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# OTTERBEIN ÆGIS



VOL. I.

FEBRUARY.

No. 7.

## OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY

WESTERVILLE, OHIO

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# OTTERBEIN ÆGIS

VOL. I.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, FEBRUARY, 1891.

No. 7

## NIGHT LIGHT.

None of the multitude of nature's wonders is more marvelous than light. Little wonder is there that it has been deified and made the theme of poets of all ages, or that it has been, and is, a subject of the profoundest investigation by astronomer and physicist.

It is not proposed to discuss light in general, but merely to offer a few statements and reflections bearing upon the subject of artificial light. One cannot visit a city at night without being impressed with the importance, the necessity indeed, of the devices and enterprises employed to turn night into day. Railroad yards and shops, iron mills, factories and stores are flooded with the radiations from thousands of lamps. So great is the wasteful escape of light from artificial sources that the position of a city is marked miles away on the horizon by the phosphorescent like glow that hangs above it.

So accustomed to the electric light have we become that the days of feeble gas jets and feebler lamps are almost mediæval history. A very interesting result of the introduction of the electric light was its healthy reaction on gas and oil lighting; very much more efficient burners were devised, until the higher grades of oil and gas lamps now rival the incandescent lamp. Most important of the results of employing electricity for light, probably is the focalizing of scientific investigation upon the whole problem of artificial light. Enough has been done already to warrant the conclusion that as perfect as the artificial light of to-day is, the future has something better in store.

To properly appreciate the trend of modern discussion and study of artificial light it should be remembered that light is only one of the forms which energy takes, and that it consists of an exceedingly rapid undulatory movement of the ether which is believed to fill all space, freely penetrating even the most solid bodies. It should be remembered, also, that white light is merely the resultant effect of many different colors—or wave lengths—impinging upon the nerve of the eye together and in certain proportion. Excess of waves of one kind modifies the quality of the light; a fact quite noticeable in the common candle, where the waves of the yellow part of the spectrum predominate.

The peculiar kind or rate of undulation constituting light is always produced by transforming some other kind of energy, for example, heat or electricity, into the kind called light. Although the exact nature of the transformation may not be comprehended by the physicist, he believes without qualification that the total amount of energy after transformation is precisely equal to the energy before transformation, the difference being merely in kind. This belief is formulated in the statement of a principle which he terms the conservation of energy. No matter how the physicist may

lose his bearings in investigations relating to light or other forces, he always turns to the conservation of energy as his pillar of fire.

The problem of producing light being then a question of transforming energy of one kind into energy of another kind, it becomes a question of economics as well as of physics. To produce a maximum of light at a minimum of cost is the goal of light makers. Already the electric light expert can tell you how much coal is required to produce a candle power of light per hour; he may go even so far as to tell what proportion of the energy locked up in the coal is realized as light, what proportion is lost in the wasteful heating of machinery and conducting wires, and what is lost by imperfect furnace construction.

It is well enough known that somewhere in the transfer of energy into light by ordinary processes enormous quantities are lost. In the burning of oil for light, for example, a vast quantity of the energy stored in the oil appears as heat instead of luminous vibrations. If the relatively slow undulations of heat could only be urged to the more rapid gait of light our common lamps would become not only much more efficient but much more comfortable as well. No one who has compared the heat of a good oil lamp with that of an incandescent electric light of the same candle power can fail to appreciate the waste of energy in the former.

The perfect lamp, like the perfect engine, is a dream of the future. The latter must transform all the energy supplied to it into mechanical motion without loss; the former, into light without loss. Of course these dreams never will be realized fully; but no one who has followed the history of discovery and invention, who believes in the exact interrelation of the forces of nature and their adaptation to man's demands, can fail to believe that we will awake to at least their approximate realization some day. Somebody will tell us some time how the fire-fly transforms the energy stored in its food into the intermittent flashes that lend so great a charm to summer evenings. Then some genius will embody the explanation in wheels and wires and glass, and—behold the perfect lamp! Meanwhile we shall have to plod along improving what we have and enduring their imperfections.

It sounds strange to hear serious fault found with the beautiful and convenient electric lamps. But exact investigations and measurements of recent times really show that even the perfect looking incandescent lamp speedily deteriorates into a prodigal consumer of energy, and eminent authorities do not hesitate to say that it is far from being efficient enough to furnish the artificial light of the future. The efficiency of a light depends largely upon the quantity and proportions of the undulations produced at a given temperature. White hot carbon, platinum, and magnesium oxide produce



very different qualities of light; it is doubtful whether in richness of radiation at low temperatures anything exceeds the last substance named. Its cost as ordinarily used, however, forbids its employment except for extraordinary purposes.

Professor Nichols, of Cornell University, has been engaged for some time in the study of the light afforded by various metallic oxides heated to incandescence. He has found many surprises already, enough he thinks to justify the conclusion at least that the artificial light of the near future may owe much to oxides of metals, as zinc, calcium and magnesium, heated to incandescence by electric currents. Their higher efficiency will consist in their affording light of peculiar richness at low temperatures, or what amounts to the same thing, at less cost of energy.

Almost every school boy now understands well enough that all our artificial light, and heat, too, for that matter, can be traced back to the sun as a source. If it be a candle, it is the unlocking of the sun's energy stored first in the grass and corn, and subsequently transferred to the tissues of the ox. If it be an incandescent lamp, it is the unlocking of the energy of the sun stored in plants, may be millions of years ago, preserved in the coal beds, transformed into heat in the furnace, into electricity in the dynamo, and back into heat and light in the little filament of the lamp. Where there are so many transformations, opportunities for leakage and loss are multiplied. So it has been proposed to transform heat immediately into electricity to be stored or conducted to a distance for utilization in light making. This indeed has been done, but the process is not yet of any economic importance.

Why not transform light itself directly into electricity? This also apparently has been accomplished; all that is lacking is the knowledge how to make the process practicable. Here again the dreamer sees immense possibilities lying somewhere ahead. Perhaps it is the man of only the next century who on sunny days will expose on the roof, or hang on the back fence, some simple piece of apparatus to transform sunbeams into electric energy to light his house and warm it, too.

Portions of those vast tracts, like the Sahara, where sunbeams fall superfluous, may become more valuable than wheat fields, if they can be made to yield energy in the form of electricity for storage and distribution. We seem to be only fairly entering upon the age of electricity, and the possibilities wrapped in the sunbeam are but dimly discerned.

L. H. MCFADDEN.

## CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

### No. I.

Edward Everett Hale, in his "Spanish Seven Cities," speaking of the view of the situation and entrance to the Alhambra from the city of Granada, says that he has seen but one other place that reminds him of it. That place is the approach to Cornell University from the city of Ithaca, New York. Cornell University is situated on a hill overlooking Ithaca. This hill is over 400 feet high, and looking up along the winding avenue (University avenue) of the hillside one

is presented with the view which made such a strong impression upon the mind of the Rev. E. E. Hale.

