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Dr. G. J. Saunders

VOL. IX

JANUARY, 1899.

No. 5.

OTTERBEIN ÆGIS



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ZAHNER, COLUMBUS, O.

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OTTERBEIN ÆGIS

VOL. IX.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, JANUARY, 1899.

No. 5.

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

EDITORIAL ADDRESS:

Editor OTTERBEIN ÆGIS, WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS:

Business Manager OTTERBEIN ÆGIS, WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

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B. O. BARNES '00.....Assistant
W. G. TOBEY, '99.....Exchange Editor
E. S. ZUCK, '02.....Alumnal Editor
W. C. REICHERT, '99.....Local Editor
O. C. EWRY, '99.....Business Manager
D. T. BENNETT, '02.....Assistant
A. L. GANTZ, '01.....Subscription Agent
I. W. HOWARD, '01.....Ass't Subscription Agent

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

Subscriptions will be continued until the paper is ordered stopped by the subscriber, and all arrearages paid.

REMIT SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SUBSCRIPTION AGENT

[Entered at the postoffice, Westerville, Ohio, as second-class mail matter.]

PHILOPHRONEAN PUBLISHING CO., PUBLISHERS.

BUCKEYE PRINTING CO., PRINTERS, Westerville, Ohio.



ALL readers of THE ÆGIS knowing themselves to be in arrears should be prompt in remitting what is honestly due. Judging by the seeming indifference of some in regard to this matter would lead us to suppose they think it costs nothing to run a college paper.

A NEW year has opened! And with it has come a new college term. With them you have undoubtedly made some new resolves and formulated some new plans of action. You all expect personal success to crown your year of effort. It is well to do so, and diligence will certainly reward your efforts

with the success it demands. But there is one fact too often overlooked by the overearnest student. There are demands upon your time other than those of the class-room. There are the library, your society, your college class, athletics, current reading and other items that the time and opportunity can only present, and each of these bring its own quota of culture. He who only attends the classroom receives a very small fraction of the culture afforded by a college education and will realize a very small interest upon time and money invested in a college training. The bookworm may indeed lead his classes. Why should he not? But in the roll of college men is he a leader? Very often he is not. The college is broader than the classroom and culture permeates, yea, the very atmosphere of college life. The student who is a part of the whole machine of college activity possesses a margin of culture beyond that furnished by only a partial acquaintance with student life. Cultivate a college spirit; a classroom spirit; a class spirit; a society spirit; an athletic spirit; a religious spirit; and above all do not fail to add to all these the spirit of true manhood or pure womanhood. Consider yourself a part of the organized departments of student activity losing self in them to contribute to the well rounded make up of the college institution and graduate looking backward upon a college course yielding its fullest reward in culture and knowledge and forward upon a successful career insured by a cultured character.

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lege fellowship with a sentiment that inspires. All the societies have songs perfectly fitting to their uses and upon proper occasion employ them in the promotion of their own welfare. In their own place they answer every rightful end and it is well they do so. Occasionally, if the classes are not too much engrossed with the nonsensical class yell a class song may appear. But generally these only serve the program for class day and are soon dropped into the oblivion of forgetfulness. Here is an opportunity for some poetic genius to build for himself a monument more enduring than bronze. The students of German universities honor themselves when they carol the lines written by Lessing more than a hundred years ago.

THERE certainly can be no denial of the importance of promptness in matters of college life. The student who does not be on time while in school holds a poor chance of being punctual in matters of business or society after he leaves college walls. If he stroll into the recitation room day after day a few minutes late it is almost certain that the few years of college will stretch away into a life of annoyances to friends and community by continual late comings. But the habit reacts on the self with even as great force as it acts upon others. Like a train running behind time he will be side tracked along the way and may often fail of his noblest results simply because the fatal few minutes have been made available to some one else. The remedy is to meet even the most ordinary obligations on time until the practice crystallizes into a habit.

THE plan of the series of meetings just closed in the college chapel was one that should have resulted in a more visible upbuilding of the Christian church and quickening of its members. Meetings were held every afternoon and evening. The afternoon meetings

were of a very informal nature and very spiritual. The evenings were devoted to the more evangelistical work and grew quite interesting. The Christian Associations of the college aided in the meetings by special meetings of their own and at times by taking charge of the chapel meetings. The several classes held stated prayer meetings at which their own members were gathered. One of the most impressive of all the series was that held Saturday evening, the 14th. All the classes had been holding their own prayer meetings about the town. Promptly at the hour of the evening service these all adjourned to the chapel and took their accustomed chapel seats. The Y. M. C. A. took charge and a very devoted hour followed. Though the meetings have closed yet the Associations and church are continuing it in their prayer meetings and by specially organized prayer bands. It is hoped that this is only a beginning of a campaign in which personal work will reclaim to an earnest Christian life.

The School.

WITH the opening of the new term has come some changes not so much in places where the entire student body or faculty is concerned; but in such peculiarities as will always present themselves in the logical course of events. Most promising has come the announcement that the library which heretofore has been open only afternoons would now be open from nine o'clock till twelve for reading and reference and from one till four for the withdrawal and return of books. The students have long since felt the need of just such an arrangement and marked appreciation of the movement has been manifest. About each department of the university there has grown the nucleus of a library that to the general college student is more valuable for reference after the regularly assigned lesson has been prepared than for extensive reading; hence the new order makes

that room a profitable retreat during the unoccupied hours that will occur between the regular classes. Each forenoon hour has found workers diligently searching upon questions that should otherwise have been forced to a time when the knowledge gained would have been untimely because out of time. In the exigencies of student preparation there are subjects that demand investigation and their bearing upon assigned work makes the demand mean *now*. The present order realizes a long felt need and we hope no return to the old order will ever be contemplated.

