Woodbridge, Cal. Miss Lou Hott, whom a host of friends here will recall as formerly a member of the present senior class, is the first associate editor. She and her associates are making a bright and cheery looking little paper.

*The Campus* comes to us from Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., full of crisp editorials and news notes, with a lively essay between. Just how a magazine's space should be divided between the literary, news and editorial departments, is a problem not easy to solve. It seems to us that the editorial should be least of all.

THE Buckhannon (W. Va.) *Academy News* has letters from certain of the alumni of the institution at various colleges, among which appear some "Otterbein University Impressions" from the pen of R. L. Blagg. The editor incidentally remarks: "Prof. McFadden, in a private letter, speaks in the highest terms of West Virginia boys." And, in passing, we might remark that they deserve the praise.

THE *High School Times*, edited by the Philomathean Society of the Dayton High School, is among our exchanges. We take the more interest in the *Times* because it represents a school that sends many of its alumni to Otterbein. The magazine bears evidence of the ability of its editors and the progressiveness of the school, though withal it may be a shade more frivolous than our collegiate contemporaries. But our lively high school brethren will acquire more dignity when they enter college life.

*The Antiochian* criticizes the management of the ÆGIS because it has been giving so much room to articles by alumni and others outside the student body. On the other hand, it will be observed from a letter which we take the liberty of publishing in another column, that our policy seems quite agreeable to the ideas of our readers. We do not propose, indeed, to slight the students, or omit that high duty of a college paper to encourage and foster literary effort among the under-

graduates of its institution. We expect therefore to publish essays from the pens of students in no small number; but at the same time we desire to make the ÆGIS a forum where the alumni and friends of Otterbein may teach us such truths and lessons as they with their wider experience can furnish to our benefit.

## ALUMNI.

MISS SALLIE KUMLER, class '88, is teaching in the public schools of Columbus.

'88, W. L. Mathers is this year the recognized head of Fostoria Academy, Fostoria, Ohio.

'61, Professor Garst attended the recent annual meeting of the Dayton Alumni of Otterbein University as a representative of the faculty.

'85, Miss Emma Burtner, who was last year lady principal at O. U., is at present taking a post-graduate course in Latin at Cornell University.

'83, O. L. Markley has moved his family to Columbus where he will manage the business interests of a yeast factory purchased a few months ago by the firm of Markley Bros.

B. E. Moore, class '88, who has been a graduate student in science at Cornell University since he took his sheepskin at O. U., has recently accepted the position of professor of natural science at St. John's College, Denver, Colorado.

C C. WATERS, of last year's graduating class, spent several days this month among his friends here. He has been in New England during the summer, and was returning to his Kansas home. He is in excellent health and spirits, ready to hew out a place for himself in the world, and do the credit he is capable of doing to his Alma Mater.

## A WORD OF APPROVAL.

We take the liberty to publish the following communication from an alumnus of O. U., for the purpose of illustrating the manner in which the ÆGIS is being regarded by the friends of the university who are at a distance.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 11, 1890.

To the Business Manager Otterbein Ægis.

DEAR SIR:—Inclosed you will find a check for fifty cents for one year's subscription to the ÆGIS. I am exceedingly pleased with the issues of the paper thus far, as, to my mind, it shows bright and careful editing. A continuation of your present policy in giving space to articles by professors and alumni instead of student's essays, and in giving full and impartial literary society notes, together with a full mention of personals, will make the ÆGIS a necessary periodical to all the alumni and friends of the college, regardless of society affiliations. Very sincerely,

DANIEL E. LORENZ.

THE foot ball team have just come out in suits of white. The damp ground proclaims how long they will stay white.



# COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

## LITERARY SOCIETIES.

### CLEIORHETEAN.

President.....LULU WATSON  
Vice President.....LIZZIE BOVEY  
Secretary.....LULU MYERS  
Critic.....IDA WATERS

### PHILALETHEAN.

President.....AMNA SCOTT  
Vice President.....ELSIE THOMPSON  
Secretary.....CORA SCOTT  
Critic.....LEONIE SCOTT

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Secretary.....E. G. PUMPHREY  
Critic.....M. S. POTTENGER

### PHILOPHRONEAN.

President.....W. E. BOVEY  
Vice President.....J. A. HOWELL  
Secretary.....M. B. FANNING  
Critic.....G. W. JUDE

## CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

### Y. M. C. A.

President.....E. G. PUMPHREY  
Vice President.....E. E. LOLLAR  
Recording Sec'y.....T. G. MCFADDEN  
Cor. Sec'y.....F. M. POTTENGER

### Y. W. C. A.

President.....CORA E. SCOTT  
Vice President.....AMNA SCOTT  
Recording Sec'y.....MAY THOMPSON  
Cor. Sec'y.....BESSIE KUMLER

### Y. W. C. A. STATE CONVENTION.

The Seventh Annual Convention of the Young Woman's Christian Association of Ohio convened at Findlay, Oct. 31, and Nov. 1 and 2, 1890. The attendance was very good, there being sixty-two delegates, representing seventeen associations, fourteen of which are in colleges and three in cities. Two new associations were organized during the past year. The city work is gaining more prominence and seems to be making more progress, one of the new associations being at Bowling Green. Mrs. Mixer of Toledo, a prominent Christian worker of that place, visited the Convention in order to gain information preparatory to organizing an association in Toledo.

One of the national secretaries, Miss Nettie Dunn, was present and added much to the interest and helpfulness of the meeting by her remarks on different subjects. The State secretary, Miss Rose Fouts, gave a very interesting talk on Bible study. The reports show a great increase of interest in Bible study and most of the associations have organized classes. An excellent paper on "What Girls Owe One Another" was read by Miss Stevens of Hiram. Five minute talks on "How to Strengthen the Work" were given by Miss Edith Unger of Heidelberg, Miss Carrie Decker of Wittenberg, Miss Rose Fouts and Miss Flo Speer of Otterbein. The headquarters of the State Executive Committee were moved, and will probably be taken to Delaware. \$1,000 was voted to the State work.

The evening meetings were held in the First Church of God. On Friday evening the convention was addressed by Miss Dunn on "The Mission of the Y. W. C. A.," and by Rev. Brown, of Bowling Green, on "Amusements." On Saturday evening Dr. Scovill, President of Wooster University, gave a lecture on "Place and Power of the Y. W. C. A." which was full of good thoughts and helpful suggestions.

A very spiritual consecration meeting was held on Sabbath morning, led by Miss Buckley of Wooster. In the afternoon a gospel meeting was held in the opera house. In the evening the services in several of the churches were conducted by the delegates. At 9 o'clock all the delegates met in the First Church of

God for a farewell meeting and the convention was declared adjourned. The music was arranged by Prof. Jelly, of Findlay College, and added much to the interest of the convention.

## WORK IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE AND ENGLISH.

By request, I furnish for the ÆGIS, a brief statement of the studies prosecuted under my instruction during the present or fall term of the college year. These studies comprise the four branches of Logic, Christian Evidences, Intellectual Science and English Literature, each of them reciting four times a week, except the last, which recites three times a week.

In Logic, which is a regular study of the Junior year, there is a class of 28 members. McCosh's Logic is used as a text-book, but there is a constant effort to induce the student to do his own thinking as well as clothe his thoughts in his own language. The effort is so to guide the discussions of important points as to assure to the student the largest fund of practical and well digested knowledge upon the subject.

In Christian Evidences, which is a Senior study, there is a class of 11. Butler's Analogy is used as a text-book. The text is constantly supplemented by comments in brief lecture form, and occasionally by extended lectures with a view to place in the possession of students a defense of the Christian faith up to the times, and as convincing as possible.

In Intellectual Science, a Senior study, there is a class of 13. Porter's Elements is used as a text-book. After a brief survey of the whole field of Psychology, the study is confined to the intellect, and the effort is to shed all the light possible upon this interesting and in many respects intricate subject. Especially is there pains taken to place the students in possession of the valuable information furnished by the Physiological Psychologists. Free discussions on points of especial interest and difficulty is encouraged, and the endeavor is not simply to impart interesting and useful information, but to discipline the mind to close thought and nice discrimination.

