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Oct. 1891

OTTERBEIN ÆGIS

VOL. II. OCTOBER. 1891 No. 2.

OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY

WESTERVILLE, OHIO

CONTENTS

The Practical Value of a Collegiate Training in Active Life, 195
LEWIS D. BONEBRAKE, '82.
Lake Geneva, ... 197
L. B. MUMMA, '92.
The Student's Position in Politics. 199
J. W. DICKSON, '92.
Holland, ... 200
FLORENCE M. CRONISE.
Educational, ... 202
Editorial, ... 202
Alumnal Notes, ... 203
Personals, ... 204
Locals, ...
Cake-Mead Entertainment, . 205
The President's Reception, . . 205
The Y. W. C. A. Convention, . 205
Westerville and Otterbein University Honored, . . . 205
O. S. U. Practices on O. U. . 206

1891

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OTTERBEIN ÆGIS

VOL. II. WESTERVILLE, OHIO, OCTOBER, 1891. No. 2.

THE PRACTICAL VALUE OF A COLLEGIATE TRAINING IN ACTIVE LIFE.

II. PEDAGOGY.

Discussions of this character always concern themselves with average conditions and experiences. Neither should they be confined to one narrow field of inquiry, to one institution, one community, or one State. The average experience of the great body of graduates of whatever kind or degree would be our truest test. Undoubtedly, there are graduates who fail utterly in life, and who would fail even to a more deplorable extent, had they not secured some of the "good things" that exist in and about the halls of higher learning; while on the other hand there are undoubted instances of marked success even where a college course, or its equivalent, was never enjoyed and where little or no attention is paid to advanced study. Notwithstanding this the belief generally obtains that the broader a man's training the better is he prepared for life; and, if I understand the object of this series of articles aright, it is to discuss from the field of active experience the question, "Does a college training pay?" Do the ends justify the means? Do the results justify the expenditure? The average graduate of a western college, considering the actual time and money spent and deducting for necessary living expenses, whether at home or at school, on the day of his graduation has from $1000 to $2500 of money wrapped up in his collegiate training.

When he stands proudly up on that eventful day and receives his parchment, his capital stock would invoice somewhere about the figures given, and the outward representation of his investment is his college diploma duly attested and sealed. Was ever youth found who would surrender the discipline and knowledge back of that diploma for so meagre a sum of money "in hand delivered?"

The influences of a college course chiefly concern themselves with two classes, viz: The character, capacity and destiny of the individual himself who has the advantage of such a course; and the condition of human society at large, its institutions, its melioration and civilization.

As concerns the individual, perhaps no one element is so conspicuous as that training of the mind which the graduate receives. The study, reading, recitations, the mingling with ambitious and scholarly people, the efforts to gain an excellence of literary composition and all the exercises of the four years' college work, have a tendency to give one mastery over himself. Self-discipline is a most important element in all educative processes. No royal road to learning has ever been found. Patient, persevering, thoughtful labor long continued gives mastery. The gymnast in training must subject himself daily to the merest drudgery that he may be the master of his muscles. Ben-Hur, in the celebrated chariot race holding the reins aloft with hand of iron, is the self-same individual who, as a lad at his mother's knee, learned the heroic story of an honored ancestry. His years of discipline in the camp, in the school of the athletes, as galley-slave, have done their work. He is invincible. Turner, the artist, (John Ruskin calls him the greatest of modern painters) is said to have found it profitable to resort for days at a time to the sea-beach and cast pebbles in the water that, observing the action of the waves, he could the better reproduce them on the canvass.

Training gives us mastery over what we have and are; by it we grow skillful and become adepts in our chosen field. That which before the disciplinary act was hidden and mysterious becomes easy of execution and habitual. By it we are enabled to understand fully that which we were not accustomed to see. There is no need of my discussing the comparative values of the various departments of college work. The experience of centuries is practically a unit in defining the educational and disciplinary value of the languages, of mathematics, of natural science and the study of the great institutions of the world past and present. What the man of affairs needs is a disciplined mind with the

power of keen perception, accurate memory, vivid and constructive imagination, sound judgment,and back of all a reliable will and a good, moal character. These, I believe, the common experience of the race has shown can best be reached through such a training as is received in a Christian college or its equivalent.

A second element is knowledge. A great case at law is in progress and the case hangs on the value of certain testimony. A specialist is called in; and pray, who is a specialist? The man, who, in some one line—chemistry, book-keeping, medicine, surgery, treatment of the insane, etc.,—knows more than any one else. He is an authority because he has read more, thought more, in a word, knows more and has more skill than any other man. In all the professions the most capable get the largest fees. The important law-suits are taken to the best lawyers; the most skillful surgeon performs the most delicate operations; the best-read and most skillful teacher gets the largest trust. If a man is thoroughly well-versed and skillful in any useful pursuit he need not stand idle. To him who is most amply endowed, most truly masterful, there come eminence and emolument. Knowledge *is* power.

A third and very essential quality is character. No man can long hold a high position in the minds of the people who is not possessed of a reliable character. Honesty is the best policy, not only as policy, but because it is right. Ill-gotten credits, like wings of wax, do not last long. What men want in a public servant is worth, honesty, faithfulness, and withal a genial and obliging disposition. Good manners, gentleness, truthfulness, an ever present effort to reduce all acts to the highest standard and measure intents by sound principles,—these are the criteria set by an exacting constituency.