We will take the more common route and approach the 'Varsity by Central avenue. If we get off the train at the upper station, we will see little of interest until at the very entrance to the campus on the south. Here is a winding driveway and a bridge swung across a beautiful gorge. The gentle winding ascent of the avenue looks as if the side of some ravine had been torn down to make it, and so in part it has. Located on each side of the pass or entrance is a fraternity house, situated among clusters of trees. This is certainly a beautiful place for a young man to call his home during his college career. The entrance, with a glimpse of a few buildings beyond which it gives one, forms a picture not soon to be forgotten. There are far more interesting scenes in the gorge north of the campus, but it is well to take a look at first impressions. The fall is only about twenty feet, and the banks are only about eighty feet high. Looking down stream, however, one sees the banks rapidly increasing in height, and the water taking one tumble after another in its mad career. In the short space of one-half mile the water reaches a point 350 feet below. The banks are no less interesting than the falls. In places they are nearly perpendicular. In others, the overhanging rocks seem about ready to show the stream below how much kinetic energy they can develop. The growth upon the banks, where less precipitous, form interesting views. There are places underneath the ledges upon which the sun never shines. If one should be thinking of entering the 'Varsity and it should happen to be at the first of the college year, it would be well to take only a casual glance at this scene, for Sophomores are doubtless near by on the lookout for Freshmen, and all Freshmen are known to stop to look at this scene. This is not so pleasant if one happens to be a resident graduate. However, it is a consolation to one in such a position to know that, in an institution like Cornell, even instructors are asked what class they are in, what course they are taking, or if they are Freshmen.

Passing around the curve, one is brought opposite the gymnasium, where the students receive symmetrical physical development. About five p. m. is the best time to visit this building, when the athletic exercises occur. To the northeast, across a little valley, is seen a large brick building, situated upon an artificial terrace. The beautiful sward, the scattered trees, and, in fact, all the powers of arboriculture and floriculture have conspired to make this scene, with the building for a back-ground, one to be admired by all. This building is Sage College for women. The scene in front and to the left of us is equally interesting. Directly ahead, between Sage avenue and Central avenue, is the fine home of the Cornell University Christian Association—Barnes Hall. Just beyond is the small, but neat and attractive chapel, called Sage Chapel. Across from the chapel is the new library building. The elm trees of the avenue conceal most of it, but one can see the glazed tile roof and the tower which rises to the height of 225 feet. The tower is covered with a light-colored tile, which gives it the appearance of fading away in the sky. In this tower also will be placed the clock and chimes.



The face of this clock is to be covered with opalescent glass and illumined at night by incandescent lights. To the northwest is the lower terrace, the University buildings being situated upon the upper terrace. Out over this terrace one can see the lake stretching toward the north. The hill on the east descends very abruptly to the lake and hems it in like a Chinese wall. The western hill has not battled so much with the waves, and is, therefore, less precipitous. Still it is sufficiently abrupt to make the first half mile a tiresome walk. The rolling hills form a romantic scene for fourteen or fifteen miles, when they are lost in the horizon. It is an ever-varying scene, and how one longs to contemplate it. When the golden sun is setting he seems to give it his benediction. The fierce north winds sweeping across this country and the lake, have nothing to stop their accumulated energy until they strike the east hill. Becoming laden with moisture from contact with the lake, is it any thing but desirable for the gentle student to face their fury? However, if it be autumn or spring, the wind will add to the beauty of the lake. The deep blue of the lake and the rolling waves whose crests break into white caps form a varied scene of which one never tires. The many sails plying hither and thither indicate a source of pleasure for many a student. Soon we reach Sage avenue, where the ladies generally cross. The view of Sage College is fully as interesting as the previous one, and, indeed, when flowers are in bloom it is more interesting. Before reaching Barnes Hall we get another excellent view of Sage from the front. No trees are here to obstruct the view, and between the two streets is a beautiful rolling lawn. This building has always reminded the author of Otterbein University, though some would doubtless say that the resemblance was fancied. Otterbein University is not so large, but if it had as happy surroundings it would form a more pleasing picture.

Barnes Hall is a most excellent building, and certainly a most excellent one with which first to become acquainted. This hall is the home, as before related, of the Young Men's Christian Association. The members of this association find it a pleasure to receive new students or strangers visiting the 'Varsity, and gladly help one to find a room or show one through the buildings. Of course it is their desire to have one feel at home and to join with them in Christian fellowship. Now that one is with so hospitable friends, the first thing, of course, will be to take a look through the hall. Leaving the office of the Secretary, one will probably be shown through the reading-room, class rooms, Sunday School or Bible class and prayer meeting rooms, library and auditorium. The reading room is probably used as much by the non-Christian as by the Christian. The library, however, is not used by nearly as many as it merits. Probably no association has better advantages for scientific Bible study. The auditorium can seat comfortably 800, and is used for all the larger assemblies of the association. The building is rapidly becoming a social as well as a religious center. Time will tell whether the former will overshadow the latter.

Sage Chapel, the building nearest to Barnes Hall, was evidently constructed when Cornell had not assumed its present proportions. It will seat conveniently

the Faculty and about two-fifths of the students. However, all are usually accommodated, as many of the students attend church in town, and some do not attend at all. The building is of the gothic order of architecture. Inside the building is even more attractive, except the seats. A feature of the interior is the tablets and memorial windows. The memorial chapel adjoining was erected in remembrance of the founder. Two recumbent figures in this room are very attractive. They are figures of Ezra Cornell and Mrs. A. D. White.

Passing to the new library building, on the other side of the avenue, one comes to the building of which all Cornellians are proudest. The building is not yet complete, but will cost nearly \$250,000. The exterior carving and sculpture is a striking feature. The archway next to the tower leads to the assembly room — the largest on the campus. The sculpture of this room is classical, and was purchased in Europe. The main entrance is farther on, facing the crossing which leads to Sage College. The archway at this entrance must be seen to be appreciated. The author can best describe it by relating an incident. One day when showing a stranger around, who probably knew little about art, but who had a warm and appreciative heart, while standing before this arch the stranger gave utterance to one of those short and terse sentences which often are so full of meaning. His words were, "The very stones are alive." It is to be hoped that the reader will not think this too strong. This entrance leads to the library and reading rooms. They are situated above the assembly room. It is a disadvantage, of course, to go up stairs, but the advantage of affording the most perfect light is gained. The light comes in from all sides — one might say from above also, as the windows extend to the roof. The library really consists of two libraries. Fifty thousand volumes, the gift of ex-President White, are kept by themselves. This room and the reading-rooms are, however, only separated from the main library by walls of glass. The library has space for 475,000 volumes. The position of the librarian is such that he can see into all rooms and all alcoves.