In English Literature, a Senior study, there is a class of 9. Tuckerman's History of English Prose Fiction is used. The whole term is given to the study of that large and important department of English Literature occupied by prose fiction. The aim is to trace the origin and development of this class of literature, noting the various forms it has assumed and the influence it has exerted. The style of the authors who have become eminent as writers of fiction, is carefully examined with a view to discover its excellencies and its defects, and thus make the study contribute to the students improvement in composition.

The members of all these classes manifest great interest in the studies pursued, and, in general, I am much pleased with the diligence and success with which the students are doing their work.

HENRY GARST.

The University of Pennsylvania is to send out a scientific exploring and dredging expedition to the Bahamas and about the Carribean.



### LOCAL.

The present enrollment in academic and normal departments is 164.

SEVERAL items in this number would have appeared properly in last month's issue, but were necessarily omitted.

MISS MATTIE BENDER entertained a small party of friends at her home on South State street, the evening of the 8th.

THE Juniors are busy preparing for their first appearance before the public, which will, undoubtedly, eclipse all former ones.

THE public rhetorical of the senior class was postponed from the 15th, the assigned date, but will positively occur on Saturday, the 22d.

PROF. VAN WORDRAGEN is drilling some of his music pupils on the cantata "Ruth and Boaz," to be rendered sometime near the holidays.

THE meeting of the Y. W. C. A. on the 4th inst., was rendered especially interesting by the enthusiastic reports of the delegates to the State Convention.

THE club known as the Allen club had grown so as to be a little unwieldy; so an amicable division was effected and part of them are now with Mrs. Chatteau.

THE public rhetorical of the first division of the Junior classes, will take place Saturday evening, Nov. 29th. That of the second division will occur the evening of December 13th.

THE State Executive Committee of Ohio's Young Men's Christian Associations, has fixed Springfield, O., as the place for holding the next annual State Convention, which will occur Feb. 12-15, 1891.

THE sophomores held a class social at the home of Miss Laura Smith on Saturday evening, Oct. 25th. The evening is said by the class to have been a most enjoyable one, a sumptuous supper being not the least pleasant feature.

MR. J. R. MOTT, college secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., who lent so much life to the Zanesville convention last February, has accepted an invitation to be present at the next convention at Springfield.

THE official board of the Athletic Association, in accordance with the power given them by a recent amendment to the constitution, appointed L. Bernard captain, and B. V. Leas manager of the O. U. foot ball team. Manager Leas is endeavoring to drill his men well and get them in good shape. The boys are taking much interest now, and we hope they will soon be able to make themselves known among college elevens.

THE foot ball team as it now stands is composed of the following members: Center rush, A. T. Howard; left guard, O. M. Kramer; right guard, J. H. Francis; left tackle, E. O. Burtner; right tackle, L. A. Thompson; left end, E. L. Wineland; right end, F. J. Resler; quarter back, W. A. Garst; right half, I. G. Kumler; left half, O. L. Shank; full back and captain, L. Barnard; end rush, J. C. Mosshamer; guard, I. O. Horine; half or quarter, L. K. Miller.

POP CORN and taffy is the Friday evening program at Saum Hall now-a-days.

THE Kenyon foot ball team is expected here to-day to give our boys their first game.

THE foot ball team goes to Granville Thanksgiving day to give the Dennison boys a game.

A NUMBER of our students were interested spectators of the foot ball game between Wooster and Ohio State at Columbus, October 25th.

THE Y. M. C. A. observed the week of prayer by a series of meetings, which were well attended and evidently productive of much spiritual good among the boys of the University.

THE Juniors were the guests of Miss Leonie Scott at a quiet social meeting Saturday evening, the 6th inst. Light refreshments were served by the hostess. The evening was delightfully spent.

QUITE a number of the students attended the reception given the Y. W. C. T. U. by Mrs. T. J. Alexander, Saturday evening, Nov. 8th., and passed one of the most heartily enjoyed evenings of the term.