I believe in colleges. They are potent agents for good. Everywhere the demands of society are growing more and more exacting. With the utilization of electricity as an agent for lighting, heating, propelling, transmitting sound, etc., there has grown to be a very remunerative field of operation for the one who has an aptitude for the sciences, to say nothing of the great agents of water, steam and magnetism and all the manufacturing and mechanical enterprises of the period. Everywhere the work of specializing is carried on. Lawyers are not thought of as lawyers only, but as specialized students, and as such are known as criminal lawyers, will-lawyers, or corporation lawyers. So in medicine they become oculists or surgeons, and in teaching as professors of mathematics, biology, geology, or Greek. But I do not want the fact lost sight of,—prior to the special work is the broader requirement of general culture, general training; and this is the special province of all earlier stages of education. Here the elementary, secondary and college influence should be most marked.

But the college course influences not only the individuals who enjoy a residence in "college shades" but through them and their works society at large. From the college goes out a constant stream of useful knowledge, wise maxims, inspiration and enthusiasm. The graduate is called on to preside at public meetings, take part in legislation, lead in social life, direct in churches, and almost constantly be prominent in whatever upbuilds in society. With more culture than his neighbors and a breadth of knowledge many of them do not possess, it is but natural that he should from the hour of his graduation become one of the prominent members, if not the leading character, of the community in which he lives. His life and his influence should ever be on the side of right-living and right-doing.

Another result of a college course which I wish to discuss is the money return for such course. As a rule college graduates take to the professions and in them score their greatest success. There is possibly some question whether they can do so well in commerce and in trades Mr. Carnagie, I am aware, viewing from his standpoint has given expression to a doubt. He has compared the graduate at the end of his four years' course with the young man who during the same period was steadily employed, and has seen fit to conclude that the latter was better prepared to begin life, indeed had begun it already, and was and ever would be four years ahead of his college-bred competitor. Such reasoning is fallacious. Why not, by a parity of reasoning, dispense with high schools, college preparatories, academies, or go even a step further and dispense with grammar schools and primaries? Mr. Depew, himself a college graduate, viewing from another standpoint in his Cincinnati speech last spring, effectually answered Mr. Carnagie's statements, if indeed they had not been sufficiently answered in the magazines of the day.

My own observation, while it has been

neither as broad nor as accurate as that of some men, has nonetheless confirmed me in the belief that, in my sphere of action at least, the positions of greatest money value, as well as those of greatest influence, are chiefly open to the graduates of colleges. I find by running over the school superintendents of Ohio that, to my personal knowledge, nearly all of those of prominence are graduates of some reputable institution of learning. As a tolerably accurate per cent. I should say that from 90 to 95 per cent. held some kind of a diploma. Of the college presidencies and professorships this is true to a more noteworthy degree. It is true that notable exceptions exist, but such exceptions would not materially alter the statement just made and the conclusions to be drawn therefrom. My own personal experience has shown me that at the end of my first four years out of college I earned in the ratio of about four to one, and at the end of eight years of six to one what I could earn before I entered the college classes proper. This calculation does not concern itself with any accumulations or the revenues arising therefrom. Moreover, a gentleman in New England is said to have written a few years since to all the labor centers of the world asking for the money-value of labor. The average results obtained from all the correspondence were about as follows,—very little or no education, *one*; common elementary or grammar school education, *two*; high school, academic and collegiate education, from *three* to *six*.

But what, in conclusion, shall I say of the distinctive field of the teacher? His mental faculties should be of the highest order; his knowledge, of the most ample and accurate character; his conscience, keen; his vitality, strong; his personal habits, unobjectionable; his methods of instruction, artistic and scientific.

With capacity to see the truth, believe the truth and love the truth, he should go to his classes and, realizing his tremendous responsibility, he should teach the truth in the fear of God and man.

From no source can he draw so rich an endowment of fundamental preparation as from the college or the university. Like all other professions, his special training comes after the college course.

LEWIS D. BONEBRAKE.

Mt. Vernon, Oct. 8, 1891.

"LAKE GENEVA."

"All 'board," cries the train caller, and the passengers obey. A moment later we are steaming out of the Chicago and Northwestern Depot on the Wisconsin division. It is little more than a two hours' ride of 70 miles, and travelers are all in exceptionally good spirits. Illinois prairie stretches out on every side in all its beauty, bearing upon its fertile bosom the riches of a bountiful harvest of fruits, flowers and grain. Village and hamlet, the home of Chicago's men of business, pass quickly by, and we are nearing the Wisconsin line.

The sinking sun, just emerging from a darksome cloud, first blushes deeply, dispensing a halo of glory about the western sky, while misty mountains are tinged with rainbow colors, then, as if assuring man of an early morn, he smilingly nods a kind "good night" and draws the curtain over all the landscape. 'Twas well nigh eight o'clock ere we reached Lake Geneva. We stop at a beautiful town by the same name—the only one of considerable size (its population being 3000) that graces the water's brink. At the farthest end, eight miles or more distant, is located the Y. M. C. A. camp, our objective goal.

