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OTTERBEIN ÆGIS

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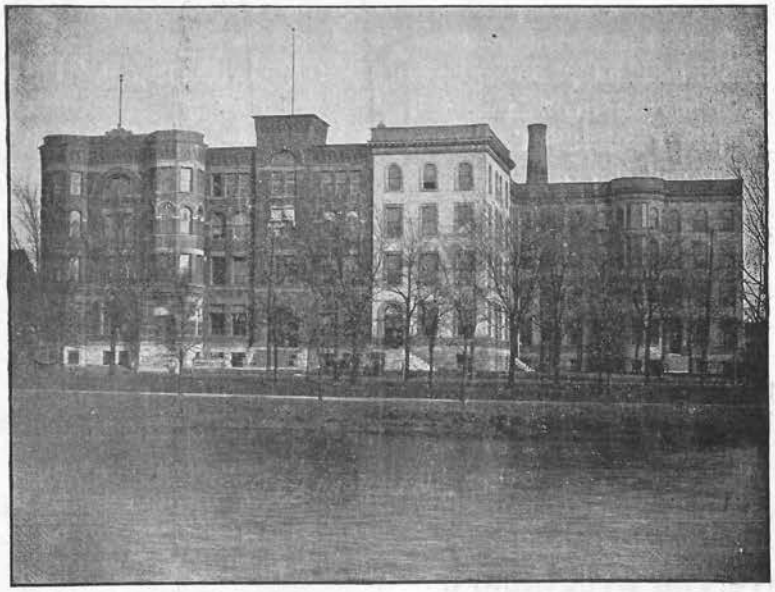

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The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Otterbein Ægis will be held Tuesday forenoon, June 12, at 9:00 o'clock. No further notice of the meeting will be given stockholders, and since very important business must be transacted, we have decided to ask for full representation of stock. Hence send to the Secretary a statement of number of shares held, whether you will be present at the meeting, and if not, whom you wish to vote said stock.

* * * * * * * * *

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

IN all the departments of work, wonderful strides have been made in recent years. Old ways of doing have been delegated to oblivion to give way to the new, but with all the new-getting it seems that there are many, who are not satisfied with the results, that come from the operation of the newly adopted means and methods. Our educational papers contain much of that which seems to be out of sympathy with the present results obtained, especially along the lines of spelling and grammar. It is asserted by those who are in authority to know that the candidates who apply for admission to our higher schools of learning are becoming more and more defective in the rudiments of orthography and grammar. If the candidates are not able to maintain the former standard, the only inference that can be reconciled with the present status of things is, that the methods pursued are less productive of desired results.

THE recent demand of the United States upon Turkey for indemnity to American citizens for losses sustained by them during the Armenian massacres, is being watched by European nations with no small degree of interest. The Sultan has long been notorious for his promises, which he never fulfils. And the United States has, thus far, succeeded only in securing promises. Should we, however, succeed in securing the payment of this claim, concerning which there is no question of its justice, other nations, to whom the

Sultan is deeply indebted, will at once press their claims and he will suddenly find himself besieged with creditors. The Sultan knows this, and therefore makes use of every trick of diplomacy to avoid settlement. He, perhaps, would not be so adverse to this payment if he could do it without the knowledge of the other nations. But he can not do this, so closely is he watched.

It is rather remarkable how European nations, who are usually quick to take offense, have permitted the Sultan to delay in matters of this nature, for so long a time, with impunity. Nevertheless, he may carry it too far; he may be suddenly wakened with a jar, to the realization that he has trifled once too often.

As much as extreme measures are to be deplored, yet if the United States should enforce payment by a naval display or even more, if necessary, every one could not help but feel that it was just. There should be a sense of justice among nations, which should be faithfully observed and pursued with the same honor as among the most conscientious individuals. In the course of events, it may be necessary to teach this principle to the Sultan.

THE past few months have witnessed much of a stir in national life both in the Old World and the New. What is the cause of all the restlessness and uneasiness among the nations of the earth? Why have nations been increasing their navy strength and counting their military forces? Why has the universal diapason of the plain and the jungle been disturbed by the whizzing and the slaughter of the Mauser and the Lee-Metford?

Behind all the anxiety of the monarchs, behind the sufferings and privations of the battlefields there lies a cause, which on the part of the revolters has been and is the same code of principles that actuated our New England fathers to leave their apple orchards and potato fields to march away to Bunker Hill, to Bennington, to Saratoga. Germany's designs on Brazil have called forth much comment from the newspaper men of the country. At the annual banquet of the New York Grant Monument Association our Secretary of War said: "No one who reads the papers can fail to see that the course of the nations of the world is the stretching out for territory; and he will finally be brought to say that the American people will be forced to abandon the Monroe doctrine unless they exhibit more interest in compelling them to keep off by preparation; unless the people prepare to fight for it, they will, when the emergency arises, be found unprepared." Later on in the same speech Mr. Root says we will never abandon the Monroe doctrine which implies that we may become entangled in national differences.