And as yet I fear that we do not fully realize the deepest function of the college library. Too often it is thought of last in the order of development in student activity. What is the college course if not a transition? A transition on the one hand from the high school to the forum of citizenship or upon the other to the more extended research of the university course. In the former case the spirit of investigation will give the food for the widest discursiveness and in the latter it is absolutely indispensable to a successful pursuit of study; in either case its influence will not be negative. But where are we to cultivate that spirit if not in the presence of books? Ought not the library, to fulfill its rightful mission, become the central agency of college activity instead of the subordinate one it too often is?

That student is, indeed, but half grown who thinks a book of no use to him unless it is read through and would confine his reading to the few score or hundreds that would fill a lifetime. One may indeed have a few books that remain a wellspring of intellectual and heart treasures to him. These he may carry as his private library. Unless he should give his life to literary or scholarly activity he need go but little farther than these. But even this will be narrowing. There is no influence so broadening as an acquaintance with many books; and no art so improving as the art of tasting a book much as an artist would view an entire landscape at a single glance. The library marks

the student with his own individuality and by its constant use he acquires a ring that characterizes the genuine. Touch your fellow upon any point and observe the base alloy that makes the mediocre or the ready response that reveals the student. It is sufficient to say that the student that acquires the most intimate acquaintance with books while here remembers his library experiences as among the most beneficial exercises of his college course.

The advantages of the removal of the department of sciences to Saum Hall are just beginning to manifest themselves. The space ample for present needs; the adaptability to which the building has been brought and the additional resources brought to bear in the several sub-departments have contributed a marked effect to the interest taken in the work and the arrangement of the courses. The several laboratories are not complete in their conveniences of arrangement or in the apparatus that should and will characterize them; but, however, little is wanting to enable the successful performance of the undergraduate work required in the best institutions of the country. In some branches the equipment is somewhat extensive and offers opportunities equal to some of the oldest and wealthiest universities. The value of the science course, unlike other courses, does not rest alone upon the disciplinary nature of the studies pursued. Sometimes the college graduate finds himself at the end of his course without having mastered anything and having, through his purely disciplinary study, acquired a distaste for manual labor. He fails simply because he has nothing to offer to the practical public he meets. To such a one a college course has been an injury rather than a benefit. Discipline of the highest order can be and is acquired in the practical work of the laboratory. Otterbein proposes to send out her scientific men and women able to do science work and to teach it. Science is dependent on nature at every point of its advance, hence the teaching of the laws of nature is the very foundation of the science courses and this should be all the more appreciated since the foundation of the

most modern civilization rests upon the triumphs of science. Moved by thoughts such as these the professors devote themselves with tireless energy and singleness of purpose to the development of our resources, the teaching of their students and the superintendence of their work in the laboratories.

Perhaps the chemical laboratory shows the most advanced changes. The rooms have been fitted for gas lighting, a large generator, manufactured by The Detroit Heating and Lighting Co., being placed in the basement. The same generator furnishes gas for the tables and has been found to answer admirably in its place. A large spark-coil has been constructed and by connection with ingeniously arranged sparkers, the burners may be lighted without the necessity of matches. The wisdom of the entire arrangement is apparent when we remember that the entire laboratory fee for the fall term of sixteen weeks and including gas, chemicals, etc., was only seventy-five cents per student. This marvel of cheapness is only the more remarkable when we recall that the variety of experiments and amount of work done is not exceeded anywhere. There is nothing cheap about it except the cost. As an index of the carefulness of the students in chemistry we may mention that for no one has the breakage exceeded one dollar, and for most it is far below even that amount. In chemistry as everywhere else careful work is the most economical, not only in the settlement of incidental accounts but in every way in which the student touches his work.

The department of music shows a slightly increased attendance. Piano continues to attract the attention of the greatest number yet voice and harmony have their pursuers, the latter by those making a specialty of music. Although the present year is Miss Andrews' first with the Davis conservatory she is fast establishing herself among her pupils. The rich sympathy of her voice attracts many admirers among those who have heard her sing and her proficiency in conducting a recitation holds her pupils to her by a very strong bond.

The conservatory is growing and at the present rate the room will soon be found entirely insufficient and a new building devoted entirely to music will be needed to replace the one now in use.

In the art department neatly constructed screens divide the room into convenient alcoves thus giving increased and advantageous lighting facilities. The work progresses upon the strong basis noticed for last term. Pyrography and wood-carving are pursued as enthusiastically as before yet the greater number of art students are found in the work in water and oil. The work of the art department may be summarized by saying that its aim is to establish the student on the true grounds of his art, and to carefully induct him into its most approved methods. Students are given instruction in the arrangement and grouping of studies and especially are emphasized those elements without which no success in art can be assured. Free hand drawing and perspective are vigorously and persistently required and furnish the ground work for much that follows. Classes in the history and development of art are maintained and pursued by the more advanced students.

The Twentieth Century Idea of Education.

S. R. SEESE, 1900.

WE seem to be nearing a crisis in the world's history. Already we have begun to foot up the achievements of the nineteenth century, and to endeavor to look over the boundary line and learn what the Twentieth Century promises. We seem to realize instinctively that the ponderous pendulum of time is again approaching a point of transition, which will mark the beginning of great social and political revolutions. Those who occupy the outposts of our civilization confidently affirm the approach of a crisis the issue of which is veiled in mystery from the most searching and enquiring minds.

As we gather together the few remaining fragments of the waning Nineteenth Century,

and try to arrange them in order, so as to get the full account of her achievements, it is gratifying to note that we live in the grandest age the world has ever known. The last fifty years have shown greater results in scientific research than the two preceding centuries, and the place which education holds in civilization was never so exalted as it is at present. The word "education" seems to possess the magic power to secure success to every aspiring young man or woman of to-day. And this, no doubt, is as it should be, for upon cultured and educated manhood and womanhood rests the world's only hope of sound government and permanent civilization. But while this is true of the present, we believe the demand of the coming century for cultured manhood and womanhood will be more imperative.