Is it presumptuous to say few people travel who do not sooner or later experience "poor connection?" The steamer gone, the writer and a "chance acquaintance," a student from Adrian, Michigan, hold a short conference, the burden of which is, "How to make both ends meet?"

We are strangers and nigh the "land of nod." A sign by our side says, "Boats to let."

"Necessity knows no law." A rattle of coin and a moment later Ohio was measuring muscle with Michigan's might, as they pulled o'er the placid lake, while the silvery moon and guiding stars fired our souls with thoughts divine. Thus early we experienced a fitting foretaste of the spiritual and athletic program of the Northwestern Students' Summer Conference that was in session August 18th to 30th.

With blistered hands, but glowing hearts, we see our voyage ended just as the moon sank out of sight and the midnight hour came creeping on. An unoccupied tent and comfortable couches await us. Sleep soon stole our minds away and the first act is ended.

The day dawned early. The red rays of the morning sun shone with gold-like rich-

ness across the crystal lake. Who could resist an early stroll along the water's brink and survey the situation. To north and south and for miles in front stretches the glassy waters of the modern Lake Genesaret, with a score of camps dotting its sloping shores, well wooded by oaks and trees of a kindred sort, with here and there a tall hill, on whose summit stands a summer mansion or comfortable cottage, the home of Chicago's wealth. Turning now to our own camp, the property of the Western Secretarial Institute, we see arranged in a half-dozen rows, with as many in a row, the white winged tents, well fitted for comfortable camping quarters. Here's "Piety Row," yonder on a breezy hill top, "Yellers' Corners" and there again by the gentle surge is "Sleepy Row," with "S. K." (Select Korner), Ohio's headquarters by the main office, indicating doubtless the prominent part she played all through the conference. Within the center, bounded on all sides by these rows of tents, in a natural amphitheater, is the new Lewis' Memorial Tabernacle, an edifice of modern architecture, whose seating compacity is 1000. In this central building all sessions are held. Save an unassuming cottage, the home of the keeper of the grounds, the spacious dining hall is the only remaining building. Here we enter just as the 7 o'clock bell strikes the breakfast hour, and after joining in singing the accustomed "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow," partake of a good, square meal. This hall easily accommodates all students and visitors. Here we learn the fixed program for the conference, which stands as follows:

7:00 A. M., breakfast.

7:30 to 8:30 A. M., study hour.

8:30 to 9:20 A. M., Bible classes.

9:30 to 10:20 A. M., conference on College Y. M. C. A. work.

10:20 to 10:45 A. M., intermission.

10:45 A. M. to 12:15 P. M., platform addresses.

12:30 P. M., dinner.

1:30 to 2 P. M., officers and instructors in their tents to converse with students.

2 to 6 P. M., athletics.

7 to 8 P. M., missionary meeting.

8 to 9:15 P. M., platform meeting.

9:30 P. M., delegation prayer meetings.

10:00 P. M., lights out.

With a program so full and so carefully arranged, bubbling over with food for body, mind and soul; with eminently qualified specialists to inspire and teach, what spiritual impetus may not a select body of students expect to receive?

No time was lost. For an entire week all feasted on heavenly manna, as Major D. W. Whitle, of Chicago, revealed Jesus, his favorite theme. With a grasp on the personality of Jesus such as few experience, and with power to burn the Light into the souls of men, none who listened to the Major's Bible Readings can fail to carry through life a wonderfully exalted idea of the Master as our constant companion and deliverer. His style is clear and simple, with power of analysis well developed.

Rev. H. P. Beach, six years a missionary in China, who also spent the first week among us, by his genial manners and magnetic personality, early became a favorite of the boys. "Missionary" Beach, as the Reverend was fittingly called, besides being a very able speaker, has the rare ability to relate stories in a most realistic manner, so that more than once we walked by his side in Chinatown or studied the celestials' manners and customs "under their own vine and fig tree."

Among the other platform speakers who merit special notice, are Dr. F. B. Meyer, of London, Eng.; Rev. R. A. Torrey, Superintendent of Mr. Moody's Bible School, Chicago, and Dr. A. T. Pierson, author of "Crisis of Missions," etc.

Up to the time of Dr. Meyer's appearance the platform meetings dealt with the word and the church objectively. Following the Doctor's powerful discourse on the Holy Spirit, a consecration service naturally took place. It was the pinnacle of personal consecration of the whole conference. The directness of the speaker, his economy of words, his almost seraphic earnestness, quiet, but as unlike that of other men as the quiet lake is unlike its shores, he drew the men to him and to his Lord irresistibly.

Mr. Torrey spoke on "Why I Believe the Bible is the Word of God," "The Holy Spirit" and kindred subjects, supplementing Mr. Meyer's work.

Dr. Pierson, a man well qualified to crown the conference, displayed such a knowledge of both Old and New Testaments, and of the general subject of Missions, that it may well be said of him, that in any one of these he is a specialist.

In his first lecture on "The Testimony of the New Testament to Christ in His Relation to the Believer," he showed clearly how "the believer is en-Christed," and explained

how these four words unfold every book in the New Testament.