It is to be hoped that we may soon become reconciled with all the nations of the earth and that we can steer clear of all that which may involve us in any sort of a controversy.

Major Andre

B. O. BARNES, '00

LIBERTY has a peculiar charm to every true American. It has given to the people of this land an opportunity for the actualization of the deepest longings of the soul. It is in close unison with the best life any country can afford. Its works have revealed so much of its true nature that it can awaken the least responsive chord in the American breast. Its hold upon the American heart can never be severed. The music of the Siren has no power, no charm as campared to it.

The seed of liberty that first reached the New England shores was so pure and the soil was so fertile that it has brought forth a nation rich in noble deeds. The privilege it offers for individual growth and attainment, its alliance with the best interests of humanity, its companionship with justice, its nearness to the

eternal plan of God, have made it so dear to the people of this vast commonwealth that they are ready to act upon the old and familiar phrase "give me liberty or give me death."

The home with its benign influence, the nucleus of American government and the common school system, the morning star of our civilization, must attribute their large influence and wonderful success mainly to liberty. The higher schools of learning, the oases of the intellectual world and the church, the highest and most sacred of all institutions are, in respect to their triumphant march, the resultants of liberty.

Liberty has been one of the main guides of our ship of state. The story of the way, this guide has obtained, of the way it has been enabled to spread boundless blessings over this land, of the way it was trodden into the dust by British inconsistencies and unprincipled demands and how it arose from thence through fierce opposition until it now sits in the very zenith of admiration, is one of the grandest epochs on the pages of history.

What has been endured in order to taste some of the fruits of freedom? Think of friends, home and native land abandoned, of the new world with all of its unfitness for habitation, of the fierce savages with their cunning and treachery, of the bitterness coming from the attitude of the mother country which brought such a strain and tention upon the colonists that nothing but the Revolutionary war could have been the proper sequel. No one can estimate the amount paid for freedom even in the last struggle, in that time from 1775 to '81. In those dark days when bravery and manhood were brought to light as never before. In those days when men's souls were sorely tried, then it was that Major Andre played his part and met his doom.

After the conflict had been waged for several years, when food was scarce and hunger could not be abated, when clothing was poor and comfort had fled from the American camp, when much and precious blood had been shed; when the hope of liberty, the star that guided the patriots, seemed to be waning and its light obliterated by dark, thick clouds of despondency, then the cause of liberty, the effort to throw off the British dress was shaken to its very foundation. West Point, the most important post in America, was to be surrendered without a blow. What a shameful, cowardly, censurable plan it was. The very project itself shows that there was nothing left of the man, that proposed it, but moral decay.

For more than a year the bargaining had gone on. The traitor trying to get the highest price for his treason before he took the final step. At last Major Andre was appointed to close the bargain with the commander of West Point, to form a plan, which if carried into effect, might have so blasted the hopes of liberty that they would have become an easy prey to tyranny. In order to meet General Arnold, who was to surrender West Point, Andre, stationed at New York, must ascend the Hudson river. The necessary trip was short. But Andre met two contending forces upon his route. Two prominent factors would I have you notice in his short career. The first like the raging billows from which nothing but destruction can come; the second like the sun true to his course and giving life and energy to the world. The first was treachery personified in the moving form of General Arnold. The second was honesty dignified as shown by the three noble countrymen Williams, Paulding and VanWart.

After having ascended the Hudson and gone ashore, Major Andre was to meet at the foot of Long Clove mountain, General Arnold, the Judas of liberty. Arnold had borne his full share of the hardships of the war. He had won the admiration of all by his headlong bravery at Quebec and Saratoga. But in the meantime, he had been led into riotous living, debt, and disgrace by the bewitching smiles and tender caresses of a Tory Lady. Money and revenge for his treatment were now his only ambition. It was midnight when they met among the bushes at the foot of the mountain. How fitting the time to formulate a plan,

so dastardly, so black. The very demons of eternal darkness must have hidden their faces for shame. To the cover of the night flow, as to a common and a most noisome sewer, the dregs and vices of the land. How fitting the place for General Arnold to pour forth his vengeance against the holy cause of liberty. The time, the place, and the cause would have been enough to awaken the least susceptible to a firm conclusion that such a plan could be of no avail.

But not so with Major Andre. Urged on by the hope of victory and heedless of the cause with which he was trifling, he continued to negotiate terms of surrender with Arnold. The first beams of light had kissed the mountain tops, and still the shameful bargaining went on. The sun's rays permeated every nook and corner and the plan was not yet complete. At last everything was arranged, but in the meantime fire had been opened upon Major Andre's ship and it had dropped down the river. Thus Major Andre, left within the American line, was forced to return to New York by land. Everything went well until he came to a bend in the road near Tarrytown. There three men, whom money could not buy, hailed him. There he was made to realize the difference between true manhood and manhood with all of its nobleness gone. Money could not tempt them from the path of duty. Honesty permeated the very fabrics of their beings. Major Andre offered them his horse, his watch, and all the money they would ask for his release. But like men, they had the moral courage, the matchless good sense to refuse all offers. Truly an honest man is the noblest work of God. Talk about the great strides in civilization, in force of character, in stamina of purpose, and where will you find in this generation of worldly gain, men like these. To day patriotism, honesty, and altruism have little play as compared to personal interest, greed of gain, and breach of public trust. In this does their greatness lie, to put their country's welfare first.