Proceeding again to the street, one is in a good position to get a good panorama view of the north part of the campus, or as it is more generally called the quadrangle. The instruction is all given in this part of the campus, except athletic instruction, and a few classes which are too large to find accommodation in these older rooms. When necessary, they go to Barnes Hall assembly room or to Sage College. On the west side of the quadrangle are three buildings — Morrill Hall, the oldest on the campus, McGraw Hall, and White Hall. Just north of White Hall is Franklin Hall facing south, which, together with Sibley College, forms the north end of the quadrangle. Directly east of White Hall and south of the Sibley College annex is located Lincoln Hall. Parallel to it and opposite McGraw Hall, will be the Law School Building. In the same line, opposite Morrill Hall, will be the College of Agriculture. On the south end on the north side of White avenue may be placed the Faculty Building. If this latter building is placed there it will cut out an excellent panorama from Sage avenue near the chapel. The University has appropriated \$100,000 for the Agricultural College,



which will soon grace the campus. The Law School is very cramped, and must have its appropriation soon. Morrill Hall at present contains the Faculty rooms, a few recitation rooms, Museum of Agriculture, and office of the Secretary of the School of Law. McGraw Hall contains the Museum of Natural History, and laboratories for research in Natural Sciences. The Geological Laboratory is well known, but the Anatomical Laboratory, linked with the name of Dr. Wilder, has a reputation far more extended. The library is yet in this building, but will soon be removed. When this is done, the Natural Sciences will not feel so crowded. White Hall, with the exception of the Laboratory of Entomology, consists entirely of recitation rooms. Franklin Hall is devoted entirely to Physics. It is built entirely of red sandstone, and presents more pleasing proportions than the other buildings of the quadrangle. It is three stories in height, and has a well-lighted basement. It was intended originally for both Physics and Chemistry. Both departments have grown so rapidly that it became necessary to make a building for the Chemical Department. Franklin Hall has not as much ground floor as it probably would have had, had it been constructed for Physics alone. However, a one-story annex in the rear has afforded an excellent room for instruments required to be placed on piers, and a wing of Sibley College across the street affords an excellent room for dynamos and motors.

The growth of Sibley College has few parallels. A few years since it consisted only of the one large building facing the quadrangle, and a small building in the rear containing the shops. The shops now are in a large two-story building. The annex on the east of the one facing the quadrangle is used for testing purposes. To the northeast of the latter is the building used for a blacksmith shop and foundry. The latter is probably the most disagreeable work in the course for the student, unless it is in some cases the mathematics. This leads one to say that it is wise to keep out of the engineering courses and courses in applied sciences, unless one is fond of mathematics. After one has taken a trip through Sibley College, he feels that, if he could have seen only it, the trip to Ithaca would have paid him. There is a small, one-story building only a few feet from the rear of Sibley College annex, which an observer should not fail to visit. On the exterior it looks as if it belonged to the Nebraska plains. It is the Magnetic Observatory, and contains many of the accurate physical standards of Franklin Hall. Among the number is the Great Tangent Galvanometer. It has won the name "great" by being the largest in the world.

B. E. MOORE.

[To be Continued.]

#### SHOULD THE PEOPLE READ MEDICINE?

"The proper study of mankind is man"—POPE.

That there is a paucity of information upon the part of the "laity" regarding medical matters, is plain to even the casual observer. The fact is beyond denial, that the general, medical intelligence of people in common is far below that possessed by them touching almost all other subjects, as music, literature, painting, politics and other topics, social and religious. And

that men and women should know less about the care of their bodies in health and the proper means of restoring that health when lost, than they know of other things, as those mentioned, which are, in the highest sense, of secondary importance, seems strange; yet, it is so.

That parents are less able to judge properly of the treatment of their children when sick, than to select an instructor for them in music or painting, seems paradoxical; yet, it is true. How many have an acute sense of the beautiful in painting; of correct touch, intonation and accent in instrumental and vocal music; of classic style and diction in rhetoric; of the latest and most chaste rules of etiquette, and yet are unable to judge intelligently when any problem of family or individual health is up for solution! How many, whose knowledge is full and accurate in other lines, cannot decide as to the indicated, domestic remedy in case of slight illness, or when sudden shock or injury befall them! How many mothers can instruct their daughters in the proper execution of a society bow or teach them upon the piano, who, nevertheless, would be utterly helpless to apply means of restoration should the daughter fall in a faint! And what renders this state of affairs even more strange is the fact, that this ignorance is a matter of boast with many, as the observation of physicians everywhere attests.

We often hear people say, "I know nothing of medicine—I leave that to you doctors," or, "It is your business, doctor, to know these things and I care not to trouble myself about them; if any of us get sick we call you." Of course, physicians like very much to be "called," but we deprecate the state of affairs evidenced by such remarks. Now, we do not think, much less do we seek, to make it appear in this paper, that this ignorance is culpable, yet, in the light of its results, it is very harmful. While we need not seek far, nor delve deep, to ascertain *why* this aversion to the acquisition of medical information obtains, we will not carry the investigation farther than to remark, in passing, that this state is due, primarily, to the fact that physicians sought, early in the history of medicine, and do yet seek, to maintain and fortify the prevailing theory of cure, "*Ubi virus, ibi virtus*" (where there is *poison* there is virtue) by advising and securing the omission from the subjects for legitimate investigation by the people at large of the theory of the restoration of the diseased body to health. We affirm, in this paper, that medicine in its general principles and applications *is* a legitimate subject and as proper a field for study by the *people* as any now having a place in the common curriculum. In a minimum way the truth of this proposition is acknowledged by the teaching of Physiology and Hygiene even in our common schools. But, as we see it, this is not enough. We plead for a broader curriculum and a more extended diffusion of medical intelligence. We offer the following facts as reasons *why* this should be:

More than one-half of all the diseases that befall us are preventable, springing from causes under our control. These causes are easily learned and as easily avoided—additional reasons why they should be learned. The expenditure of a little time and money



in obtaining a reasonable knowledge of preventive medicine would pay a large dividend. To give specific illustration here, we cannot forbear referring to the good Deacon, who, while he had given zealous attention to God's laws governing his *spiritual* nature, had neglected to study the laws of his *physical* being. Hence, on a certain Sabbath, he ate at dinner most heartily of rich gravy, turkey-gristle, and a bountiful desert of pudding and mince pie. These, forming a brewer's mixture in the Deacon's stomach, brought on a severe "colic" ("divine visitation," the Deacon calls such things) which eventuated in his death. Had he studied preventive medicine, he had, doubtless, lived much longer and set a much better example!

The highest interests of the family demand that parents should possess this medical information. Especially is it desirable that they be well versed in the interpretation of the symptoms of disease. The ability to interpret symptoms of disease, to diagnose the ordinary ills of children, especially, would lead the parent to call immediate medical aid, the *immediate* attendance of the physician being often one of the essential factors in recovery. The reverse of this is often fatal. A prominent physician of Cincinnati was once called to visit ("at his leisure, after dinner," the messenger said) a child sick, but not thought, by the mother, to be in danger. On going to the house, at his earliest convenience, he found the child dead in its crib and the mother at work unconscious that her darling had flown away! Unrecognized pneumonia had done its work. Ignorance is very costly in these lines. "Knowledge is power" to save. Then, the early detection of the various infectious and contagious diseases of children is of great importance. The differential diagnosis of Rubeola, Variola, Scarlatina and Varicella is not beyond common people, and is much to be desired, especially from the prophylactic point of view.

In the matter of accidents, which always come when least expected, the possession of this medical knowledge is of infinite value. To illustrate: A person is taken from the water in a seemingly drowned condition; the persons rescuing could restore life in very many cases, did they but have a reasonable knowledge of the physiology of respiration. To obtain a physician in these cases means delay, and delay means death. Immediate, intelligent action is demanded, and the requirements of these emergencies should be more generally known.