We next hear from the Doctor on "The Epistle of James," "Purity" and "Science and the Bible" With skill and ability never before witnessed by many present, the students beheld in the Book of books the *germ of cvery science*, and the existence of perfect harmony in all God's words and works. His last, but by no means least profitable and inspiring theme was, "Missions," the favorite of all the student volunteers.

To attempt to tell a tenth of the work and far reaching influence of the conference is utter folly in the space alloted.

Bible class work was especially helpful and replete with practical suggestions to learners and prospective leaders in the colleges represented. These classes were conducted by Prof. W. W. White, of Xenia Theological Seminary, and Mr. L. W. Messer, General Secretary of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. Both outlined their methods early and found the boys ready for solid work. The inductive study of Jeremiah was pursued by Prof.White, each student in the class being assigned one or more chapters on which he reported each day. The ability of the instructor,the method followed, and the comparative ignorance of the Book of Jeremiah all combined to add interest to the study. Though not yet of middle age, Mr. White is a recognized Hebrew scholar and authority on the Old Testament. With his clear cut perception he presented the scenes in the old prophet's time so vividly that every word and imaginary gesture of Jeremiah, as he spoke Jehovah's burning words, took upon itself a living reality.

The Bible Trainers Class, by Mr. Messer, was intensely practical, and presented the best methods of dealing with unbelievers. It is in this class we come in touch with the life of Jesus and learn by practice, if we are faithful to our calling, how to work, bringing one by one to the Master's feet.

The College Y. M. C. A. sessions were conducted mainly by the international secretaries, Messrs. Ober, White, Brockman, Clark and Leonard, though a number of the State and local secretaries presented important phases of the work. The Fall Campaign and Bible Study work received special attention.

Though attended by not more than a hundred student delegates, representing fifty-four institutions of learning from seventeen States, Europe and the Orient—a few less than last year—(the likely cause, failure to secure reduced railroad rates), and not more than one-fourth the number at Northfield this year, it is fair to say it was, as Garfield puts it, the ideal college with "Mark Hopkins at one end of the log and the student at the other."

To omit mention of the athletic sports, tennis courts and tournaments, base ball field and match games with neighboring camps, fishing, boating, yachting, and above all, delightful bathing; to fail to mention the name of Cornell's center rusher, and Stagg, Yale's celebrated athlete, whose fame challenges that of any college president in this great State of ours; to forget to say that athletics played an important part at the students' summer school, is to utterly fail in giving a true picture of "Lake Geneva."

L. B. MUMMA.

THE STUDENT'S POSITION IN POLITICS.

We take it for granted that all persons of fair intelligence will concede to students of Colleges, Universities, Seminaries, High Schools, etc., a right to make known their political views. We are inclined to believe that the student who is too modest to make known, or to let it be found out, whether he is a Democrat, Prohibitionist, Republican, or whatever he may be otherwise, is weak on this point and needs education in this respect. It is not the purpose of this article to emulate nor to decry any political party.

We are not so one sided as to try to maintain the position that our country would be especially fortunate if it had only one political party. But suppose such would or could be the case, who can speak "as one having authority," and tell us which party would do the most good to the greatest number?

Can a bad man be a Prohibitionist? Or can a Republican or Democrat possibly be a good man? If these questions can fairly and honestly be answered, yes, then it seems to me none of us should be backward in letting our fellow students know where we stand politically. We know that the time of year is now at hand when men should inform themselves in every way possible in respect to politics.

We know that our government is not just what it ought to be because the material constituting it is of all grades of refinement,

education and wealth, and on the other hand we have all grades of ignorance, indigence, intemperance and vice. Our gorvernment is the people.

Now, if we can transform the people into good, honest, well-to-do, temperate citizens then our political parties are secure. Students find out pretty soon that they must let their principles of politics be known if they wish to be considered loyal to their own party, either by their own men respectively or those of other parties. We have known Republicans who looked upon Democrats as the very embodiment of trickery and dishonesty and the synonym of stupidity, calumny, and everything that is pestiferous and unclean. We have also known Prohibitionists professing such majestic and saintly purity, and so keen a discernment of wrong in others if not in themselves, as to brand both the other parties with evil intent, friendliness to the liquor traffic, irreligion and corruption unmitigated. Surely these are extremes intolerable in both cases, as respects the Republican's notion of his Democratic friend, and of the Prohibitionist's notion of the other two parties named. We believe that a man can belong to either of the parties previously named and feel proud of his situation. While, at the same time, he can belong to either and not feel that he would be only too glad to sheathe his sword in the vitals of one or both of his opposing party, or parties. We do not think that a student should take too prominent a position, politically, as to absorb or use up so much of his time as to cripple his real educational work as respects the institution of learning of which he is a member.

It is a fact that one's political views should be as wide as possible. So long as a student shuts himself up to the musings of his own mind and will not listen to the arguments presented by opposing political leaders, nor weigh the arguments at all, so long will he exagerate the purity and perfection of his party (such as it is) and never will be competent to appreciate the excellencies of his own party and on the other hand know the ragged edges and monstrosities of other parties.