However true this statement may be, let no one become possessed of the idea that only that young man and woman who possess the means of securing to themselves the advantages of a college training can enter the conflicts of the Twentieth Century with a reasonable degree of hope for success.

Before following this thought further let us notice briefly the derivation of the word "educate." We find that it comes, either from the Latin verb *educo*, *educare*, which means to bring up or rear, or from *educo*, *educere*, which means to draw out or lead out. Either case gives us education as the characteristic idea of education. This implies that there are in the human mind latent powers and capacities which may be led out and developed by a disciplinary process of training.

We are told that to the scientific eye, aided by a powerful microscope, there is distinctly visible in the germ of the acorn a miniature but perfect likeness of the giant oak with its gigantic trunk, its wide-spreading branches and far reaching roots, with their thousands of rootlets. There is not a single feature present in the fully developed oak, which was not present in the embryo, except the magnitude of proportions.

In like manner, God, when he made man,

endowed him with a wealth of mental, moral and physical capabilities as capital stock, and which are to be educed, or led out and developed by this disciplinary process. And no one can turn and reproach God for not having endowed him with the same faculties possessed by others. President McKinley does not possess one faculty more than the humblest citizen who cast his vote in favor of making him the chief executive of this nation. Her Excellency, the Queen of England, possesses not one mental faculty more than the cook who prepares her food.

God tells us that he made man in his own image, and he pronounced him well made. Moreover He never confesses an error by doing his work over. If you see a specimen of humanity which would be a reproach upon God's workmanship, you may rest assured that some other hand than His has been tampering with the material. The only difference there can be in individuals, consistent with the Creator's goodness and justice, lies in the degree of development of the innate principles.

Here we come upon man's inalienable prerogative, that of growth or development. The most remarkable and mysterious phenomenon with which we have to deal is "life." And next to it stands its correlate "growth" or "development."

Life and growth stand as correlates to each other. If the life principle is preserved in the acorn, and the necessary conditions are supplied, the acorn develops into a majestic oak. But if the life principle be destroyed, the very elements and conditions which would otherwise foster its growth, hasten its decay. As we ascend from the realm of matter to the realm of mind we find that the laws by which its phenomena are governed are not wholly different from those controlling the material phenomena. If the pugilist wishes to acquire the ability to strike a blow with a greater force than he already commands, he begins to exercise the strength he already has, and continues to exercise it till the desired ability is acquired. Here again we find that Providence shows no

partiality. He who desires a strong and healthy body, whether he be the son of a prince or a peasant, pays the same vulgar price for it, namely, ample physical exercise to develop it.

No extravagant expenditure of money can purchase for any one that which Nature has decreed shall be supplied only as a reward to personal effort and severe discipline. When we enter the realm of mind we find this same law as firm and unchangeable as in the realm of matter.

The fact that a person's name is enrolled in the catalogue of some first class college or university is no assurance, whatever, that he is being educated. Is it not true that there are young men and women graduated every year from our colleges and universities, who are no better educated, using the term in its true sense, than they were when they entered college? But the fault is not to be found with the institution, it is found in the fact that those persons take greater care in securing to themselves the advantages offered in those institutions than they exercise in making use of them when once secured. Some think if they can attend a college of high rank, and sit under the tuition of an eminent teacher that their education is guaranteed without any effort on their part. This may be very appropriately termed the sap-bucket idea of education. The pupil waddles up under a spouting teacher to be filled. The fact to be noted here is that the capacity of the bucket is not changed. Another equally fallacious idea is that education consists in obtaining information from books. In this case the student makes of his study a pantry in which he gormandizes, and then goes to the class-room where every call of the teacher to recite acts as an emetic effectually administered. It is easier to empty a bucket of its contents than it is a strawberry blossom. A teacher's chief function is not to impart knowledge, nor yet to ascertain the amount of knowledge of which the student is master. He performs best his function as teacher, who rings the rising bell in the dormi-

tories of the soul, and wakes the slumbering faculties of the mind to renewed and energetic efforts at self culture and development.

It is often said of men who have risen to some degree of eminence, and have not had the advantages of a college training, that they are self-made men. This usually implies that those are the only self-made men, when in fact, every man who is a man in the true sense is a self-made man, whether he is a college man or not. This fact opens wide the door of opportunity to the youth of every station in life who are seeking to culture and enlarge their mental powers.

If for lack of means any one cannot enter the lower colleges, let him enter the larger and better institution, The University of Common Sense, of which all other schools are but auxiliaries.

The one volume studied in this institution is the Book of Nature, which contains the substance of all the subjects taught in the other schools. Every blossom and flower is a professor's chair competently filled, and every creature, landscape, grass plot, rivulet, mountain and hill is a page from the Book of Nature, which freely yields its hidden treasure of knowledge to the thoughtful and inquiring mind. I do not, however, wish to make the error of inclining any one to undervalue the college, or to think that I undervalue it. On the contrary, as an auxiliary to the University of Common Sense, I believe the college affords advantages for mental culture and development which can be secured nowhere else. But these advantages are never to be made an excuse for mental laziness.