THE students are taking considerable interest in foot ball. The organization of an eleven which may engage in the games of the State Collegiate Athletic Association is talked of, and the project will probably be carried into effect.

MISS MAY ANDRUS entertained her junior sisters and brethren on the evening of November 11th, at her home on North State street. Her princess-like hospitality made the occasion one not excelled in the recent history of Otterbein society.

PRESIDENT BOWERSOX has engaged the property on South State Street until recently occupied by Dr. Landon, and will occupy it with his family and household effects in the near future. We shall then enjoy the pleasure of having our President dwelling among us.

IT is probably a little late to announce the officers of the Otterbein Enterpean Band, but for general information we insert them. President, E. L. Wienland; Vice-President, W. E. Bovey; Secretary, F. J. Resler; Director, C. W. Hippard; Assistant Director, I. G. Kumler.

THERE were about twenty-five students who went to Columbus, Saturday evening, the 15th, to hear Gilmore's band. Several also availed themselves of the opportunity of hearing, at the Candy kitchen, Edison's new phonograph reproduce music as played by the U. S. Marine Band. It was well worth "dropping a nickel in the slot" to hear.

THE State Executive Committee of the Ohio Y. M. C. A. has issued a little manual for the systematic study of the "Life of Jesus." The course is based on Mark's Gospel, and is intended to be used in connection with Stalker's "Life of Christ." The principal feature of this booklet is its condensed but exhaustive outline of Christ's deeds while on earth. It seems admirably adapted to giving a busy man or woman a clear conception of the life of our Lord. We think it would be well if a class were organized here to pursue the course which the book outlines.



# LOCAL.

## SOCIETY INSTALLATIONS.

THE two gentlemen's societies elected officers the 24th ult. with the following result: Philomathean,—C. W. Hippard, president; C. R. Kiser, vice president; L. B. Mumma, censor; E. G. Pumphrey, recording secretary; M. S. Pottenger, critic; A. S. Krohn, treasurer; A. H. Hooker, chaplain; C. B. Stoner, librarian; J. D. Reibel, assistant librarian; J. A. Barnes, chorister; E. L. Wineland, pianist.

Philophronean,—W. E. Bovey, president; J. A. Howell, vice president; M. B. Fanning, recording secretary; G. W. Jude, critic; W. H. Fouse, corresponding secretary; O. B. Thuma, treasurer; J. B. Bovey, censor; F. V. Bear, chaplain; E. D. Resler, chorister; L. J. Clark, pianist; F. S. Minshall, librarian; C. W. Stoughton, assistant librarian; F. Schott, sergeant-at-arms; G. L. Stoughton, first judge; G. D. Gossard, second judge; A. T. Howard, third judge; E. J. Stine, curator of cabinet.

The induction exercises of these societies were held the 31st, and very interesting programs were rendered as follows:

## PHILOPHRONEAN.

- Guitar Duet ..... *Selected*  
H. H. Hunt and O. B. Thuma.
- Retiring Critic's Address,
- "The Magic of Metre." ..... *N. R. Best*  
President's Valedictory,
- "Mistaken Nobility." ..... *G. L. Stoughton*  
President's Inaugural,
- "Give Him a Cheer." ..... *W. E. Bovey*  
Baritone So'o,
- "The Skippers of St. Ives." .....  
E. D. Resler.
- Essay,
- "An Obstacle to Intellectual Liberty" .. *M. B. Fanning*  
Oration,
- "Civilization's Debt to Barbarism." ..... *J. A. Howell*  
Current News. .... *F. J. Resler*
- "A. B. C." ..... *Zollner*  
Male Quartet.
- Discussion.
- Question: "Should Voting be Compulsory?"  
Affirmative, B. V. Leas. Negative, J. B. Bovey.
- Clarinet Duet, "Nero"—Air and Variations. ....  
..... *W. H. Fouse, D. D. Custer*  
Miscellaneous Business.
- "Souvenir de Waldtenfel Waltzes" ..... *Albert*  
Society Orchestra.
- Reading order of exercises.
- Roll Call.
- "Good Night," ..... *Dudley Buck*  
Male Quartet.
- Adjournment.