To be good nurses people should, to a proper degree, read medicine. Professional nurses are not always at hand, nor are all people able to employ them; hence, to act in the capacity of nurse is the lot of nearly every one, at times. Therefore, familiarity with the essentials of nursing should be acquired by all. The most appropriate prescription is often rendered inoperative, useless or harmful by the nurse, who, though well-meaning, is without medical intelligence. The patient's room may be kept at an improper temperature; draughts of air may be allowed directly upon the sick one, or he may get no draughts at all! Visitors may be admitted at improper times, and noise may prevail when quiet is essential. Much tact is required in regulating the bed-clothing, and the diet is to

be guarded, things which, though primarily dependent upon the direction of the physician, rest practically upon the nurse. That the masses are qualified to act as nurses is affirmed by no one; that they should be so qualified is certainly apparent.

A greater degree of popular medical intelligence is needed that more judicious choice of physicians may be made. People select their physician too much at hap-hazard, often exhibiting more judgment in choosing their tailor. The lack of this intelligence renders it difficult for people to judge of the qualification of the M. D., and, hence, quacks and pretenders often have as much or more business than the well-educated physician. Surely, the ability to distinguish the pretender from the man of genuine attainments is of real value. Had the people such ability, incompetence could not cover itself with arrogance and mellifluous speech, and inefficient physicians would be compelled to seek their level, and many who now "dispense pills" would be more honest and less presumptuous as carriers of mortar and "hewers of stone."

That medical laws for the protection of the people are necessary, we do not deny; but we do affirm that the best medical law is enlightened public sentiment based on individual, medical intelligence.

"But," says one, "you would have all men and women to be physicians. Is there no propriety in the existence of physicians as a separate class?" Our position does not assume such things nor lead to such conclusions. The masses are well informed in politics, but all are not politicians. Interest is keen in matters of religion, yet all are not ministers. Men and women are fully versed in literature, music and painting, yet comparatively few are but amateurs. Therefore, if a person read medicine to the same extent to which he informs himself in other lines, does it follow that he will become a professional? No more than that because a lady becomes proficient in music she becomes a "star," no more than that a student of politics becomes other than an ordinary and good citizen.

Finally, to recapitulate, it seems certain that (a) the people have not paid as much attention, relatively, to the study of the body in health (Physiology and Hygiene) and in disease (Pathology) and its restoration when diseased (Practice and Therapeutics) as the importance of these subjects demands, having almost wholly delegated these studies to the few (Physicians); and (b) should the people read medicine to the extent herein indicated, it would not lower the dignity of the Medical Profession, but would result in infinite good to all concerned. Therefore, let the people investigate medicine with the same zeal and interest they manifest in other lines of study and thought, and they will then be able to discharge more properly life's duties and act intelligently as the conservators of their health and happiness.

G. H. MAYHUGH, M. D.

#### THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

There is something so touching in the name of our wonderful order that it thrills one to read it. In the summer of 1885, Edward Everett Hale called upon Mrs. Bottome in her home in New York, and after talking with her about her drawing room work among



women, explained to her his system of ten-times-one-is-ten clubs. She became deeply interested in the idea of uniting Christian women in some kind of a sisterhood to do the Master's work. She called nine others to her side and the first "ten" was formed. They commenced timidly and quietly asking other women and girls to form bands of ten about this central circle. Edward E. Hale's motto, "In His Name," was chosen, for they felt that all effort put forth must be for the glory of the Master. A name must be found. Some one seemingly inspired suggested "King's Daughters," which was adopted. The color is royal purple, so suggestive of the relation we bear to our King. The badge is a little silver Maltese cross with the letters, I. H. N. engraved upon it. The lady of wealth and elegance is not ashamed to wear it suspended from her jewel set chain, while the poor shop girl feels that she can afford so inexpensive an ornament as this.

The main thought in founding the order was, as our dear Mrs. Bottome says, that of deepening spiritual life; something that, while embracing all philanthropic effort, should, first of all appear in the life and heart in devotion to our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. We are not a church, but are always taught to act as hand-maidens, to work in any field that our own individual church may direct, to spend and be spent in building up the cause of our blessed King in every denomination.

The little silver cross gleams on the breast of the gray-haired, bent old lady, and it is seen on the middle-aged and the children. Our founder tells us that our first duty is with our Father the King. We must yield ourselves in loving, simple obedience to him. Then after the heart consecration, comes the home. Whatever the hand finds to do in uplifting and sweetening the home-life is the duty of every true King's Daughter. If she has a mother, she is expected to do for her first. To lift the burden off of the tired shoulders, and to bring back the loving smile to the dear eyes by her thoughtful attentions. The father must be cheered and brightened. Through the influence of such circles as the "Home Brighteners," "Sunshine Circle" and the like, many a father has been led to praise God that his daughter is also the Daughter of a King. Many a young man will be saved from ruin because his sister was in the royal line.

After the home comes the church. Where can we find a better field of labor than our own pastor can point out to us? What a glorious thing it would be if every pastor had just such a band of consecrated workers whom he could feel free to call upon, knowing they would go forth "In His Name" to do duty.

After the heart and home and church comes the great, pitiful outside. Many columns might be filled in relating the vast amount of work these consecrated women and girls have done in the slums of our great cities. Many touching incidents are given, showing how sweet sympathy has passed from one to another, and how in many ways life was made sweeter and more endurable. A lady richly dressed entered Macy's great store to do some shopping. The day was hot, the silver cross gleamed from the cool laces at her throat; behind the counter stood a weary, pale-faced girl, she too

wore the cross; the rich lady reached her hand across the counter and said, "You are tired, dear. This hot day is hard on you." "Yes," the girl replied, "but so many of the King's Daughters have been in to-day and their kind words have helped me wonderfully."

The "King's Daughters" are opening a lodging house for working women, are building summer cottages where mothers and babies go for rest and health, are sending missionaries to distant lands, are supporting Bible readers, are finding employment for unfortunate people who are out of work, and in numberless ways are serving the King. The order publishes a very beautiful magazine called the *Silver Cross*, which has a circulation of nine thousand. At the annual meeting of the King's Daughters and King's Sons held in New York City, in November, 165,000 members were reported, with "bands" in twenty-eight States. One of the Bishops of the M. E. church says "the Order is an inspiration, a perfume, the blossoming out of a flower."

MRS. LIZZIE HANBY COLLIER.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

The Persian language is taught at Cornell.

Yale's freshmen class has representatives from thirty-six States.

The colleges of Nebraska have established an inter-collegiate field day.

Union College has won the championship of New York State in foot ball.

A Lutheran theological seminary is to be established at Brenham, Texas.

A bronze statue of ex-President Woolsey, costing \$14,000, is to be erected at Yale.

The president of Pekin University is translating Shakespeare's works into Chinese.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has located a college at Wahpeton, North Dakota.

Rev. A. C. Peck, of Colorado Springs, has been elected dean of Denver University.

William Dudley Foulke, a graduate of Columbia, has been elected to the presidency of Swathmore College.

One hundred and twenty-five competed in the examination for places on the University of Michigan Glee Club.

In six years, 389 students of Prussian public schools have committed suicide through fear of "flunking" on examinations.

Charles City, Iowa, recently made final arrangements to secure the German college to be removed from Galena, Illinois.

A new educational institution has been started at Lincoln, Nebraska. It is called Cofner University and belongs to the Christian (Disciple) Church.