The old Greek poet, Hesiod, uttered a great truth when he said: "The gods have placed sweat in the pathway to excellence." In acquiring mental culture, nothing can take the place of personal effort. If we wish to increase our physical strength, we instinctively know that the thing to do is to exercise what we already have. The kind of exercise we choose is a matter of minor importance. It may consist in the use of dumb-bells, Indian clubs and

the horizontal bar in the gymnasium; or in sawing, chopping and splitting wood in the forest. In either case the desired result will be obtained if the exercise be taken energetically and persistently for a sufficient length of time. Just so, it is of comparatively small moment what course is pursued in gaining mental power, provided it is followed persistently and systematically. And the perfection of a person's education is not to be judged by the fund of knowledge which he possesses. We do not accept the array of Indian clubs and dumb bells used by the trained gymnast as a proof of his superior physical strength. We look for results in the man. In like manner, we do not find the proof of an educated mind in an accumulation of facts, but in the enlargement of the mental substance.

This idea of education attaches very little importance to the certificate and college diploma. The question that will be asked in the Twentieth Century concerning the one seeking a position will not be whether he is a graduate from this or that college, or any college, but what of the man? What can he do in fields of labor, in the sick room, in the pulpit or at the bar? The command will be, Put him on the scales and let us see how much there is of him, not in avoirdupois but in troy. If he is a college man, what has his college done for him? The man, who in the coming century depends upon a college diploma, rather than a cultured manhood and sterling worth back of it, to secure for him a position will soon learn that his diploma is fit for nothing but the waste basket.

What then is an educated man? Let us trust to Nature, our faithful ally, to furnish us illustrations. What is an educated apple seed? A fully developed apple tree. What is an educated apple blossom? A perfectly developed apple. What, then, is an educated man? A man whose mental powers are fully developed; whose mind is like a mill dam, a reservoir of power that can be applied to almost anything. Thinking is the only process by which we can obtain this mental excellence; thinking that is intense, prolonged and concen-

trated; thinking that makes the pulses throb, and the temples burn; thinking that is carried up to the point of bearing, but never beyond it.

The world has always found a place for thinking and cultured men. She even seeks them diligently; and wherever she finds them, bestows upon them her richest rewards. Her impassioned appeal to-day is for men, true men; not *homines*, animals wearing trousers, but *virī*, men of character, plumed knights having their good broad swords girded upon their thighs, and who are willing and able to enter the world's conflicts in behalf of truth and humanity.

The world's appeal can be best expressed in the immortal words of Holland:—

"God give us men! A time like this demands Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands."

Advanced America.

G. B. KIRK.



HE Great American Republic is composed of the best of all the best nationalities.

We are not what is often termed "blue blood." Slang is always truthful and has been cunning and pointed in the choice of this word. Physiology teaches that blue blood is impure. To it we fortunately can make no boastful claim. We owe much of our strength of sinew and of fibre to the good, rich, red blood of the English, Scotch and Irish, the Germans and the Dutch. Those Pilgrim Fathers were a splendid nucleus from which to build a nation. Their opinions both religious and political have given us that advanced degree of liberty which we to-day foster, and their examples of untiring industry have helped in the development of our business sagacity and commercial prosperity. Their unconquerable desire for learning has helped us to become an educated people and their supreme love of religious liberty as well as of religious truth has given us

supremacy as the great Christian nation of the world.

Our written constitution is the contribution of the centuries and our unwritten is the most liberal thought. We grow. There is little retrogression. We are mounting toward the summit of national greatness. In many respects we are weakened by our strength. Our unlimited resources inspire us with too great confidence and instead of proper attention to the better side we surrender all other interests to the commercial. In politics issues are invented and little attention given to real needs. Issues advanced are to deceive the people and command their votes. Parties—the organizations whose business is to secure one in the struggle for office. Party platforms—Whereas and Resolved; The platform being most politic which hides the most truth. Issues should make parties. Parties should never invent issues. If this were true offices would seek men and no office would ever seek the “advanced politician” of America. When we give more attention to the development of manhood than to material, financial and political concerns we shall be progressing. When, in this nation more care is given to the protection of honor and virtue we shall be growing. When the American young man gives less of his time to plans by which he may shatter the integrity of beauty and make it a thorn rather than a rose we shall be on a plane of progression. A nation is what its people make it and a government is never better than the people require.

China until within forty or fifty years had lived in about the same degree of civilization for three thousand years. She has no comparison in known history. Surrounded on three sides by deserts defying armies and on the fourth by seas challenging the ancient “men-of-war,” she was completely isolated. Not satisfied with natural fortifications she constructed a great wall—a marvel of the world. Seclusion never equaled; a hermit of national order. But those deserts no longer protect her. The railroad defeats them and the modern ship plows into those long closed ports.

Those very seas lay China open to the world and the cannon lays low her great winding wall. China with her vast population is too important commercially to be allowed to develop from within. Consequently foreign fleets of war swarm her seas and cannon impatiently await the command to aid in her development. In almost every respect the United States is unlike China. Open to the world we are not attacked. Inviting commerce we are enriched. Our dangers are within and our advancement must be from within. The rapid development of the United States finds explanation in the progress of all civilized nations. We do not stand alone. Germany has advanced rapidly and England is almost a new nation. It is all due to the cycle of evolution through which nations as well as men must pass. There is yet room even in this advanced nation, for development. If our resources are to be utilized we must yet have ages added to our national life. But since the character of nations is determined by that of its population we must conclude that we shall not exist to develop all our resources. Men have forty or fifty “faculties.” Only a few have time to develop more than five or six, and only relatively. What is true of man as individual is true of him in his organized relations.


Since human nature is a solidarity we must conclude that the history of this nation will be about the same as that of others no less great in their age. History repeats itself because of this eternal sameness. However far we may advance in religious, moral, social, political or mental culture, or however far we may advance in their united culture we can never reach the perfect.

All life individual or national is growth. Growth implies the development of resources. Resources developed, growth ends. Growth is always toward. When the goal is reached there is retrogression. This nation is growing more rapidly than any other. The advancement in mechanical appliances has had a great place in our advanced civilization. Our natural and educated genius has made these appliances

possible. The history of China ancient teaches much of invention but all is not equal to her importations of the twenty years past.