If there is any advantage, one thing over another, to be gained by the people in listening to political leaders stumping the State or States, it is to be gained by learning that there are questions of government now agitating the mind of senators and legislators that half a century ago was of little moment. Political parties and politicians are, in many respects, like churches and ministers. They mean right, no doubt, in the very great majority of cases, but the manner of bringing about certain ends is so widely different that one party or denomination can hardly tolerate the views of another. The greatest difficulty in these cases, both in State and Church, is the failure to recognize the magnitude of the work to be done.

We do not doubt but that many a minister in his early career, as well as many a political party, each expected before their work would cease the millennium would certainly come. Now, the desire and ambition, perhaps, are all right, but the world of mankind develops slowly, and do what we will, there are so many upheavals yet to be made to bring mankind up out of the mists and fogs of dissipation, folly, sin and uncleanness that we should not expect too much in too short a time. Enthusiasts and hot-headed cranks are not to be trusted anywhere. Though short-lived success may be gained and seem to flash for a few years, yet reaction destroys and leaves a worse condition of affairs after all.

But to recapitulate, we say every student who has arrived at the age in which he has a right to vote should maintain and revere such a right. He should not be backward, when necessary, to let people know to which party he belongs. And not the least should he if he belongs to the Republican party be ashamed of his position nor allow his rights to be gainsayed. And no matter of which party he is a member he should always be able to give a reason for "the faith abiding in him."

J. W. DICKSON, '92.

HOLLAND.

"God made the sea, we made the shore." So say the Hollanders, and the rather irreverent expression may be explained by a brief glimpse at the country wherein the sturdy Dutch race dwells.

Theirs is the lowest land in the world, much of it lying several feet below the sea-level; a land in great part snatched from the sea, which continually strives to reclaim its own. The thus far and no farther, proclaimed by massive dykes girdling the shore, seems but a slight intervention between the surging elements and the people whose sole protection they afford, for one breakage would be

able to sweep Holland from the face of the globe.

The dykes are constructed of earth, sand and mud consolidated so as to be impervious to water, the surface being covered over with interwoven willow twigs whose interstices are filled with clay. The willows, extensively cultivated for this purpose, must be renewed every three or four years. In places where the onslaught of the waves is fiercest, the dykes are protected by bulwarks of masonry, and a corps of engineers is constantly occupied in guarding and repairing these massive barriers on which depends the safety of the Dutch race.

The total expenditure throughout Holland for works of this description is estimated at about two and a half million dollars per annum. Standing near one of the dykes, listening to the water as it dashes sixteen or eighteen feet above his head, a stranger can but feel the danger to be imminent, and not even the tranquility of the hard-toiling peasantry can entirely set his mind at rest.

Successful in their shore-making, yet not content with their small kingdom, the Dutch now propose to redeem the entire Zuider Zee, thus obtaining 687 square miles of extremely fertile land, at a cost of about five million dollars. This gigantic undertaking would be accomplished by making a system of dykes, one within the other, each provided with a canal on its exterior, and forming an ascending series of levels from the lower of which the water is gradually transferred to the higher and thence into the ocean beyond.

Over the length and breadth of the land stretch forth the long, gaunt arms of the wind-mills. Active, busy co-laborers with the sons of toil they grind corn, saw timber, cut tobacco, manufacture paper, but their most important function is the pumping of water from one level to another until it is discharged into the sea. They are in truth protectors of the land over the inhabitants of which they extend their arms in blessing.

That virtue next to Godliness the Dutch possess to a superlative degree, and use unstintingly the blessing near at hand, water. Their cleanliness is proverbial. Not content with an immaculate interior, they untiringly scrub the exterior of their homes, including the fence, and it is even reported that a man may not smoke on the street lest he allow the ashes from his cigar to fall by the wayside. Each garden-plot is prim and neat, each field well cultivated. Cattle sleek and carefully kept dot the landscape and find a place as well in nearly every picture of Dutch rural life. Flemish artists so often place domestic scenes upon canvass that from this fact alone one would naturally infer love for home to be inherent in their nation. And the impression received in galleries of paintings is deepened by actual contact with the people, and by observation of their homes, particularly the country homes. The wide-spreading thickly thatched roofs, covering substantial but not elaborate dwellings; the broad ditches serving at once to drain the land and to bound the front yard—the only semblance of a fence being a large gate across the roadway leading to the street and connecting on either side with the ditches—an occasional glimpse of the peasants in quaint costume busied with their household and farm labors, awaken in the passer-by a desire to tarry and learn more of this quaint honest folk.

In all streets, more especially in the smaller towns, resounds "the clang o' the wooden shoon." For fifteen cents, a pair of shoes may be purchased which look capable of lasting a lifetime and being passed down to the next generation. They are of poplar, from a quarter to a half of an inch thick, rather roughly hewn without, smoothed off within but not lined, and are anything but shapely in appearance. The wearing of them seems by habit to have become easy, still to the uninitiated it must remain a wonder that young Holland, shod in wood, can play tag and gambol about as nimbly as young America is wont to do. A shoe-store for the lower classes, in the little village of Hoorn, consists of but one room, in a corner of which the stock in trade is irregularly piled. From this supply the right size may be selected.

It is in this northern portion of the country that genuine dog-carts are to be seen. Stalwart men, sometimes women and children, seated in small vehicles are drawn swiftly over the smooth country roads by dogs, large and strong to be sure, but straining every nerve, panting under the lash, and apparently inadequate to the task imposed upon them. The same faithful animals are much used for drawing carts filled with fruits, vegetables or cans of milk, the owners walking at the side and vending their commodities.