Professor Dyche, of the University of Kansas, has returned from the Lake of the Woods, where he went last July to procure specimens for the university museum. He secured over one hundred mammals, including nineteen moose and many smaller animals.



# OTTERBEIN ÆGIS.

Entered at the Post-office at Westerville at second class rates.

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

VOL. I. WESTERVILLE, O., FEBRUARY, 1891. No. 7

## EDITORIAL ADDRESS:

Editor, OTTERBEIN ÆGIS, Westerville, Ohio.

## BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS:

Business Manager, OTTERBEIN ÆGIS, Westerville, Ohio.

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Subscription, 50 Cents a Year in Advance. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

PHILOPHRONEAN PUBLISHING CO., Publishers.

## EDITORIAL.

### THE PURPOSE OF EDUCATION.

Most of the animadversions which some classes of persons delight to make upon classical education as unpractical and so useless, are founded, we believe, on a mistaken idea of the purpose of collegiate instruction. These persons seem to suppose that the only teaching of any worth whatever is that which imparts to the learner knowledge that he in turn may apply immediately and directly to the business of life. They think, it appears, that any course of study which does not subserve this precise purpose, is a fraud upon young men and women, of which their "practical" mentors are bound to bid them beware. We hold these conceptions utterly erroneous. We submit that it is not, and ought not to be, the leading design of a college curriculum to furnish a man with a complement of knowledge.

We would not assume that under-graduates may speak authoritatively on educational topics, but we do think that we have been attending college long enough to have discovered that the new facts of which we become possessed are the least valuable of the mental acquisitions which we gain through the medium of our studies. And we are quite satisfied to find it so. The *summum bonum* for the intellect is not mere knowledge. The development of the mental powers in all their capabilities is a higher aim, and even from the low consideration of financial advantage, a more profitable one.

The true purpose of classical instruction is to teach the student how to control and direct the operations of his mind, to give him command of himself, to render him capable of application and adaptation to whatever matter demands his attention. The purpose of higher education is to broaden one's power of comprehension, to enlarge his range of vision, to strengthen his grasp on abstract and generalized ideas. To sharpen his wits, to give him quick insight, to make his processes of thought swift and certain — this is what the college

is able to do for a student. To put it in a word, true education is eminently training.

If Greek and Latin are introduced into our curricula, it is not because our educators suppose that the details of Cyrus' march toward Babylon, or the refined periods of Cicero's orations, are able to afford any sort of instruction on the best manner of raising corn or selling groceries. But they do believe — and their belief, based, as it is, upon long experience and observation, challenges our respect — that the habits of concentration, persistence, investigation, judgment, reasoning, and consideration which these studies in connection with other studies, are adapted to cultivate, are such habits as in any walk of life whatsoever are most necessary for success.

We are strongly of the opinion that the average American college course is well planned to realize this purpose. Certainly improvements can be made, and will be, but the clamor for radical revolution in the subjects of college study is irrational, arises from misconceptions, and will cease as the people come to understand more accurately the practical value of mind culture.

FOR some time past a set of unprincipled abettors of fraud up at Tiffin, styling themselves "Colchester, Roberts & Co.," have been scattering circulars through the various colleges of the State, advertising for sale all kinds and classes of literary productions at prices varying from \$3 for essays to \$50 for lectures. These audacious scoundrels announce that they have "engaged two of the most prolific [!] writers of the age, which enables us to furnish all kinds of literary productions at very slight cost and thus fill a long-felt want." As a specimen of the abilities of these two precious prodigies — Colchester and Roberts, we suppose — the circular descants upon the demand for the service which they have undertaken in such insulting rot as this: "The student of the present day, though more capable than that of any preceding generation, finds that in doing justice to the physical man, he has little time for literary work and a thorough mastery of the sciences, and therefore his efforts in one branch or the other, it may be both, are unsatisfactory. There are students in every college who enjoy literary work and those who detest it. There are those who are obliged by a tyrannical [tyrannical is very good] college faculty to waste both mortal time and parental money in gorging a brain with a material that is as essentially foreign to that particular intellect as is saw-dust to the human system." This last simile is sufficient to immortalize both those mighty "prolific writers." We have no words of scorn burning enough to express our contempt of the men who will publish such statements as these. The propositions of the circular are a rank insult to any honorable, self-respecting student to whom it may be sent. The college papers of Ohio ought to unite in hooting the miserable sneaks out of the state. We know not how it may be in other colleges, where money is plentier and brain scarcer, but Otterbein students are able and willing to write for themselves all the productions which their "tyrannical college faculty" requires, and are not ashamed to acknowledge their own composition when it is finished.



THE college library is a place where every student should find it profitable to spend a portion of his time. But to be most valuable a library must be governed by system and regularity. Everything pertaining to it should have its appointed place and always be there. Perhaps the only method by which this order may be positively insured, is for the librarian to do all the handling of books and papers, only permitting the reader to handle the book or paper he may call for at the librarian's desk. This method has serious disadvantages and is very objectionable because it prohibits the reader from making a personal examination of the contents of the library. On the other hand, if persons are allowed to go at random through the library, things are sure to become more or less displaced. Books are moved out of their order, and papers and magazines are indiscriminately mixed. Such is the case with one exception and that is when each person replaces each article exactly where he found it. And this is eminently the *proper* way to do. There is no excuse for the student who enters the reading room and removes a book and then puts it back in some other place, or scatters the current literature over the table in utter disorder. Such persons should learn that they are guilty of gross infringement of the rights of others.

SOME of the students have recently purchased copies of the new International Dictionary, and are of course in a position to speak oracularly on all questions of pronunciation referred to them. The new book is evidently a work of standard grade, and will doubtless be accepted generally as authoritative. It does not, however, seem to be bound in a style worthy of its importance and value, nor in a style sufficiently substantial for a volume so much used and so ill-used as a dictionary. The binding is very flimsy, and the book is not well put together.

#### EXCHANGES.

"THE OTTERBEIN ÆGIS for December contains an article from Dr. Landis on 'Education a Duty,' that should be read by every young man and women in our church."—*College Forum, Lebanon Valley.*

SAITH the *Practical Student* concerning the religious state of Ohio Wesleyan, "Seventy-two per cent. of the girls and sixty-seven per cent. of the boys are Christians; of the whole school, sixty-nine per cent."

WHILE at the Springfield meeting, we had the pleasure of meeting, and becoming quite well acquainted with, Mr. Wm. A. Cooper, of the local staff of the *Marietta College Ohio*. Both the gentleman's manner, and the column which he fills in his paper, evidence the fact that he is a hustler of ability.

THE *Denison Collegian* has a pleasant word for the "Otterbein Spectator." We are very modest about appropriating the compliment to ourselves, but are at a loss to know for whom else it can be intended, since we have no information of a "Spectator" existing in our vicinity. Our name is ÆGIS, brother *Collegian*.

"DURING our holiday wanderings we had the pleasure of meeting and talking with our boys at Otter-

bein University. They express themselves as highly pleased with their work at O. U. It was a real pleasure to talk over old times with them. They think O. U. is the place for all Academy boys."—*W. Va. Academy News.*

THE *Kenyon Collegian* has a sensible word on the necessity of making the exchange column a review which reflects to local readers something of the trend of collegiate thought throughout the country, as that trend is indicated in college journals. That is a good ideal for every exchange editor, but when said exchange editor is a busy student he seldom finds time to scan his field very carefully.