Relative to the world this nation is advanced; but to its own resources it is a babe. A nation can only recognize her highest stage of development after she has passed it. We may crown ourselves with the laurel wreath of victory but extortion has no place in the charitable victor. Wars of conquest add nothing to a nation's honor nor does expansion determine her glory. But while we cling to our traditions there is no reason for allowing the opinions of dead men to remain unchallenged. Speaking as individuals we deny that which served our fathers is sufficient for us and no reason is obvious why this is not true in national affairs. The Monroe Doctrine is more alive than ever it has been and it does not forbid our foreign colonization. We are not dealing in European territory. Simply Asiatic. We can not determine that this administration means to expand our territory but it surely is helping in the development of some of our ideas. We are advancing from within, not expanding from without. Advanced America is not Greater America. The moment we forget our traditional love of liberty and seek to oppress we contradict and negate the fundamental principle of our organization. Mindful of good government and dispensing it we are consistent with our traditional ideas of political freedom.

Societies.

 HE arrangements for lighting the society halls by electricity are now completed. The several committees deserve commendation for their careful work and the neatness of the respective fittings. Scorning the base rivalry too often characterizing society work in Otterbein, the halls have been fitted in a manner fully harmonizing with the architecture of the rooms and in accordance with the tastes of the societies. The Cleiorheteian Society chose beautifully plain brass chandeliers

to light their hall. These bear four and three lights, with ground-glass bell shades, in the forward and back parts of the room respectively. In the Philaethean hall cream-white diffusing globes are well arranged upon two neatly embellished chandeliers, that forward supporting four lights, that back but three. In the recesses the girls have placed a single drop lamp lighting places much loved by them. The architecture of the gentlemen's halls made the problem more complex. The large bronze chandeliers of the Philomathean hall have been replaced by two ornamental chandeliers of oxydized copper, having five lights each, the central one which is pink harmonizing with the softening light from the cream-white globes from the others. Directly in front of the president's chair is an attractive three-light cluster whose structure and pink bell-shades perfectly harmonize with the chandeliers. At appropriate places upon the ceiling are placed eight plain single lights to complete the entire scheme. About the walls of the Philophronean hall are placed fourteen clear glass lights supported upon brackets of oxydized copper and backed by blue bell reflectors. These are aided by two well selected electric clusters with five white globes each, which replaced the old chandeliers with their beautiful reflecting cut-glass prisms. All the lights are of sixteen or thirty two candle power and no one can say that the halls are not well and properly lighted. Indeed it has been said that in some not a shadow can be found. At either end of the corridor have been placed a plain drop light shedding abundant rays all around.

Without a doubt the winter installation programs were the best the societies have given during the year. The halls were well filled, a number of graduate members being welcomed back as visitors. The several programs follow.

PHILALETHEA—JANUARY 19, 1899.

- Chorus Society
- President's Valedictory Childlife in Literature
Bertha Smith.
- President's Inaugural
Some Characteristics of the French People.
Nellie Scott.
- Installation of Officers.

and is doing regular pastoral work. His efficient work in a similar capacity with a Columbus church while a student at Otterbein is remembered.

W. B. Gantz, '95, who is at present pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, visited with friends in Westerville about the 15th.

B. L. Seneff, '94, pastor of the United Brethren church at Greensburg, Pa., who has been severely afflicted with rheumatism for some time past, has resumed his work.

S. E. Shull and wife, '98, who are pursuing a course in theology at the U. B. Seminary have accepted a call to work in a city mission in addition to their preparation for their life work in the ministry.

W. A. Zehring, '98, surprised his many friends with a hasty visit to his alma mater at the opening of the present term. Mr. Zehring has charge of the department of mathematics at Shenandoah Normal Institute at Dayton, Virginia.

C. S. Bash, '97, has entered military life, having joined the band of the Seventeenth Regiment, United States Infantry. The regiment has departed for Manila, Philippine Islands, by way of the Suez canal. Mr. Bash will devote a part of his time to newspaper correspondence representing some of the leading papers of Columbus and Chicago.

State Commissioner of Common Schools of Ohio, L. D. Bonebrake, '82, has near the first of the month issued his annual report of the schools of the state. Among the noteworthy features of the report is that at state expense defective children can now be educated in schools opened for this purpose at Elyria, Dayton, Cincinnati and Cleveland. The Minnesota plan of holding a state teachers' institute is suggested. A very worthy idea is the plan proposed that the fund amounting to

about six hundred dollars annually arising from the state examinations for teachers' licenses be used as a nucleus about which to start a state institute for the training of teachers. The fund now goes into the state treasury. As Ohio has no state normal schools the plan seems worthy of a trial.

Professor T. G. McFadden, '94, who has so thoroughly organized the department of chemistry in Otterbein the present year, spent several days of the holiday vacation with the conference of chemical teachers at Ann Arbor, Mich. Professor McFadden reports a profitable time spent in attending the conference and in inspecting the laboratories of the Michigan State University.

F. O. Clements, '96, who has been engaged as teacher of chemistry in the Ohio State University read before the chemical association of that university a paper on "Antiseptics and Disinfectants," near the close of the year. As an appreciation of his work in chemistry Mr. Clements has been elected to active membership in the Ohio Academy of Sciences and in the American Chemical Association.