If public officers to day would discharge their duties only for their country's welfare, then the political boss would cease to govern and the taxpayer would be at rest. Andre's offers vanished under the patriots' consideration like dewdrops beneath the torrid sun. They knew too well the fruits of tyranny, too well the iron clasp of the British law, to let Major Andre go untried. He was taken to the nearest American post, tried and condemned as a spy. Time and opportunity for defense and universal sympathy could not save him. He had put a price upon the cause of liberty. He had put himself against the divine order of things. He was trying to kill the tree of liberty, which had been watered by the blood of patriots. Death could only atone in part. The two antagonistic forces were now meting out their rewards. General Arnold's unfaithfulness to the cause of liberty had been the drawing card that had landed Major Andre into the matchless integrity of the three countrymen. Their honesty sealed his door. Such men as these caused the smile of approval to be upon the face of him who preserves the planets in their course. They are

"As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

Our Flag

JESSIE GOOD, '03

THE mysterious influence of patriotism has its fountain head in the flag of our country. It gleams upon us from the stars; it is fastened to one existence by the immovable, changeable stripes. Its brilliant red teaches us to remember the heroes who brought it into existence, to symbolize the birth of freedom; its clear blue is emblamatic of truth, of honor, of principle, and of the kind of glory which is everlasting; its spotless white typifies the purity of purpose which animated our fore-

fathers, who conceived it. Wherever it appears it is the symbol of power and the shield of safety. There can be no holier thrill than that which the flag of our country inspires in the breast of every patriot. It generates the atmosphere of freedom that we breathe; it creates the higher impulses which we absorb; it speaks to the highest and to the most lowly in the same even tone of power, of steadfastness and unqualified promise.

Tradition asserts that the prophets of old were no more inspired than was Washington in its selection. Picture those grand men, our national creators, as they were gathered together in that grim old Philadelphia chamber to consult and to agree upon the adoption of a national emblem. There were as many designs as there were men at that meeting. But all eyes rested and all hearts depended upon Washington, although he had not given a design himself. He had imagined many but was satisfied with none, and at last very much perplexed he arose. Just t en the sunlight streamed through the panel window above their heads and fell upon the table before him. The prismatic gleams in colors and shape formed before his eyes. The framework of the window separated the bars of night in their descent so that when they met again upon the table they became stripes of red and white. Washington raised his eyes and through the window saw the blue dome of heaven beyond, where so many nights upon the battlefield he had watched the glimmering stars. Instantly he saw the flag of freedom. History has not recorded the words in which he gave the fruit of his inspiration to the assembly, but with one voice his suggestions were adopted, and on the 14th of June, 1777, Congress resolved that the flag of the U. S. be composed of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and thirteen stars, which should be white in a blue field, and on the day following this, Washington accompanied by several other members of the assembly, called upon Mrs. Elizabeth Ross in Philadelphia, and from a rough outline which he had made, she prepared the first flag.

Washington's design contained stars with six points, but Betsy Ross, as she was called, thought that five points would make them more symmetrical. She completed the flag in twenty-four hours and it was received with great enthusiasm wherever displayed. Betsey Ross was the manufacturer of flags for the Government for many years, and was succeeded by her children.

There has been much controversy as to the first appearance of the stars and stripes on the field of battle. "My hand hoisted the first American flag," declared John Paul Jones, but this was probably one of the early banners, as the final pattern had not yet been adopted. John Adams claimed the honor for a New England officer. "I assert," said he "that the first American flag was hoisted by Capt. John Manly." Manly was a Massachusetts sailor, whose schooner, the Lee, captured the British Nancy almost at the beginning of the war. His ensign was probably one of the first true flags, of which several different patterns were flown as early as the battle of Bunker Hill. It was probably at Fort Schuyler, then besieged by the British, that the stars and stripes received their first baptism of fire.

The beleaguered patriots had some difficulty in finding material of the proper color. They had to cut up linen shirts for the white stripes and stars, and to patch together pieces of scarlet cloth for the red, while fine cloth captured from the British served for the blue. The flag's first important battle was that at Brandywine, where it suffered a defeat, but that was speedily and amply avenged when it waved in triumph at the capture of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga.

To-day when New York is expressing her outburst of patriotic feeling by flying a hundred thousand flags, we can afford to recall the curious fact that she was the last American city to greet the stars and stripes, more than six years after its adoption as our national banner. King George's colors predominated in the metropolis till the end of the war.