It is not within the scope of this paper to make mention of the thriving, busy cities of Holland, nor of the higher classes of its inhabitants. The country has but been touched upon as affording the most typical scenes.

Among the peasantry can one in every land get nearer to the heart of the people, for all upper classes are very similar in manners, customs and dress.

Over this nation rules the little eleven year old Queen, Wilhelmina, daughter of William III. It is with much affection that the people speak of their youthful sovereign, and her photographs are conspicuously offered for sale.

The Dutch struggled long and bravely for liberty, and they love the land bought by their own heart's blood; the annals of their history record deeds that still fire the reader with enthusiasm. As lovers of justice and freedom let us pay due respect to this people who by almost superhuman efforts freed themselves from a foreign yoke and are now standing erect in their dearly bought, well deserved independence.

FLORENCE M CRONISE.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Faculty of Boston University allows work on the college paper to count as hours in the course. The managing editor is allowed four hours per week, and each of his assistants two hours per week.

Students at Harvard in an early day were subjected to corporal punishment. They were thrashed in the presence of all their comrades, the exercise beginning and ending with prayer.

Ann Arbor is soon to have an instructor in boxing and wrestling.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE home society of the Woman's Co-Operative Circle of Otterbein University had a public meeting in the College Chapel a few evenings ago, at which there was manifested great interest. Nearly fifty names were added to the roll of membership. Next month we hope to give some account of the work abroad.

THE College authorities are now pushing its claims upon the membership of the church in an effort to raise by January, 1892, $50,000 of the $100,000 desired to liquidate the debt and further equip the College. The agents in the field are pressing the battle, and give cheering reports. Let us have a grand rally. The College for the Church and the Church for the College.

TEN MEN — TEN PROFESSIONS — TEN ARTICLES.

During the coming year the ÆGIS will run a series of ten articles written by ten Alumni, chosen from ten different professions and occupations. These articles are written on the "Practical Value of a Collegiate Education in Active Life." You should subscribe immediately. Order your subscription to commence with the September number, that you may read the first article by S. J. Flickinger, of the Ohio State Journal. Send all orders to J. B. BOVEY, Subscription Agent, Westerville, Ohio.

THE will of John T. Wilson of Adams county leaves to Marietta College and Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, each $5,000. Are there not those who can, and who ought, in like manner, honor themselves and render much-needed help by remembering our College? Surely God has a great work for this College to do, and it cannot be done without money—the money *that is now* in the hands of the people.

CREDIT is due the students of Otterbein University for the fair-minded manner in which they turned out to honor the visits of Senator Sherman and Gov. Campbell. On each occasion the representative body that marched to the station to escort the distinguished visitors to the college grounds, the members of the college band and quartette, did honor to themselves and the institution of which they are members.

THE foot-ball season has already opened. The various college teams are being brought into the best possible condition for the coming compaign. All the interest the ÆGIS is allowed to possess centers in the Otterbein team and we mistake the metal of Captain Thompson's men if they do not bring glory to the tan and cardinal before December first. We believe in playing to win. Foot-ball is a rough game and our advice is to play it rough. Careful team work and cool heads, coupled with strong endurance, will score points for any team. With a bluff game we have no sympathy, no matter by whom employed.

IT is characteristic of Otterbein to keep abreast all the advance movements in education. Just now the demand is made for regular and systematic instruction in the English Bible. Four classes have been organized, meeting once a week, and are now thoroughly interested. Professor Scott has a class studying "The Acts," Professor Zuck a class in "Thessalonians," the College pastor, Rev. R. L. Swain, a class in the "Life of Christ," and Mr. C. W. Kurtz has charge of a "Training Class." The members of these classes are all pledged to do so much study a day, thus making the English Bible essentially a text-book.

WE undertake to say that at no time in its history has Otterbein University received at the hands of the Church all that it has deserved. During all these years, the standard has been kept fully up with the best, and at no time has the equipment been what was really essential for the grade of work done. This is true both as to departments of instruction and general appliances. The College needs and *deserves* NOW a more liberal support from the Church. Without this support, not only is its usefulness impaired, but its very life is threatened. More eyes are turned toward Otterbein than ever before, and we confidently believe that it will result in more liberal and more general giving.

THE excellent article prepared by Mr. L. B. Mumma, '92, for the Ægis last month did not, on account of the pressure upon our columns, appear. We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to it again.

Superintendent Bonebrake, class '82, furnishes the second paper in the series on "The Practical Value of a Collegiate Training in Active Life," writing from the place of a teacher. Professor Bonebrake is a successful worker in his chosen profession, and is numbered among Ohio's most prominent educators.

MR. J. W. DICKSON, '92, writes on "The Student's Position in Politics"—a theme of practical importance. These papers, with the usual amount of college news, will interest all the friends of the college.

ALUMNAL NOTES.

Rev. S. W. Keister, class '77, has been returned by the Miami Conference for the third year to Summit Street Church, Dayton, O.

Judge John A. Shauck, class '66, with his family, now makes Westerville his home. The ÆGIS extends a hearty welcome to them all.