The annual banquet of the Dayton Alumnae Association of Otterbein University was held at the Phillips hotel, on Tuesday evening, December 27, 1898. In the windows of the spacious dining hall of the hotel were placed holly wreaths tied with red satin ribbon, the red blending appropriately with the tan color of the walls, the cardinal and tan reuniting the banqueters of old Otterbein. An elegant menu was served at the conclusion of which the following toast program was rendered, Rev. G. M. Mathews, '70, presiding: Mrs. L. O. Miller, '80, "Co-education;" E. L. Shuey, '77, "The Pen of the College Man;" Mrs. Charles H. Bosler, '92, "Reminiscences of Saum Hall;" Jesse B. Gilbert, '97, "Trysting Places of Old Otterbein." President T. J. Sanders, '78, was present and responded with an enthusiastic speech. The toast program

was interspersed with piano music by Miss Jessie Landis and with vocal selections by a quartet composed of Messrs. Gilbert, '97, Kumler, '98, Kline and Arnold. The banqueters separated amid joyous laughter to await their next annual.

On December 28, 1898, at the home of the bride's parents, at Brownell, Ind., Reverend John Eby officiating, occurred the marriage of Mr. W. L. Richer, '96, and Miss Marguerite Eby. The bride was a sometime student of Otterbein University and wherever she has gone she has won praises by her beautifully rich contralto voice and accomplished piano playing. The rooms for the wedding were decorated in our nation's emblem, holly and smilax. Gaily attired flower girls with winsome smiles contributed to make the rooms a scene of beauty. About seventy-five guests were present to witness the very impressive ring ceremony which was used. Then followed a sumptuous wedding banquet after which the time was spent in congratulating the bride. A merry bridal party saw the bride and groom depart for Coshocton, O., where they will be at home to friends.

College World.

The University of the State of Utah will erect several new buildings in the near future. Among them will be shops and laboratories for the manual training and scientific schools respectively.

President Schurman, of Cornell, reports that that institution is in a most prosperous and healthy condition. The number of students enrolled is 2131 and Cornell supports a teaching force of 196.

Professor James T. Hatfield, of Northwestern University, has recently been appointed a member of the committee of one hundred educators, to arrange for the celebration in Strasburg, of the sesqui-centennial of Goethe's birth. At this

time a monument, representing Goethe as a boy, will be unveiled and dedicated to the poet's memory.

The French-American College of Springfield, Mass., will soon construct a large dormitory for women. The object of the school is to educate foreigners for contact with American life.

By the will of the late economist, Mr. David A. Wells, Harvard and Williams will each receive a fund, the interest of which will amount to \$500 a year. This will be awarded to the member of the Senior class who presents the best thesis upon an economic subject. The award is not a scholarship and will be won upon merit alone.

Mount Holyoke celebrated her sixty-second birthday with appropriate exercises. The Founders' Day services were held in the Mary Lyon chapel. By the will of the late John P. Wilder the school receives \$100,000 just now available. The students of this college have formed a "Students' League" the object of which is to promote unity and loyalty in the college and good feeling between the faculty and students, and to secure a better carrying out of such rules as shall come under the jurisdiction of the league. The power of the league is purely executive. The faculty still holds the reins of government.

Wellesley has strengthened her courses adding twenty-one hours of required work. The added hours consist of forestry and dendrology, French comedy of the eighteenth century, German current literature, Latin advanced prose composition, English literary types, English history of criticism, modern synthetic geometry, advanced geography of space, advanced geography with reference to geology and the elements of musical composition. Much enthusiasm prevails in this school over the formation of the Richard Wagner club under the auspices of the German department and by the special effort of Miss Muller, pro-

fessor of German. The club comprises about one hundred members who are required to know German reasonably well and its aim is to further the appreciation of the great composer.

Vassar and Wellesley have inaugurated a new scheme of co-operation in freshman theme work. It is an experiment in practical school work. Wellesley sends to Vassar the theme "Student Life at Wellesley" while from Vassar she receives a description of her campus and its surroundings. Each member of the freshman class of each college is given a theme from the outside college for literary criticism.

The teachers' classes that have been held in view by Chicago University have opened prosperously. The high schools and academies affiliating with the university held an educational conference at the university grounds. More than fifty high and preparatory schools and sixteen colleges were represented in the meeting. This speaks much as to the school polity held by President Harper and the school whose head he is.

An examination of the catalogue of Princeton shows marked change in the curricula of that school. Most of the changes have come from the recast of the courses resulting from the advances in requirements for admission, but a noticeable addition as made to the already long list of elective studies. Courses in history are added as follows: The Roman Empire; ancient monarchies of the East; age of the Renaissance and the European Wars of religion, and a course in American history. Graduate courses in Greek architecture, history of art, Gothic Cathedrals, and in archeology are now offered. In the English department there are now offered courses in English philology to Sophomores, historical plays of Shakespeare to graduates and a seminar in original research to graduates, optional to seniors. The degree of bachelor of science will hereafter require Latin in the Freshman year. The course consists of the *Æneid* in the Fall,

and Cicero and Ovid in the second seminar. For scientific students the courses in English have been enlarged to include an outline sketch of English literature, first principles of English composition, introduction to English philology and exercises in composition, for Freshmen and Sophomores and for Juniors an elective in history of English poetry exclusive of the drama. The courses offered in German have been rearranged and field work in mathematics, graphics and geodesy is now offered.

To the surprise of many and in the face of strong opposition Yale, six years ago, first admitted women to the college classes. The young women have struggled against innumerable disadvantages, but have at last succeeded in having their claims admitted upon a permanent footing. By their superior ability and scholarship they have won a complete victory and hereafter will receive degrees and be treated with due respect by all concerned.

Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute of Hampton, Va., is devoted to the training of only such young men and women of the negro and Indian races as possess qualities to make them leaders among their people. The institute is doing a great and noble work and is eminently practical in its methods. There were this year 125 negroes and thirty-eight Indians admitted. The authorities experience some difficulty in securing the right class of boys and girls as very often the parents of bright pupils refuse to give their consent as the law requires, and many others are in poor health from a too rapid change from a savage to a civilized life.