May 1, 1795, brought the first change in the stars and stripes. Vermont and Kentucky had

been admitted to statehood and Congress decreed that the flag should thereafter contain fifteen stars and fifteen stripes. It soon became evident that the continued addition of new states would soon destroy the symmetry of the flag, and it was Gen. Armstrong who suggested to Congress the plan upon which the flag is built to-day. April 14, 1818, saw the restoration of the thirteen stripes, and provision made for the addition of a new star on every Fourth of July, following the admission of a state to the union. Capt. Ried's wife made the first flag with the thirteen stripes and with the twenty stars arranged in the form of one great star.

"Old Glory" is among the oldest of flags, although we are one of the youngest nations. The present flag of Spain was adopted in 1785; of France in 1794; of Great Britain in 1801; and of the German empire in 1871. It is claimed for our flag that it has been in more battles and has waved over more victories on land and see than any other banner in the world. Something like a million lives have been laid down that the stars and stripes might continue to wave over the land of the free.

Until two years ago all the American flags used in the army and navy were manufactured at the Brooklyn navy yard, but now they are also made at Mare Island, San Francisco. At these Government factories the work has been reduced to an exact science. The bunting is carefully weighed, the colors tested with chemicals, the stars and stripes measured to the breadth of a hair, and every stitch counted with minute exactness.

When we consider the great care taken in the manufacturing of our flag, and learn from history with what deliberation and solicitude for the fittest, the pattern of our national banner was selected, we should prize it all the more. And as we think of the many hard fought battles for our country's welfare, in which it inspired our heroes to action, and as we reflect on the significance of the stars and thirteen stripes, and appreciate the appropriateness of our emblem, let us cherish an increased loyalty to our Republic and instil patriotism in the hearts of its citizens, by

"A song for our banner; the watchman's recall
Which gave the Republic her station;
'United we stand—divided we fall!'
It made and preserves us a nation!
The union of lakes, the union of lands,
The union of states none can sever—
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the flag of our union forever."

Our Relation to the Dark Continent

JOS. H. CAULKER, '02

FROM the dawn of history, the continent of Africa has been a symbol of mystery. Her character through centuries of silence is as astounding to the world as her present development, repelling with irresistible might a multitude of delusions that have clustered around her. She afforded some of the grandest themes that gave to the literature of the ancient Greeks its abiding interest. The immortal Homer speaks of the "blameless Ethiopians" with whom Zeus delighted to dwell. Here flowed the River Lethe whose waters rendered humanity oblivious of past existence. Here lay the land of the lotus-eaters visited by the "prudent Odysseus." Here, in the region of the Atlas Mountains, was the garden of the Hesperides, with their golden fruits of immortality. Here were the Fortunate Isles of which the Greek poets loved to tell; the Isles where lived the souls of the departed heroes "who enjoyed eternal life in delightful climes where fell no snow, nor rain, nor frost."

In her relation to her sister continents, the story of Africa is at once sad and beautiful. Sad because of her inactivity in the affairs of the world, of which she made the beginning; beautiful, because of her contributions to human progress, and especially because of her enviable mission to the world at large in the saving of the child Jesus from death, when Europe and Asia were arrayed against him. For five thousand years, her stupendous civili-

zation lighted the Mediterranean world. A civilization which, according to the best authorities, sprung from the "union of the white man's infinite intellectual vigor with the black man's measureless vitality." Asia furnished the brain, and Africa the brawn.

Deep and broad is the interest that attaches to her history. From the earliest times, she has been linked directly but more often indirectly with the greatest and most luminous names that sparkle in the diadem of the Caucasian race. We say nothing of the race that specifically characterizes her. Some of these human jewels glow in spiritual relations, but many of them shine with the golden glories of the world. Abraham, that majestic and solid figure in the history of humanity, the mountain peak that lifts the earth toward heaven, parleyed with Jehovah, and became the father of many nations. Moses, that most tremendous human force that has molded man, laid down the moral law that to-day dominates Christian, Jew and Mohammedan in conduct toward their fellow men. Athanasius, the Koptic descendant of ancient Egyptians "in whose veins flowed a strain of Negro blood, annexed Abyssinia to Christendom, and saved to Christianity its faith that the Christ is very God of God." Mohammed, the Arabian prophet, told forth anew the unity of God, and through him the swarthy sons of the Sahara and the black, teeming children of Nigritia learned to adore one God "albeit a God of force and will as stark as a dead man's hand." In North Africa, Latin Christianity found its originators in the persons of Cyprian, Tertullian and Augustine the Numidian. The Saxon Caedmon knew of the Ethiopians as "a people brown with the hot coals of heaven." The Crusades brought some of the noblest as well as some of the vilest characters of Europe into touch with this lost continent. Saladin, the Sultan of Egypt, proved to be the knightliest figure in the third crusade. Petrarch, the great Italian poet and humanist, expected to be known to posterity by his "Africa" and cried: "I consent to live and die in Africa." We know full well the story of Hannibal, the Carthagenian prodigy, who "scattered the Romans like chaff." Before his fiery energy the Alpine crags melted away like the avalanche that glides down their very slopes into the plains of Italy. Time will not allow us to dwell on the names of Alexander, Caesar, Pompey, Charlemagne, Napoleon, Nelson, Columbus, Diaz, Dagama and the cherished Decatur—a galaxy of worthy potentates the very mention of whom brightens the murky skies that brood over this dark continent.