The Annual, for 1890, published by the alumni of Western College, has made its appearance. It is neatly printed and handsomely bound, and creditably represents the college in whose interests it is published. It shows that of the 149 members of the alumni, 136 are still living. The general reunion of the alumni will probably be held at the next commencement at Toledo, Iowa, June 18th, 1891.

THE *Wittenberger* grows gloomy and remarks: "As we look over the events for the past year, we cannot fail to see dark clouds in our horizon. We refer to the gigantic trusts lately formed, and which have been formed. We view them as of ominous portent." We venture that editor has a poor digestion. His brethren of Wittenberg should gather him up and dose him with a little liver-regulator and rhetoric before he writes again.

THE *Hustler*, of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, is exercised lest co-education may, in some mysterious way, deprive the fairer sex of some of its charms, especially among us boorish Northerners. It seems to think there is less danger in the case of Southern girls. Says the *Hustler*: "We are glad that co-education has as yet produced no evil fruit in this regard at Vanderbilt, and we almost believe that it will not do so as long as the institution is patronized by the Southern people. But should we ever hear such reports as come from other colleges, where it is practiced more extensively, we should regret the day when co-eds. were admitted. The *Hustler* does not wish to be interpreted as against co-education *in toto*. It has worked well at Vanderbilt, and we are glad to see our Southern girls striving so earnestly after knowledge. We only hope that in this they will lose none of their charms, for we believe there are no women in the world equal to our Southern women. Others may be smart, but they usually are lacking in those graces which are so becoming to womanhood." For the sake of our hustling friend's piece of mind we wish to assure it that the reports of which it speaks are purely imaginary. As for our Ohio girls, they are not only "smart"—smarter than their brethren sometimes—but they are at once pretty, graceful, modest, wise, and good. Bless their sweet lives, we shall never regret any day, but the day when the girls desert the university, which may it never come.

Dr. Henry Wade Rogers recently entered upon his duties as president of Northwestern University.



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## ALUMNI.

'78, Prof. W. J. Zuck and son Emerson returned on the 17th from their extended visit in Indiana. The professor appears greatly improved in health.

'90, E. V. Wilcox, B. Sc., entomological assistant at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Columbus, Ohio, is preparing a paper for publication on the Batrachians of Ohio.

'82, M. S. Beard, since 1886 a professor in Conyngton Business College, Galveston, Texas, is now book-keeper and cashier for the Texas Phonograph Company of the same city. He resigned his position in the business college in July of last year.

'72, Mrs. L. R. Keister, of Dayton, Ohio, president of the Otterbein Alumni Association, who, for several weeks has been traveling on the Pacific coast in the interest of the Women's Missionary Society of the United Brethren Church, recently spent several days with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Resler of this place. She spoke on the subject of Missions at the college chapel on the evening of the 15th inst.

## LOCAL.

### CHRISTIAN YOUNG MEN IN CONVENTION.

There are few, if any, of the many Conventions that yearly meet in our great state of Ohio that are more significant in all respects than the annual gathering of the delegates of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the state. Surely none wield a wider or more potent influence for good; none are more inspiring or more helpful to those who compose them. No one can breathe the atmosphere of a Y. M. C. A. Convention, without having his spiritual life quickened into new consecration and energy. A spirit of earnestness and devotion that is contagious, pervades every session. Nor is its power to be estimated by the direct effect experienced by the men in immediate attendance. Hundreds of men that were in the Springfield meeting are,

to-day, and will be through all the year, in every part of Ohio, fire-brands among their associates, setting them aflame with the zeal for God, awakened by the speeches, prayers, and songs of earnest young men who participated in the last convention.

The twenty-fourth annual Convention of the Y. M. C. A. of Ohio met, according to announcement, in Springfield at 3:30 P. M., Thursday, February 12th. Otterbein association being entitled in the apportionment, to four delegates, had previously elected Messrs. Pumphrey, F. M. Pottenger, Mumma, and Blagg as its representatives. The Otterbein quartette was also requested to attend the convention, arrangements being made for it to participate in the music there. In addition to these, a number of other boys who were desirous of enjoying the benefit of such a gathering, were duly accredited, so that the entire delegation which left Westerville, Thursday morning, numbered eighteen.

Reaching Springfield the delegation were assigned to pleasant homes, and at half-past three assembled with the representatives of other associations in the beautiful city hall. President Walbridge, of Toledo, called the convention to order, and an organization was speedily effected. G. N. Bierce was elected president, and our own E. D. Resler was made secretary. At 5:30 the delegates were delightfully entertained at a beautiful reception tea, given by the young people's societies of Springfield. Dr. Ort, the president of Wittenberg College, gave a short address of welcome, and a number of prominent association leaders replied.

In the evening, Dr. G. K. Morris, D. D., the pastor of St. Paul's Methodist church of Cincinnati, addressed the convention on "An All-around Manhood for Christ." It was thrilling to listen to his eloquent enforcement of the duty of consecrating bodily and mental, as well as spiritual, powers to the service of the Lord. The annual report of the State Executive Committee was read at this session, and referred to a committee.

Friday morning, F. S. Goodman, the Cleveland secretary, led a very spiritual and instructive study of Luke v: 1-11. The reports of associations throughout the State revealed a very encouraging state of affairs in every department of work.

At about noon, the college delegates proceeded in a body to Wittenberg. A substantial but sumptuous lunch was served in the beautiful Ferncliff Hall by Wittenberg's fair ladies, and immediately the college men's conference convened in the chapel, E. L. Shuey, of Dayton, our well-known alumnus, presiding. Bruce Kinney, of Denison, conducted a conversation that drew out the advantages that the different associations had derived from deputation visits in the past year. Chairman Shuey announced that, in view of the reports, he had no doubt that the work would be increased and extended in the coming year. Then W. E. Reed, the secretary of the new inter-collegiate department at Cincinnati, gave an intensely practical talk on the duty, necessity, and methods of personal work for souls.

Friday afternoon at the city hall, L. L. Doggett, one of the new secretaries of the State Committee, read a paper on "The Relation of the Association to Foreign Missions." Other parts of the afternoon's program dealt largely with city work.



Friday evening's session was a rich feast. T. J. Gillespie, of Pittsburg, until last year an Ohioan, and that grand man, Dr. Moorehead, of Xenia, were the speakers. The latter addressed the convention on the topic, "How to Study and Use the Bible." Filled himself with a burning love for the word of God, he seemed to communicate electrically to his hearers, some share of his own consuming passion for investigation of the Scriptures. Many a man who heard became suddenly aware that he knew nothing of the Book concerning which he thought he knew so much; and every one determined that for the coming year he would devote more time and thought to persistent Bible study. To this feeling, a study in the life of Jesus, conducted by the Doctor next morning, contributed still greater strength. In fact, the emphasis placed on Bible study was a marked feature of the whole convention, and a new impulse has been given to such study throughout the state.