Locals.

Rev. J. E. Rudisill conducted the chapel devotions on the 18th ultimo.

The winter term began the 4th inst. Almost all the old students returned, although some familiar faces are missed, which however has

been compensated by the appearance of twenty new ones.

The Preparatory classes in in English literature and rhetoric are the largest in the school.

Quite a number of students have been entertaining an unpleasant roommate in the form of la grippe.

The faculty was entertained to a dinner, given by Mrs. President Sanders on the evening of the 6th inst.

Miss Edith Evans received a very pleasant visit of some days from her mother, over Sunday, the 22d.

Miss Marguerite Lambert spent the holidays with her friend, Miss Ola Rogers, at the latter's home in Arcanum.

Miss Grace Brierly was hastily called home by telegram to attend the funeral of her aged grandmother recently.

Miss Nola Knox spent the holidays with friends in the Keystone state. She reports having enjoyed a very pleasant vacation.

Misses Emma and Florence Barnett spent a very pleasant time visiting with their friend, Miss Olive Robertson, at Mt. Liberty, during New Year's.

Mr. H. S. Gruver, of the Junior class, has accepted a position in the high school at Worthington. May great success attend his efforts at teaching.

Mr. T. E. Paulus, a student here last year, has re-entered college. The gentleman has showed his interest in the school by bringing another student with him.

A joint reception to old and new students was given by the Christian Associations on Saturday evening, the 7th inst. A pencil and tablet was the necessary equipment for admittance. The securing of autographs was one of the enjoyable features of the evening as well as being a splendid means of becoming rapidly

acquainted. Thus the meeting was made to pass quickly amid many greetings and social pleasures.

On Tuesday, December 29th, Mr. Sager Tryon followed the Biblical injunction and was married to Miss Jennie Dunlap, of Radnor. They will continue study at Otterbein.

For the benefit of the timid students who do not know how to account for the unearthly noises proceeding from a certain room on Park street, it might be said that it is only Howard practicing on his trombone.

Professor Scott has introduced an all-Latin book for the Sophomore class. There is a rumor that the class has appropriated a familiar quotation from Shakespeare, "My kingdom for a horse!" There is none to be had.

Rev. W. S. Gandy, of Delta, who attended college here some twenty nine years ago, was in town during the early part of the month and conducted devotional exercises in the chapel on the 6th inst. He brought his son with him, whom he placed in college.

The Otterbein Ladies' quartet composed of Misses Lenore Good, Maude Barnes, Alberta Fowler and Emma Barnett, spent several days at Centerburg singing for the farmers' institute held at that place. Flattering reports have been received as to the quartet's success and their appreciation by their audience.

The holiday event in Westerville was the wedding of Mr. C. W. Bryson and Miss Margaret Bradrick, which occurred on Monday afternoon, December 26th, at the M. E. church in the presence of about one hundred and fifty guests. The wedding was preceded on Saturday by an interesting "household shower," and followed by a splendid wedding luncheon, after which the bridal party departed for Columbus and in the evening for Cleveland, where they spent some days. Miss Bradrick was for some time a student at Otterbein where she has won honor with her talented

singing. Mr. and Mrs. Bryson have located in Columbus where they will receive their friends.

The local oratorical contest has been set to occur Saturday evening, February 25th.

The chemical laboratory has added to its personnel the Messrs. Keller, Ewry and Kline.

Professor Zuck made a business trip to Marysville in the interests of the college on the 23d and 24th.

John B. Miller, a student of the university last year, and Miss Maudelene Waterman were married December 24.

For the first time in the history of the school mythology is pursued as a formal study. It is now offered as a senior elective by Professor Scott.

Owing to the press of college work W. F. Coover resigned his position as local editor of THE ÆGIS. W. C. Reichert was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Prof. Miller has changed all the texts for this term in the various studies in the department of mathematics. The class in Vector algebra, while not large, is earnestly engaged in that very interesting subject.

Those connected with the local oratorical association report an increasing interest being taken in the development of oratory. A number of contestants have entered the contest to choose a college representative to the state contest.

The preparatory department gave the first class social of the term, Saturday evening, Jan. 21, in honor of the new students most of whom belong to that department. The party was announced for eight o'clock and at that time the association parlors were filled with glad hearts and cheerful countenances. Progressive conversation was one of the principal features of the evenings program. Miss Danae Abbott rendered an excellent piano solo, after which an hour was devoted to topic conversation which every one enjoyed to the utmost. The event was a success in every particular and the

participants departed feeling it was an evening well spent.

Miss Adele Burger has been promoted to the Freshman class.

Mr. W. Slemmer has organized a class of four in bookkeeping and stenography.

Miss Cleha Knox has returned to school and is following her work in the art department.

Miss Mildred Waters, a former student in music, spent several days visiting among the girls recently.

Miss Coral Thompson received a visit from her friend, Miss Edwards, of Newark, at the opening of the term.

President Sanders has inaugurated the round-table plan of conducting the recitations in the class discussing "Psychologic Foundations of Education."

W. G. Tobey, who was compelled to leave school during last term by the sickness of his brother, has returned and resumed work with the Senior class.

Very soon the series of chapel sermons on "Religions of the East," will be continued. The origin, development and influence of the religions of China, India, Japan, Persia and

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Egypt will be investigated with view of the work of the modern missionaries in these lands. Rev. John has also in preparation a special series of addresses to young women to correspond to the series to young men given some time since.

Many members of the Senior class are busily engaged in the preparation of their graduating theses. Already the social and intellectual events of commencement week are anticipated and are being discussed with the usual promptness of the class.