But these names are so remote that our relations thereby seem correspondingly remote. There are others nearer our own time that have brought us into more vital touch with her.

When, in the course of events, Europe transformed Africa's children into merchandise, either from a misconception of Biblical language, or from a deliberate perversion of the truth, Africa's relation to the world assumed a different phase. Theories that were as false as they were cruel obtained in order to palliate manifest crime. Dear land, wilt thou not forgive such a misconception? Wilt thou not forego this pitiful ignorance that darkened the eyes of thy sisters? But what of these false theories! Does not the world, time and time again, labor under irksome burdens of mistaken ideas that more or less encumber the path of progress? Where is our once revered Ptolemaic system of Astronomy—that grand bulwark of deception? It collapsed at the advent of Copernicus and Galileo. It was false; it could not endure. Where are the philosophies of Zeno and Epicurus? They are gone forever.

So great was the gain that came from this traffic, at which Europe felt no compunction, that it soon spread all over the world. Every where, Africa's children became the reeking scum of society—the very representatives of the most abject servitude. This circumstance soon raised for her the greatest benefactors she had ever known in the persons of Wilberforce, Clarkson, Zachary Macauley, Livingstone and Lincoln, the greatest of them all. Slavery, the worst form of oppression, is absolutely

incompatible with peace and prosperity. Old Egypt tried it; her chariots and horses and men were engulfed by the Red Sea. Imperial Rome, with her invincible legions, tried it; but Spartacus, at Capua, gave the warning of the perilous cloud that overhung the empire and Rome tottered and fell from her glories. Spain tried it; a Maceo eventually arose who championed the cause of freedom till a mightier hand came to the rescue. France tried it; but Taussaint L'Ouverture soon demonstrated by his brilliant generalship the utter impossibility of the existence of such an institution—a deed that has placed him among the honored heroes of the nations. England tried it; but the vehement cries of Wilberforce, Clarkson and Macauley annulled it. Young America grappled with the same old question. For full two centuries and a half the chains of slavery clanged at the persons of a teeming host that lived in the midst of liberty, yet knew no liberty; lived in the heart of civilization and culture, yet in the possession of ignorance so repulsive that it baffles all description. But the one fate of all institutions of high handed tyranny and oppression is inevitable, as the revolutions of the century can testify.

Torrents of unrestrained eloquence burst forth from pulpit and platform in denunciation of wrongs so gigantic. Whittier, the poet of slavery, poured out his sonl in mournful strains, and Harriet Beecher Stowe told a story of surpassing pathos. The young republic shook to its very foundations. It was a time of great anxiety. Gallant hearts quailed at sight of the array of so mighty a secession, the like of which the world had never seen. Now the greatest of Africa's benefactors—Abraham Lincoln—stepped on the stage, and with a single dash of his pen upturned the traditions of two centuries and a half. Seldom do we find combined in a single individual the two great forces, power and philanthropy. This accounts for the slow progress of many of our institutions of learning and benevolent enterprises. Some one has the power to do, but lacks the philanthropy; another bubbles with love for humanity, but lacks the wherewith to allay their sufferings. Here was a man in whom these two all-powerful forces were combined. Do we wonder then at such magnanimity that encompassed all humanity? At a vision so clear that pierced the blackest skin to find that abiding something—the soul—that articulates with eternity? His iron hand and will soon bridged the chasm that yawned to swallow the new civilization of the western republic. If the Union had broken, the princes of Europe and the East, looking askance and with pointed fingers, would have gasped that such must be the end of *all* republics—Greece, with her almost endless mental resources, failed in the attempt; Rome made a mock at it; Carthage trifled with it; and impulsive France continually trembles in the balance of government—now a kingdom, now an empire; now a republic. The dissolution of the youthful republic, then, would have ratified their claims to the lease of despotism. What child of Africa can read, or hear of Vicksburg, Antietam and Gettysburg, whose heart will not bound with the greatest emotions of gratitude to that immortal genius, to whom, if it were not idolatry, millions of dusky knees would bow in adoration? Great man, Africa mourns thy untimely end!

The African is free in America to-day, yet he must pay the price of liberty. It is always enormous. But all races have paid it, as all have been, at some time or other, in slavery or other forms of oppression akin to it. The Hebrew, whose moral code dominates civilization, paid it dearly; the Greek, whose intellectual versatility still permeates our modern literature and art, crouched at the feet of his inferior Roman lord; so did the Saxon, notwithstanding that his breast was stifled with the wooings of liberty of which he has proved himself the greatest vindicator. The negro has it yet to pay in America. He should not, however, from the sense of wrong which has been done him, refuse to see the endless good that has come and will come out of evil. The fields of literature and industry are widening

day by day before him, through which he, too, may look down the vista of the ages and communicate with the remote past; the doors of the great institutions of learning in this and other countries are flung open for his physical, moral and intellectual advancement; he is placed on a basis far beyond the ken of tradition—an uncertain medium—by which basis alone he can live in the minds and hearts of posterity.