Another college conference was held at 11:30 A. M., Saturday. J. R. Mott, the international college secretary, had arrived by that time, and presided. Kennedy, of O. W. U., told suggestively what he considered "An Officer's Duty to his Successor." Ragan, of Hiram, urged the adoption in all associations of the new statistical record prepared by the international secretaries.

In the afternoon, Prof. H. C. King, of Oberlin, and D. W. Lyon, '91, of Wooster, told of the circumstances attending the movement to secure association buildings at their respective institutions. Otterbein men were stirred to wish we might have such a building here, but of course that is, for the present, a baseless dream. Prof. W. A. Clark offered, in answer to the question, "How to get a Love for the Word of God while in College," the one injunction, "Study it."

The feature of the Saturday evening meeting most interesting to students, was the address of Secretary Mott: "Some Striking Developments in the American Student Movement." He referred to the importance of college Y. M. C. A.'s and the volunteer movement. Mott is enthusiastic and inspiring. Every association student who has ever met or heard him, is loyally devoted to him. He seems to be almost an ideal man physically, mentally, and spiritually.

The Sabbath was a day of privilege. The consecration meeting in the morning, the mass meetings in the afternoon, the platform meetings in the evening, and the final farewell meeting were all characterized by the manifest presence of the spirit.

At 3 o'clock, a student's meeting was held in Wittenberg chapel. After a brief discussion of the coming Volunteer Convention at Cleveland and an interesting question conversation, Mr. Mott spoke earnestly, enforcing, again, the necessity of personal religious work.

Otterbein's delegation reached home safe Monday. Springfield's entertainment was magnificent. Every one of our boys was willing to vow that he had the kindest host and hostess in all the United States.

We look for good results in the next year's association work from our large delegation. If every man will put into practice all he learned there, a great advance along all lines is certain.

#### CONVENTION NOTES.

Akron will probably be the place of the 25th Convention.

Otterbein took the lead among the college delegations. We numbered 19.

F. M. Pottenger and M. B. Fanning plunged off into the wilderness westward from Springfield, and were each lost to their brethren for some time during the convention.

I. G. Kumler was cornetist of the Convention, doing himself credit and rendering valuable assistance to his father, S. E. Kumler, of Dayton, who had control of convention music.

W. W. Stoner, of Sulphur Grove, last year a sophomore, and prospective junior of next year, was present at the convention, and sat as an Otterbein delegate. He is well and flourishing.

The quartette was, unfortunately, not able to sing often while at Springfield on account of a heavy cold which the first tenor contracted Friday night, and which rendered it impossible for him to sing.

E. R. Mathers, '89, the Hamilton secretary, is succeeding nicely, having had a prosperous year. He is first bass in the secretarial quartette, whose singing was so highly appreciated in this and the previous Convention.

Wittenberg is a good institution with beautiful location, excellent buildings, and courteous men and charming ladies. Doubtless it has many other attractions, but these are those that our necessarily cursory view impressed especially upon us.

The delegation comprised the following men: E. G. Pumphrey, I. G. Kumler, F. M. Pottenger, E. D. Resler, C. W. Kurtz, R. L. Blagg, E. E. Lollar, F. J. Resler, A. T. Howard, F. V. Bear, S. C. Swartzel, T. G. McFadden, M. B. Fanning, G. D. Gossard, W. C. Whitney, L. B. Mumma, G. W. Jude, N. R. Best.

#### DAY OF PRAYER.

January 29th was the day set apart throughout the United States as a day of prayer for colleges. As has been a custom in Otterbein, the faculty made the day a holiday, and it was devoted especially to religious services.

In the morning at 9:30 o'clock, the two Christian associations held a students' prayer meeting in the association hall. Miss Speer was leader, and a deep spiritual feeling pervaded the meeting.

At half-past ten, the students and a considerable number of citizens gathered in the chapel. Dr. Henry Garst presided. After the reading of an appropriate scripture passage by Rev. S. M. Hippard, Rev. C. Whitney offered prayer. Dr. Garst then addressed the audience stirring on the magnitude of the influence which the college student is destined to exert upon our country, of the consequent importance of bringing this great body of 150,000 young men and women into vital connection with the infinite Source of righteousness. He touched upon the need of an educated Christianity to counter balance and leaven the mass of vileness which



promiscuous and unrestricted foreign immigration is introducing into our country. In closing, he exhorted the Christian students of Otterbein, who he said comprised nearly 85 per cent. of the total number now in attendance, to use their best endeavors to persuade their uncovered comrades to accept Christ.

Others spoke briefly, and a few earnest prayers for the blessing of God upon the colleges of the land, and upon Otterbein especially, were offered. It was a good meeting, and a profitable, inspiring day.

### RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Philophronean Literary Society at its session Friday evening the 30th ult., on the death of A. L. Thomas, who was in school last year, and a member of that society:

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom and goodness, has seen fit to remove from our midst our worthy and highly esteemed brother, Amos L. Thomas, and

WHEREAS, The intimate relation held with the members of this society during the time he was a student at Otterbein University, makes it fitting that we record our appreciation of him and ever hold him in our memory as one possessing some of nature's choicest gifts;

*Resolved*, That we submit with becoming meekness to this unlooked-for act of Providence, in removing from earth one who was bound to us by so many ties of friendship and kind recollections, believing that he was fully prepared for this heavenly call.

*Resolved*, That we hereby commemorate our high appreciation of his diligence as a student, his fidelity as a friend, and his noble Christian character.

*Resolved*, That the society hall shall be appropriately draped in mourning, and that we request one of his most intimate friends now with us to deliver in our presence a brief address in memory of the departed.

*Resolved*, That we hereby convey to the family of our brother an expression of our sympathy for them in their deep affliction.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of the society, that a copy of them be sent to the family of the deceased, and that the OTTERBEIN ÆGIS, the *Public Opinion*, and the *La Fontaine Journal* be each furnished with a copy for publication.

G. W. JUDE,  
W. E. BOVEY, } Committee.  
M. B. FANNING. }

### LOCAL NOTES.

A NEW piano was placed in the conservatory the 6th inst.

THE Otterbein Quartet is taking instructions of Prof. W. J. Lott, of Columbus.

REV. W. G. HUBBARD, of Columbus, preached in the college chapel the 8th, as a representative of the Peace Society.

A SERIES of evening meetings were held in the Christian Association room during the week of the 16th-21st, for the college boys, under the leadership of Dr. Swain.

A Y. M. C. A. Bible class has been organized with the college pastor as teacher. The line of study has reference to these three points: What to believe, what to be, what to do.

THE programs of the open sessions of the two gentlemen's literary societies failed to appear in the February issue, for the reason that they did not reach the printer in time for insertion.

THE 22nd ult. quite a number of friends assembled, by invitation of her parents, at the home of Miss Lizzie Cooper to celebrate her nineteenth birthday anniversary. The evening was enjoyed by all.

ANY one desiring to know more of the Order of the King's Daughters, which is described at length in the article by Mrs. Collier, may do so by writing to Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, 239 West 59th street, New York.

THE new officers of the athletic association are: I. G. Kumler, president; W. E. Bovey, vice president; W. A. Garst, secretary; O. L. Shank, treasurer; official board, I. G. Kumler, W. A. Garst, J. H. Francis, O. B. Thuma, L. K. Miller.