Rev. A. E. Davis, class '81, has just completed a pastorate of five years at Galion, O., and now goes to Columbus as pastor of our Church there.

Rev. L. F. John, class '83, has accepted the appointment made by the Allegheny Conference, and is now the pastor of the First U. B. Church at Johnstown, Pa.

Rev. J. I. L. Resler, class '76, is pastor of the First U. B. Church at Altoona, Pa. This church has a larger membership than any other in the Allegheny Conference.

Rev. G. P. Macklin, class '79, becomes Pastor of the U. B. Church at Germantown, O.

Mr. Macklin is an able preacher, and figures prominently in temperance and prohibition work.

Rev. E. A. Starkey, class '79, and family, are now at Los Angeles, Cal., to which place they have gone to organize a U. B. Church. Their work is somewhat of a missionary character, the enterprise being supported by the Young People's Christian Union Societies of the entire church.

The name of Thomas Fitzgerald, class '82, is the first of O. U.'s sons to appear on the new form of ballot to be used for the first time at the coming election. Mr. Fitzgerald has been nominated by our Prohibition friends for county recorder. While he is on the wrong ticket "to get there," we are sure Mr. F. will command the full party strength.

PERSONALS.

The chorus class now numbers fifty voices.

W. T. Trump visited at home three days last week.

Professor Haywood visited his daughter in Dayton over Sunday.

Dr. L. Custer and Fred Rike arrived in town Saturday night.

The singing at devotion was conducted by Prof. Ransom, on 7th inst.

The melodious yell of B. V. Lease, 91, was one of the attractive features Saturday afternoon.

In the absence of Rev. R. L. Swain, Rev. C. Whitney filled the pulpit, Sunday morning, 6th inst.

W. P. Banks will be compelled to leave college, having injured his eyes quite permanently.

Miss Nellie Adams has spent a few Sundays at home during the month. "There's no place like home."

The Y. W. C. A. had a meeting in Association Hall, Oct 8th. It was the day of prayer for the Ohio Y. W. C. A.

Rev. J. T. Stewrt, of Fort Wayne, Ind., conducted devotional exercises in chapel, Friday morning, Oct. 9th.

President Sanders, Professors Zuck and Cronise attended the McKinley meeting Saturday evening in the Capital City.

Rev. M. Fritz, of Warren, North Ohio Conference, recently moved to Westerville. He anticipates taking a regular literary course.

I. G. Kumler, class 91, graced us with his smiles Saturday and Sunday. His appearance was quite fortunate for the foot ball team.

Rev. R. L. Swain reports a very interesting session of the Central Ohio Conference. He has been returned to Westerville, thus making his fourth year here.

The Young Women's Christian Association of this university were represented in State Convention by the Misses Bender, LeFever and McFadden last week.

President Sanders has made us several calls during the last month. All our students are glad to have him with us, and only wish he could be here all the time.

Pyle Bros. were visited a few weeks ago by their parents, who spent several days with them. They expressed themselves as being very much pleased with the school and its surroundings.

Otterbein was well represented at the District Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association held at Delaware last week. The name of L. B. Mumma appears prominently on the programme.

We are glad to note that Mr. C. B. Brown, of Hicksville, Ohio, who was a few weeks ago compelled to leave us and return to his home on account of illness, is now rapidly improving and expects to be with us in a short time.

The Prohibitionists are not behind in the matter of organization for the campaign. A club has been organized of thirty-five members. They are determined to make prohibition prominent. The best speakers will be secured.

Whilst many of our boys are pondering and studying the principles of logic, we see that they make a practical application of it in following the "points" very closely. All theory and no practice doesn't go very far they say.

Messrs. F. S. Minshall, A. C. Flick and L. J. Clark, members of class of '94, returned to Westerville a few days ago. Messrs Minshall and Flick will continue their studies in O. U., but Mr. Clark has entered the Ohio State University Law School.

As the "Center Rush" was injured and is unable to play, Mr. W. A. Doherty, has consented to take his place. He is a man of good build and strong muscle, and will evidently

make a good foot-ball man. He is the right man in the right place.

The O. U. Quartette, together with the Apollo Quartette of Columbus, furnished the music for the Sherman meeting. Several selections were furnished by each quartette, and it was the universal opinion that O. U. was decidedly "in it."

Several of our boys went to Worthington, the 9th inst., to hear ex-Governor Foraker. They report that a very good crowd was present and that the speaker did himself justice, and also the cause which he represents. The ex-Governor's language is pure and simple, and his logic clear, strong and convincing.

The fates seem to be against our foot-ball team. Recently while playing, Mr. L. A. Thompson, the captain, was forcibly thrown to the ground. His right arm was badly bruised, and his collar bone fractured, so that he was compelled to carry his arm in a sling for a few days. He is improving and will soon be ready for work again.

Mr. C. V. Bish, a former student of Findlay College, came here a few weeks ago. He speaks of uniting himself with the classical students of O. U., and completing a regular course. He is an accomplished player on the guitar, and will give instruction to those wishing to learn on the guitar, at very reasonable rates.