To-day, Africa is nearer to the world than ever. She practically lives in America and Europe practically lives in her. Her history for the past fifty years is but a continua ion of European history. Her map has become an unsightly picture of motley hues. The time-honored Ethiopia, of which the psalmist, chronicler, and prophet have had something to say, has forever vanished. The imaginary chains of mountains that spanned her breadth have receded at the approach of the explorer. The mighty systems of the Congo and Niger and the historic Nile, have become highways of commerce through which she pours her wealth into Europe. Ominous jealousies are brewing day by day that will eventually burst into a convulsion of ruinous wars. France and England will in common remember Fashoda and Kartum. Great Britain holds dear to her heart the Modder and Tugela Rivers, on whose banks lie buried her choicest youth. Italy will continue to think of Menelik and his fighting host.

At this very moment, the world gazes with intense interest at the conflict waged for "liberty" on the one hand, and for "rights" on the other—two great principles in the administration of human affairs to which all men are sensitive. Because of these principles have noble men of all climes and ages shed their blood; millions have perished, and millions more will perish as long as man infringes on this sacred heritage. In this conflict, all the continents are represented. The results will be far more reaching than our range of vision can now comprehend. These violent agencies have been the logical, though in no way the ideal means by which nations have arisen. The same hand that guided the victories at Marathon, Zama, Tours, The Armada, Waterloo, Yorktown and Gettysburg, still guides the course of history; for Africa will rise and join the march of civilization.

Beppo

BY D. L. HURST.

Some sights and scenes in the city
Need merely to be told,
To melt the heart in tenderness
Or make the blood run cold.

Of late a small community
Was called upon to mourn.
Along the shady avenue
An infant form was born.

The members of that sorrowing band
Were wealthy and refined,
The tiny burial casket,
Silver mounted, satin lined.

Sad faces in the neighborhood
Were overcast with gloom,
For one so young and lovely
Transported to the tomb.

They reached the little open grave,
And slowly round it filed
To witness the interment,
Of their adopted child.

As the infant form was lowered,
They were loth to give it up,
For 'twas their poor, dear Beppo,
Their dwarf, bull-terrier pup.

The Emersonian Club

MABEL SHANK, '00, SECRETARY

THE Emersonian club has proved to be one of the profitable as well as enjoyable features of the senior year. The nature of the work has been such as to call forth the interest and enthusiasm of each member of the club from the very beginning, and with increasing rather than diminishing appreciation. There have been no cases of failure to bring up a paper at the appointed time. The papers read have all been of a high order of excellence,

and the general discussion of the subject for the evening, in which all have taken part, brought out many new ideas and valuable suggestions. American literature will have a new meaning to those who have had the benefits of the year's work in the Emersonian club. This has been a new departure for the Senior class, and they fully appreciate the kindly motive of Prof. and Mrs. Zuck in helping towards its organization, and the very cordial hospitality which they have shown in opening their home each month to the club meetings. In addition to the literary features already named, the meeting have been occasions for stronger bonds of friendship between members of the club and their friends.

American Literafure in Its Beginnings, with reference to (1) Race, (2) Epoch, (3) Environment.....Miss Lewis
Benjamin Franklin.....Mr. Anderson
Literature and the Rise of Nationality.....Mr. Lambert
Thomas Jefferson, One of the Nation's Builders
Mr. Coover

The following papers have been read before the club during the year:

Washington Irving, the Father of American Prose
Mr. Miller
Irving's "Knickerbocker's History of New York"
Mr. Graham
The Rise of Transcendentalism, and the Brook-Farm Community.....Mr. Seese
Ralph Waldo Emerson.....Miss Kemp
Early Periodical Literature in America—Its Rise, Contributors and Influence.....Miss Flook
Essayists and Critics—Whipple, Holmes, Thoreau
Mrs. Anderson
An Evening with the Historians—
Bancroft and Prescott.....Mr. Barnes
Motley and Parkman.....Miss Shank
The Dawn of American Poetry—William Cullen Bryant.....Miss Brierly
Cambridge as a Literary Center—Henry W. Longfellow.....Mr. Lambert
Edgar Allen Poe.....Mr. Gantz
Poets and Poetry as Factors in the Anti-Slavery Movement.....Miss Lewis
The Beginnings of American Fiction....Miss Anise Richer
Nathaniel Hawthorne.....Mlss Brierly
An Fvening with Lowell—
Lowell as a Poet.....Miss Effie Richer
Lowell as Prose-Writer.....Mr. Seese
Lowell at Court.....Mr. Miller
Readings from Lowell.....Mr. Graham and Miss Flook

Christian Association Notes

A very interesting joint Y. W. and Y. M. missionary meeting was held Tuesday evening, May 1. The meeting was led by Miss Irene Aston, president of the Y. W. C. A., and short talks on the mission work were given by Mr. Adams, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Zuck and Dr. Garst.