## PHILOMATHEAN.

- Music.
- Song ..... *Society*  
Chaplain's Address.
- "America's Non-Church Going Millions" ... *C. R. Kiser*  
President's Valedictory.
- "Wanted, a Patriot?" ..... *E. L. Wineland*

## Music.

- "Gondoliers Waltz," ..... *Sullivan*  
Philomathean Orchestra.
- President's Inaugural.
- "What Are They For?" ..... *C. W. Hippard*  
Announcement of standing committees.
- Music.
- "The Merry Mountaineer," ..... *Vocal Quartet*  
*J. A. Barnes, C. S. Snaveley, M. S. Pottenger and*  
*F. M. Pottenger.*
- Essay.
- "Good Men in Politics" ..... *D. A. Muskopf*  
Music.
- "Air Varie," for Piccolo and Clarinet. .... *Bent*  
*C. W. Hippard, E. L. Wineland.*
- Oration.
- "Who Shall Vote?" ..... *L. B. Mumma*  
Music.
- "Spanish Serenade," ..... *Weibig*  
Philomathean Orchestra.
- Book Review.
- "Outre-Mer" ..... *Longfellow*  
*R. E. Kline.*  
Music.
- Vocal Duet. .... *Stoffel*  
*C. A. Streich, J. C. Mosshammer.*  
Debate.
- "Would the Annexation of Canada be Beneficial to the  
United States?" Affirmative—*A. H. Hooker.*  
Negative—*R. L. Blagg.*  
Music.
- Instrumental Quartet. .... *Loin du Bal*  
Philomathean Symphony Club.
- Extemporaneous speaking.
- Reading order of exercises for next three sessions.
- Roll Call.
- Music.
- Polka. .... *Moses—Tobani*  
Philomathean Orchestra
- Adjournment.

Altho' it was Hallowe'en and there were parties, carnivals and political meetings to absorb interest, yet the society halls were filled almost to their utmost to hear the exercises. This certainly speaks well for the literary taste and culture of our people.

MRS. MARY LIVERMORE, the third lecturer of the citizens' course, delivered a most excellent address on "The Perils of the Nation," in the college chapel, on the evening of the 6th. Her audience was charmed with her forceful eloquence. Every auditor, man or woman, boy or girl, left the chapel that night, we feel sure, with a deepened impression of the responsibility implied in being an inhabitant of American soil. She leaves with one a feeling that there rests upon him a duty of helping by his own particular effort to avert the perils that threaten our country.

The Senior class was the last of the college classes to effect its organization for the year '90-91. The election of officers, which took place on the 15th of October, resulted in the election of Cora Scott, President; M. S. Pottenger, Vice President; Anna Scott, Secretary; I. G. Kumler, Treasurer; and E. D. Resler, Historian.



## PERSONAL.

URI BEECH, a student in '86, was in town over Sabbath, the 26th.

A. C. FLICK is now teaching school, but will return to O. U. next term.

S. P. BIXLER attended the Synod of his church at Bradford, Ohio, October 23-25.

CLAUDIA MICHEL was called home by sickness in his family, but has now returned.

THE Misses Mauger were in Columbus the 18th ult. visiting their friend Mrs. Cora Dennison.

M. F. HOSTLER, of Johnsville, Ohio, was the guest of his friend, O. B. Thuma, a few days recently.

OSCAR HAY has taken permanent leave of Westerville, and gone to his home at Jeffersonville, Ind.

MR. A. LEAS, of West Manchester, Ohio, visited his son and daughter here the last of last month.

PRESIDENT C. A. BOWERSOX and Rev. R. L. Swain are announced on a lecture course at Greenville, Ohio.

MISS MINNIE ALLEN, of Logan, Ohio, arrived the last day of October, and is pursuing studies in the conservatory.

THE parents of Mrs. Prof. McFadden and Mrs. Prof. Zuck, made an extended visit to Westerville the latter part of October.

MISS EVA SOLLIDAY, of Johnsville, Ohio, after several weeks in school here, has returned home to teach during the winter.