Otterbein has this year organized its first basket ball team. The gymnasium has been arranged, the windows screened, etc., and here the team regularly practices. A number of class games have been arranged and have always drawn fair sized crowds. On Saturday, the 7th, the team journeyed to Columbus to try

issues with the strong team of O. S. U. The boys came home defeated, 25 to 2, but not disgraced. The 14th found the team selected from the high schools of Columbus playing with the home team at Otterbein. The visitors came out behind with a score of 25 to 11.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Otterbein Athletic Association Mr. F. B. Bryant was chosen manager of the baseball team for the coming season. W. E. Lloyd will captain the team. The prospects for a team are becoming encouraging, yet the association needs the enthusiastic support of the students for its success.

That was an earnest body of fellows that heard Mr. H. A. Wilbur, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A., on Sunday, the 22. And what a message he brought. Without formality and with words born of the spirit, Mr. Wilbur

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plead for a fuller consecration of young men to active Christian work and when the meeting was thrown to his hearers they rapidly responded to his sentiment. We expect an increased devotion from this meeting.

Quite a large number of the students enjoyed the unique open-house reception given by the Sunday school class taught by Miss Olive Morrison, from three to six Monday afternoon, January 2d. Amid tasteful decorations the young people gathered and amid the merry buzz of conversation and sweet strains of music passed the short hours away. In the dining-room, which was decorated booth-like in college colors, refreshments consisting of angel food, cocoa, macaroons and coffee were served. As the guests returned to the sittingroom each drew an appropriate New Year's resolution and received a novel souvenir card, when, after expressing their enjoyment, they departed.

Exchanges.

The constant use of the regular exchanges of THE ÆGIS by the students of the university has been a source of much pleasure to the editors. These papers, representing as they do the best thought and narrating the chief events of their own schools, afford the best available means of keeping in touch with the educational movements emanating from college circles. Here can be found able representatives from all of the colleges with which we contest in oratory or athletics, and here, too, on these and other subjects can be found valuable information usually of a conservative and reliable kind. We are convinced that the student that neglects this part of his college culture will look back upon at least one desert in his experience, and

though he may earnestly strive to induce a paying growth in after years, yet the soil—the interest in college affairs—that should encourage it will, from long disuse, be found to yield only disappointment at a lost opportunity. These periodicals are yours to use, and that you use them shows a broadened appreciation of college affairs.

The subject of oratory is receiving wholesome comment in many of our exchanges this month. Some of the local contests have been held and accounts seem to justify the inference that an increased interest in the intercollegiate contest will be assured. The contest at Oberlin has brought forth some surprises in new men. As being of especial interest to students the Oberlin Review quotes at length from an editorial from the Yale Review on college debates. We commend the spirit of the editors highly.

From Dayton comes the very interesting High School Times. This magazine is bright with flashes of wit heard about the classroom and everywhere that high school students congregate. The presswork is neatly and ably done, many beautiful and instructive cuts adding to the interest of the December articles. A worthy venture is a description of Princeton, the pictures adding much to the literary merit.

Excellent poetry is to be found in The Dickinsonian's Christmas number. Usually 'varsity verse can be dismissed with a glance, but not so with this. The writers, some of whom are from the lower classes, have spent time upon their productions and their intrinsic worth shows ability in the poets of Dickinson. Other articles of merit are "Historic Christmas Days," and "Christmas Romance." The series on "Old Dickinson" and "Porto Rican Experiences" will well repay reading.

As of special interest to football men we

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would notice the recent "football" issue of the Oberlin Review. The articles on this subject are full of interesting information that ought to receive the attention of every football man from the captain and coach to the substitutes on the second teams.

The Adelbert keeps in close touch with the college spirit of Western Reserve. Its information is conservative; its articles merit high praise; and every column is carefully edited. The articles on undergraduate life afford profitable reading to members of the respective college classes.

Among college weeklies we number the bright, scholarly, newsy DePauw Palladium among our exchanges. The article in a recent number, entitle "The New Religion," rightly traces the religious sentiment from the beginning of the Christian Church, through the formalism of the Middle Ages, and the dogmatism and skepticism of later times, leading up to the "New Religion," possessing a renewal of Christ's love and heralding "peace on earth, good will toward men."

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New York & Boston.....	†9:15 am	†12:40 pm
Cleveland & Buffalo.....	†9:15 am	†12:40 pm
Local to Crestline.....	†9:15 am	†12:40 pm
N. Y. & Boston Ex.....	*11:40 am	*4:15 pm
Cleveland & Buffalo.....	*11:40 am	*4:15 pm
Delaware & Cleveland.....	†4:15 pm	†9:10 pm
Local to Cleveland.....	†4:15 pm	†9:10 pm
Southwestern Lim.....	*10:00 pm	*7:03 am
New York & Boston.....	*10:00 pm	*7:08 am
Buffa'o & Niagara Falls.....	*10:00 pm	*7:08 am

CINCINNATI SOUTH AND WEST.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Dayton & Cincinnati.....	*2:10 am	*1:30 am
Louisville & Nashville.....	*2:10 am	*1:30 am
Southwestern Lim.....	*7:15 am	*9:55 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati.....	*7:15 am	*9:55 pm
Indianapolis & Chicago.....	*7:15 am	*9:55 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati.....	†9:25 am	†6:30 pm
Local to Cincinnati.....	†9:25 am	†6:30 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati.....	†1:00 pm	†4:05 pm
London & Springfield.....	†1:00 pm	†4:05 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati.....	*4:25 pm	*11:35 am
Indianapolis & St. Louis.....	*4:25 pm	*11:35 am
Louisville & Nashville.....	*4:25 pm	*11:35 am
Dayton & Cincinnati.....	*5:40 pm	†4:05 pm
Dayton & Springfield.....	†5:40 pm	*9:40 am
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