Ever since the first floor of the Association building was so nicely fitted out in the spring of '97, a need has been felt for more attractive walls on the second floor. A move in this direction has been made by the Associations. The contract for papering the hall and audience room has already been given and the rooms in the tower are to be fitted up for the use of committees and Bible study classes.

Mr. Arthur Rugh, of Wittenberg, spent Saturday and Sunday, May 12 and 13, at Otterbein in the interest of the Y. M. C. A. work. Mr. Rugh has been wisely selected by the state executive committee as assistant College Secretary. His conferences with the various committees as well as his splendid addresses—Sunday afternoon in the Association building on "The Life of Hugh Beaver," and in the evening in the chapel on "The Book of Acts," were especially helpful to the Association men and were enjoyed by all who heard them.

The Y. M. C. A. has recently started a move in which the assistance of all readers of the ÆGIS is desired. An employment committee has been appointed and it is hoped that through this means many of the boys who otherwise would be compelled to drop out may be enabled to remain in school. Friends of Otterbein in the vicinity of Westerville can aid in the movement by notifying Mr. D. F. Adams, chairman of the committee, of any work they may have to be done. Those at a distance can help in the same way by informing him of employment for vacations.

Alumnals

M. I. Comfort, '98, recently graduated from the Union Biblical Seminary, taking the degree of B. D.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Flick, '94, are rejoicing over the arrival of a little daughter, Miss Dorothy Dean.

W. G. Stiverson, '97, who recently graduated from the Union Biblical Seminary with the degree of B. D., has been appointed to fill the pastorate at Jackson, during the summer.

L. D. Bonebrake, '82, State Commissioner Common Schools, and J. A. Shauck, '66, Judge of the Supreme Court, were both nominated for re-election at the Republican State Convention recently held in Columbus.

E. B. Kephart, '65, gave a most pleasing account of his travels and journey through the Orient, in the college chapel Saturday evening, May 12. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Art department and the proceeds will be used to decorate its rooms.

W. C. Teter, '98, was married Wednesday evening, May 9, to Miss Mina Neptune, of Roscoe. The ceremony was performed by the groom's father, Rev. J. H. Teter. Mr. and Mrs. Teter expect to make their future home in Roscoe, where Mr. Teter is studying dentistry.

E. E. Hostetler, '96, has accepted the position of principal of the science department of the Tipton, Indiana, high schools. Mr. Hostetler had previously been teaching in the high school at Peru, Ind. THE ÆGIS desires to congratulate the gentleman upon his advancement.

The wedding of Fenton O. Keister, '80, and Miss Lyda Campbell, of Scottdale, Pa., was celebrated on May 2, at the home of the bride. Bishop J. S. Mills, of Denver, Col., officiated in the presence of only the immediate families of the contracting parties. Following an elegant wedding supper, Mr. and Mrs. Keister were driven to Connellsville, whence they departed on a several weeks tour of Washington and other eastern cities.

O. W. Burtner, '98, at present a student in the Union Biblical Seminary, will fill the pastorate at Scottdale, Pa., until the recovery of Rev. Lawrence Keister, their former pastor. We are glad to announce that Rev. Mr. Keister, of whose illness mention was made last month, is slowly improving.

M. B. Fanning, '94, Harvard, '95, has resigned his position as Head Master of Languages at Powder Point School for Boys, Duxbury, Mass. Mr. Fanning goes to Boston to accept a similiar position in the Volkman school there, at a salary of $2000 per annum. THE ÆGIS is glad to note the gentleman's advancement.

J. M. Martin, '96, superintendent of the Darby township schools, near Marysville, has recently issued an elaborate report for the year and course of study arranged by himself. Prof. Martin has achieved great success in his management of these schools and may well feel gratified at the high standard to which they have attained.

Personals.

Mrs. C. W. Linard visited several days with her daughter, Faith.

Bishop Kephart preached in the chapel Sunday morning, the 13th.

Mr. B. F. Cunningham was called home on account of the illness of his sister.

Mrs. George Scott is entertaining her niece, Miss Frances Dosser, of Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Arthur Deaver, of Crooksville visited a few days with old friends and fellow students.

Mr. Pearley Kilborne, after having learned the art of using crutches has laid them aside

and now uses a cane. A sprained knee is the reason.

Mr. F. A. Anderson entertained his brother, W. E. Anderson, a few days the first of the month.

Mr. G. B. Kirk, of O. S. U., makes semi-occasional visits to Westerville. The reason is obvious.

The Misses Alice, Norah and Vida Shauck spent Sunday, the 6th, at Newark, at Miss Vida's home.

Mr. Hagar had a slight attack of blood poison, but he succeeded in checking it before it became serious.

Senator Harbaugh gave a very interesting and instructive lecture on Cuba under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E.