MISS DELLA LEFEVRE, of the junior class, has been compelled to quit school on account of ill health. She hopes to be able to re-enter at the beginning of next term.

MISS TRESSA MAXWELL, of the business department, after a severe illness of about two weeks' duration, is convalescent, and able to attend to the duties of her department.

MISS LULU MYERS returned to her home in Marion, Ind., last month on account of ill health. She is now endeavoring to have her parents move to Westerville for educational advantages.

U. S. MARTIN spent a week preceding the late election on the stump, speaking in behalf of the Republican ticket. Judging from the result in this State his work must have been quite effectual.

R. E. KLINE, E. G. Pumphrey, L. B. Mumma, W. S. Sackett, C. H. McWhinney, C. B. Brown, and C. M. Fisher visited their respective homes at election time, and exercised their right of suffrage.

MISS ALICE MILLER, of Lancaster, Ohio, visited her cousin, Miss Myrtle Miller, a few days in the latter part of last month. She was on her way to enter the Northeastern Ohio Normal at Canfield.

THE October Intercollegian says that Mr. Robert E. Speer has been appointed instructor in the Bible at Princeton College on the foundation given by Mr. T. H. P. Sailer of Princeton, '89. Mr. Speer will be remembered as the gentleman who spent several days at O. U. last June, in the interests of the Students' Volunteer Mission Movement.

MISS PRICE has returned to her home at North Manchester.

MISS LILLIAN WILKIN spent Sunday, the 9th, with her father in Columbus.

AFTER hearing Gilmore, A. C. Streich spent Sunday with his cousin, of the State University.

A FEW of the ladies attended a taffy pulling at the home of Mrs. Allan the evening of the 18th inst.

MR. ALBERT HERRMAN, of Worthington, visited his friend, H. E. Hunt, a few days the last of October.

OTHO KUMLER, of Columbus, who was an Otterbein student some years ago, visited old haunts last week.

MR. O. B. THUMA, spent some time with his brother-in-law before returning from the Gilmore concert.

W. A. SMITH, for several years a student in the musical department of O. U., has recently resigned his position as music director in Kentucky to accept a similar position in a New Jersey institution.

MR. E. G. SPESSARD left for his home at Chewsville, Maryland, the 18th. He was threatened with typhoid fever and preferred undergoing the attack at home. G. D. Gossard and A. H. Hooker accompanied him as far as Columbus. We hope he may soon be with us again.

MISSES FLORA SPEER, Anna Scott, Alice Bender, Cora McFadden, Cora Frazier, Myra Wilcox, Ida Zehring, and Rose Fouts attended the State Convention of the Y. W. C. A. which met at Findlay on the 31st ult.

W. J. JOHNSON, late principal of the Otterbein University Normal School, Westerville, O., is among the mature experienced teachers, spending the year in pedagogical study in Indiana University—*Indiana School Journal*.

OUR attention was recently called to a program of a quarterly institute of the Auglaize County Teachers' Association, held at Wapakoneta, O., Nov. 8th, of which W. L. McKee, a well-known member of the Freshman class of '88, is chairman of the executive committee.

THE following clipping was taken from a Columbus daily of recent date. The Coleman damage suit referred to was one of the most noted cases of the kind ever tried in Columbus, and the most eminent lawyers of the State were retained by either side. No pains or expense were spared in the prosecution of the case, and the jury awarded Coleman \$7000.00 damage. The selection of Prof. Haywood as an expert witness was a well merited compliment and reflects no little honor upon the college:

"The damage suit of Coleman against the Columbus Board of Trade continued in hearing before Judge Evans to-day. The entire day was occupied by the expert testimony of Professor John Haywood, of Otterbein University, who described on the witness stand, by means of illustrations and apparatus, the principles of the arches in the Board of Trade Building, by the caving in of which the plaintiff received his injuries. The Professor is a clear and easy talker, and the jury and spectators in the court room became as interested in his testimony as if it were a lecture. It is probable that the expert testimony will continue to-morrow, and the trial of the case will occupy all of next week."





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