THE committee which has in charge the deputation work of the Y. M. C. A., has added another preaching point, where services are held weekly. The place is a school-house, five miles southwest of town and within one and a half miles of Worthington.

FOR the Y. M. C. A. meeting, February 5th, the missionary committee arranged a special program, which attracted an attendance rather larger than usual. Seven of the boys gave seven seven minutes' talks on seven missionary heroes. It was a highly instructive meeting.

DR. GARST commemorated the 55th anniversary of his birthday on the 30th ult., by inviting the remaining members of the faculty to spend the evening at his home. The entire faculty were present and the evening's entertainment was very much enjoyed by all who participated.

NEWS has been received of the recent decease of Mr. A. L. Thomas, who was last year a brother-student among us here, at his home at La Fontaine, Ind. The ÆGIS extends its heartfelt condolences to his afflicted friends. He was a young man of sterling manhood and bright promise.

THE sixth lecture of the Citizens' Lecture Course was given Monday evening, the 9th inst., by Hon. R. G. Horr on "The Labor Problem." Although our embryo politicians went to hear some dry, staple doctrine on the question, they were disappointed. It was one of the best lectures of the season, sparkling with humor and wit, while solid thought was woven in with the hand of a master.

JACOB BONER, who died at his home in this place on the 22d ultimo, was one of Professor Haywood's pupils during the professor's first year of teaching at Otterbein in 1851. There is now no survivor of the professor's earliest classes living anywhere in Westerville or its vicinity. There are a few, however, of these early students residing at other places, Mrs. Hanby, formerly principal of our ladies' department, being among the number.



SATURDAY, the 31st ult., O. B. Cornell attained his majority and the notable occasion was happily celebrated by a suitable party.

THE new officers of the Lawn Tennis Club are: Daisy Custer, president; A. C. Streich, vice president; T. G. McFadden, secretary; W. A. Garst, treasurer.

ALTHOUGH the college band has given no public exhibition of its ability during the present year, the strains of music which regularly twice a week emanate from the practice room justify the belief that, under the able directorate of C. W. Hippard, it is acquiring a high degree of proficiency.

ON the morning of Wednesday, January 28th, the college bell failed to respond to the rope as usual. Investigation showed that the clapper had mysteriously disappeared in the night. There is, of course, no explanation of the phenomenon of disappearance, but there is a new clapper, and the old bell's chimes are as merry as of yore.

PROF. MILLER, in his rhetorical class, is varying the ordinary routine of essay and oration with assignments of novelettes, descriptions, biographies, fables, and other special forms of composition to various members of the class. The plan is a good one for giving a more definite comprehension of the distinctions that separate different kinds of discourse.

ANOTHER student has become a victim at Hymen's altar, by which event the sophomore class is called upon to mourn the loss of a member. On the 12th of this month Miss Euphemia Downey, of Westerville, was wedded to Mr. Francis M. Van Buskirk, a prosperous dentist, of Canal Winchester, Ohio. The ÆGIS wishes them many years of success and happiness.

AN enjoyable evening was spent by a company of Otterbein's students at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Smith, South State street, on the 4th inst. The party was given in honor of their daughter Zella, who proved herself to be just such a pleasing hostess as any who know her might imagine she would be. Merriment reigned until quite a late hour, when the happy company dispersed to continue their enjoyment in dreams, which the passing night might impose.

ON the evening of the 30th of last month the Hotel Holmes was the scene of one of the leading social events of the season. The Senior class and friends were there entertained by Messrs. Bert. Leas and Irv. Kumler, two members of the class, in a manner that was most agreeable to the company and did honor to themselves. Social games and excellent music by members of the class, together with the utmost freedom of sociability made the evening hours pass swiftly by. A magnificent dinner under the efficient management of our fellow student, W. H. Fouse, was served at the proper time. Features of the evening's entertainment were the reading of a poem on an appropriate theme, written especially for the occasion and the giving of the class and college cheers. The company dispersed at a quarter past eleven, not without expressing their heart-felt thanks to the hosts for the cordial manner in which they had been received.

## PERSONAL.

MISS EUPHEMIA DOWNEY visited friends in Columbus, Monday, the 2d.

C. E. ROWAND, of Columbus, paid a brief visit recently to his cousin, F. M. Smith, jr.

MR. U. S. MARTIN was confined to his room for some time this month on account of sickness.

MISS ADA MARKLEY spent Sunday, the 25th ult., in Columbus with her uncle, O. L. Markley, of class '83.

MISS IDA ZEHRING has suffered two weeks' serious illness during the past month, but is now, we are glad to say, happily convalescing.

J. B. BOVEY accompanied the boys of the 14th Regiment who went to St. Louis to take part in the ceremonies of Gen. Sherman's funeral.

PROFESSOR SCOTT is reading the manuscript of a new edition of Cicero's orations, which is being prepared for Dr. Harper's series of Latin texts.

A MR. ALTMAN, of Putnam county, was in town a few days ago gathering information in regard to the school with a view of having a younger brother enter next term.

A RECENT letter from Professor Josephine Johnson, dated at Berlin, Germany, states that in company with others she will start for a trip to Italy about the first of March.

MARTIN P. MILLER and wife, of Clearport, the parents of Prof. Miller and Miss Myrtle Miller, paid a visit of several days to their children here in the early part of the month.

C. M. FISHER was taken sick a few days since, and left for his home in Hicksville. Word from there says that he has recovered from his illness, but has decided not to return until next term.

WE learn that Professor J. E. Lehman, formerly of Otterbein University, is a member of the popular Aeolian Quartette of Lebanon Valley College. Success to the professor and the Aeolian Quartette.

MISS GRACE GANTZ, a former student, Miss Ada Innis, of Columbus, and Mr. Elvin White, who were in town the guests of their cousin, Will Gantz, were visitors at prayers one morning in the early part of the month.

J. R. KING has accepted an invitation to assume temporary charge of the Columbus congregation, vacant by the resignation of Rev. Willis Palmer. He will preach for that people until a regular pastor can be secured for them.

R. E. KLINE has completed the plat of the village of Westerville, upon which he has been working for several months. The work has been done with painstaking skill, and will be an authoritative and altogether reliable map of our little city.

PROF. W. J. JOHNSON, who recently accepted a position in one of the government departments at Washington, has been called to the pastorate of the Salem United Brethren Church at Baltimore, Maryland. The vacancy at the Salem church was caused by the resignation of the Rev. Miller, who accepted pastoral work at Toledo, Iowa.



For this gay and festive season,  
Ye possessed of rhyme and reason,  
Hear Aurora's ringing notes  
Singing the "London's" overcoats.  
  
She brings both prose and merry rhythms,  
Arithmetic and logarithms,  
Exalting clothes the livelong day  
In nature's choicest algebra.  
  
Pray, therefore, heed this voice divine,  
Ye wimsome wights of Otterbein,  
The London sells Shirts, Hats, or Clothes,  
A Fact of which the whole world knows.

HATS,  
FURNISHINGS,  
NECKWEAR,  
SHIRTS,  
UNDERWEAR,  
TROUSERS,  
SUITS,  
OVERCOATS,  
DERBYS,  
CLASS HATS,  
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ETC., ETC.

**MORAL:**

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