Mr. John Barnes, of Rushville, made a flying trip to Westerville, to look after the behavior of his sons and daughter.

The Misses Anise and Effie Richer visited their brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Richer, at Coshocton, Sunday, 6th.

Locals

For *pure* ice cream go to J. R. Williams'.

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Alas for '98. The idol of their eye is no more. The dawning of May 1 brought with it a sadness and gloom which will not soon be forgotten, for it revealed the sad fact that the ten ton boulder, which the class of '98 so ceremoniously dedicated on the campus, had been interred, and so well was the job done that at the blast of the last trump the stone can scarcely do more than turn over. While darkness ruled and all the land was dark, somebody nobody knows who, made a minute excavation, and dropped the pebble in, covered it up and marked the place with a board which bore this inscription—

Class '98
In Memorium
May 1st
3 p. m.
D. W. Downey, Undertaker.

The next morning Janitor Mac could be seen sowing rye and grass seed on the memorable spot. By commencement the place will be green again and the class of '98 with joined hands will circle round it and sing their class song to the tune of "Coming Through the Rye."

The Annual State Oratorical Contest was held at Berea, May 4. The Misses Grace Wallace, Caroline Lambert, Edna Wells and Messrs. B. O. Barnes and I. W. Howard accompanied Otterbein's representative, J. H. Caulker. Cincinnati and Miami universities

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failed to send representatives thus leaving only Antioch, Heidelburg, Otterbein and Baldwin to contest for honors. The following are the grades:

JUDGES	THOUGHT AND COMPOSITION				MANNER AND DEL VERY					
INSTITUTION	COL. BRINSMAIDE.	REV. J. CRAFT	PROF. HARRIS	AVERAGE	REV. HILLMAN	PROF. WARD	M. W. BEACOM	AVERAGE	GEN. AVERAGE	RANK
Heidelberg	82	$87\frac{1}{3}$	70	$79\frac{5}{6}$	85	80	90	85	$82\frac{5}{12}$	3
Antioch	80	$77\frac{1}{2}$	72	$76\frac{1}{2}$	79	75	90	$81\frac{1}{3}$	$78\frac{11}{12}$	4
Otterbein	78	80	80	$79\frac{1}{3}$	86	73	100	$86\frac{1}{3}$	$82\frac{5}{6}$	2
Baldwin	85	$92\frac{1}{2}$	75	$84\frac{1}{6}$	83	77	90	$83\frac{1}{3}$	$83\frac{3}{4}$	1

The next morning the convention of delegates occurred at which the following state officers were elected: President, C R. Schmidt, of Baldwin; Secretary, Miss Eva Rowline, of Heidelberg; Treasurer, I. W. Howard, of Otterbein.

Although many people consider it childish and superstitious to put any credence in dreams, nevertheless countless instances might be cited in which great events have been foretold by dreams. A recent example of this led to the discovery of the hymn books. Janitor McMillen claims to have dreamed that the attic of the association building was full of books and on climbing to the attic next morning he found the books even as he had dreamed. Mistery of mysteries!

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The remodeling of the Philalethean hall has been completed and the girls have again taken possession. The hall is now to say the least a place of beauty and the girls are deserving of great credit.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Stauffer, of Mt. Pleasant, Pa., friends of Prof. Zuck, but who are in no way connected with the university, recently presented the English department with portraits of Lowell, Bryant, Whittier and Longfellow.

After being defeated by Delaware, the X-Rays and Denison, Otterbein has settled down to "play ball" in the real sense of the word. Their first victory was won from the X-Rays on May 9th, by a score of 13 to 7. Saturday, May 12th, Capital University was defeated on the Otterbein diamond by a score of 8 to 2. Both were exceedingly interesting games and established the fact that the boys can play when they try. Much credit is due to the pitchers, Grabill and Sanders, who somehow have the faculty of getting their opponents "on their wagon."

PHOTOS

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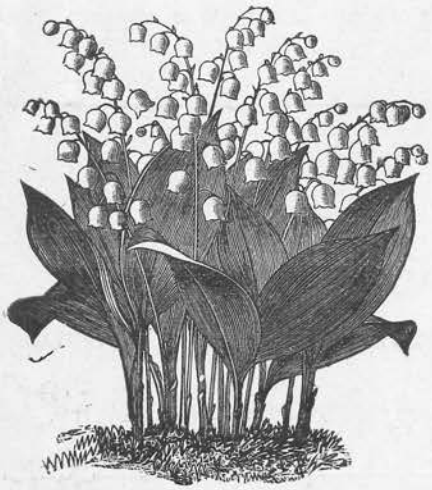

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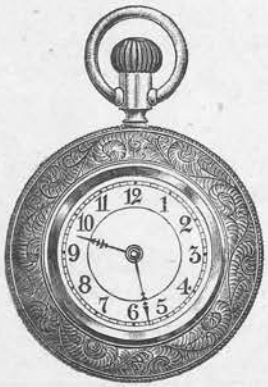

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