Mr. A. T. Howard, class '94, who has had the honor of holding the position of "Center Rush," in the foot-ball team since its organization last year, was accidentally kicked while engaged in a game. He was compelled to quit immediately. His injuries, although at first thought to be very dangerous, are not so bad as they were supposed. Yet he will be denied the pleasure of playing foot-ball for the remainder of the year. He was confined to his bed for several days, but we are glad to see him out again, and to have him present with us in the class room.

CAKE-MEAD ENTERTAINMENT.

On Tuesday evening, Sept. 22nd, was given the first entertainment of the Citizens' Lecture Course. The chapel was filled to overflowing, more tickets having been sold this year than any previous year. The entertainment was of an elocutionary and humorous character, and every one seemed quite well pleased. This promises to be a series of entertainments of more than usual merit.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

We are confident of speaking the loyal sentiment of every student of O. U. when we say, *Welcome* to Otterbein's new president! The reception tendered him on Saturday evening, Sept. 26th, is abundant evidence of this fact.

After an hour spent in social enjoyment and the formation of many pleasant acquaintances in Philomathean Hall, the company repaired to Philophronean Hall, where another hour was spent in a musical way. Prof. R. A. Morrow and O. U. Quartette participated in their usual pleasing way.

THE Y. W. C. A. CONVENTION.

The Eighth Annual Convention of the Young Woman's Christian Association of Ohio was held at Wooster, Ohio, October 15-18.

A good number of delegates was present from various Ohio colleges, and an enthusiastic and encouraging meeting is reported.

Among the most interesting features of the occasion was an address on "The Secretaryship, a Profession," by Miss Corabel Taer, International Secretary, an address on "Young Women in Our Large Cities," by Rev. S. G. Anderson, of Toledo, on "Physical Education of Young Women," by Miss McDougal, instructor in Hillsdale College Gymnasium.

The convention was fortunate in having present, besides their own State Officers, Miss Taer, the International Secretary, Miss McDougal, a member of the State Committee of Michigan, Miss Dyer, the State Secretary of Pennsylvania, and Miss McElroy, the State Secretary of Illinois.

WESTERVILLE AND OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY HONORED.

We have been twice honored within the past few weeks in the coming to our community of two of Ohio's greatest statesmen and politicians—Senator John Sherman on Sept. 26th and Governor Campbell on Oct. 10th.

Otterbein University did itself especial honor in the way she received these distinguished gentlemen at the depot and escorted them to the hotel and campus.

On Saturday, Sept. 26th, Senator Sher-

man presented the silver question in a clear, concise and forcible manner, and dealt with general republican principles in his masterly way.

The principles of democracy were set forth with equal earnestness and clearness by Governor Campbell on Saturday, Oct. 10th.

Otterbein University Quartette furnished excellent music for both occasions, being assisted on the former by Apollo Quartette of Columbus.

Surely Otterbein University is making Westerville one of Ohio's chief rallying points! Thus it should be.

O. S. U. PRACTICES ON O. U.

The first match game of the season for the Otterbein foot-ball team was played on the home grounds with the Ohio State University team, Saturday, October 17th. The day was perfect, the spectators numerous and enthusiastic. Both teams seemed to be in excellent condition as they lined up for the first kick off, and were made up as follows:

O. S. U.	O. U.
Lawrence, c. r.	Horine, c. r.
Brown, r. g.	Doherty, r. g.
Keiser, l. g.	Fanning, l. g.
Richardson, r. t.	Thompson, r. t.
Krumm, l. t.	Kumler, l. t.
Dunlap, r. e.	Mosshammer, r. e.
Ellis, l. e.	Zheering, l. e.
McLean, q. b.	Garst, q. b.
Scott, r. h. b.	Stoner, r. h. b.
Beatty, l. h. b.	Barnes, l. h. b.
Lincoln, f. b.	Barnard, f. b.
	Sub Resler, l. t.

Otterbein started with the ball and in several successive downs, forced their opponents back to their own goal, when Garst made a pretty steal and secured the first touch down in exactly 2 minutes from the start. The first half of the game was but a repetition of the above. Although Captain Ellis and Beatty made some brilliant plays they were not supported by the O. S. U. team as they should have been. The score at the end of the first half stood 22 to 0, in favor of Otterbein.

At the onset of the second half Beatty secured the ball and by good running made an excellent gain for the State University. This was followed up until a touch down and successful kick for goal was secured by Otterbein's opponents. The final score stood 42 to 6 in favor of the home team. Space will not permit us to notice each of the different plays that are really deserving of special notice. O. U.'s rushers are active and aggressive. The running, passing and tackling by the quarter, Garst by the halves, Stoner and Barnes and Barnard, full back was almost faultless.

NOTES.

Science and not beef secures the best score.

What's the matter with Birch's long run?

Referee E. Barnard and umpire gave universal satisfaction.

Captain Thompson's new system of figures in giving signals proved immensely successful.

The O. S. U. boys made many friends by their gentlemanly conduct though suffering defeat.

At the close of the foot-ball game the State University challenged Otterbein to a foot race, 100 yards dash. The challenge was immediately accepted. Fullerton appeared for the O. S. U., against Kumler, R. C., of Otterbein. The race was easily won by Kumler, who was deservedly cheered for his victory on his first appearance on our grounds. We are in it still.

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