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Otterbein Egis



Published Monthly

IN THE INTEREST OF

OTTERBEIN = UNIVERSITY

WESTERVILLE, OHIO.



1890



VOL. I.

JUNE.

No. 1.

PUBLIC OPINION PRINT



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OTTERBEIN ÆGIS

Vol I.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, JUNE 1890.

No. I.

OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY.

Otterbein University has closed another and a very successful year. The catalogue shows an increase in the number of students in the literary departments over the year preceding. The conduct of students has been most commendable. They have been diligent in study and cheerfully obedient to the rules of the institution.

Although the teaching force has been heavily taxed, yet the work of the year has been thoroughly and satisfactorily performed. The outlook for the coming year presents many really hopeful features. The students, of all classes, are deeply attached to the college, its teachers, officers, societies, associations and the village in which it is located.

These are indications of an earnest purpose on the part of the students and other friends of the university to make a united effort to increase largely the attendance the coming year.

The necessities of the institution, as now well understood, are stimulating its friends to an effort in its behalf unusual in the past. There is propriety in mentioning some of these necessities, as they appear to me, now, this commencement week.

Though the attendance of students during the past year has been encouragingly large, yet it has not been what it ought to have been. Two hundred and thirty-eight students is a large number, but the number in attendance ought to have been twice that. With a reasonably united and earnest effort on the part of all our friends, we are assured of a most gratifying increase.

The financial problem always presents itself; but I mention first, and as a potent means for the solution of the financial problem, the importance of increasing the attendance of students. This can, and I believe will, be accomplished in a number of ways. In this connection let me urge this one: That every student, who is now, or has been, connected with the university make himself or herself responsible for the attendance of at least one new student at the opening of the college in September.

Young people in every community will attend college somewhere. The students of this institution I know can be successful in securing their attendance here. From a number I have been promised earnest personal effort in that behalf.

The institution, as every one knows, needs money. The plans devised at the last session of the Board of

Trustees, if successfully carried into execution, promise much in that regard.

The library should be largely increased. The same is true of the periodicals and various publications that come to the reading room. Books are cheap, but it requires money to buy cheap books. Let me suggest a graceful thing for every friend of Otterbein to do between this date and the first of September. Examine your libraries. Take therefrom a valuable book, such a one as you would want your own children to read, write your name on it, and mail it to Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio. If you do not have the book, buy one. If you prefer to, subscribe and pay for one of the leading publications for a year.

I anticipate valuable results from the publication and large circulation of this paper. I trust it may be profitable to its publishers, as I know it will be to the University.

CHARLES A. BOWERSOX.

THE HERO OF PARADISE LOST.

A SYMPOSIUM BY THE SENIOR CLASS.

By the kindness of Prof. Zuck we are enabled to publish the following interesting extracts from examination papers prepared by Senior class while making critical study of Milton. The selections bear upon the interesting question, "Who is the hero of Paradise Lost?"

I.

Man is the nominal hero; Satan is the real hero.

This is a disputed opinion, and I think the answer depends largely upon the notion of a hero in an Epic. Some think the Messiah who conquered Satan in Heaven, then offered himself as man's redeemer by his suffering and death as son of man, and then his final glory and triumph over Satan, Sin and Death; also in the judgment and millennium. Those who hold that man is the hero consider him the prime object of all Satan's trouble and schemes, and because man after enduring many hardships and trials finally prevails. I think Milton intended man to be his hero, but in the course of his poem man is often lost sight of and Satan figures most prominently. As a hero he does not inspire ambition in one to any thing good, but is repulsive and disgusting, however there are a few elements in his character that are commendable. He is submissive to his fate, bold and daring in his exploits and gains one great object of his ambition. Satan is the hero in wickedness. Man is the hero viewed on the side of human qualities.

E. A. G.

II.

Sprague says that Satan is the real hero of the poem, and so he seems to be in the first two books, but those who have read the whole poem claim that it is either the Son of God, or man.

The true hero has been well pictured to us as being

the human race, and so it seems to be, for although not especially prominent in the beginning, it is carried all the way through the poem, being more noticeable as we proceed with the poem. Mention is made of man at the very beginning of the poem, and I think, had I read the entire poem, I would fully agree that the human race was the hero. Upon the present and future condition of this race centers the main and growing interest of the poem and at its close we find this the leading subject. C. S.

III.

Three different persons have been named as the hero of *Paradise Lost*: Satan, Man, and Christ. Possibly much of the controversy would be settled if the term hero were clearly defined. Satan to be sure is very prominent in the first few books, his is the hugest figure seen in them; he plans; he commands and he acts. But the poem further advanced, he drops out, his work is done and that work terminates in man. Christ is quite prominent but not the hero. No interest centers around him. To be sure He defeats the hosts of rebel angels, he marks out the world and does not hesitate to offer himself a ransom for man. But here again it is man and not Christ that gives interest to the thought. Thus it seems to me that around man the whole interest centers. In reading of his actions we cannot but think of the interest involved, that we are there represented and that Adam's fall involves the ruin of the entire race to which we belong. This seems even more true in the light of the subject, "Of man's first disobedience," and considering also the purpose of man's creation, to supply the place of Satan and his angels in Heaven. C. C. W.

IV.

Some think Satan, some the Son of God, and others that man is the hero of "*Paradise Lost*." Not having read all of the poem do not much like to offer my opinion, and it can not count under any circumstance for much. My idea of a hero of a story is not the one that is always most prominent in story, but one that though once fallen rises to eminence and power, concerning whom the story was written; that is, when it shows the faults as almost inevitable and the effort of overcoming them great and successful. Satan was deified and fell to the lowest depths, harboring the foulest and bitterest feeling with no thought of good or attaining to anything high. The Son of God takes more the form of a hero, but he neither rises nor falls in grace or power, after God proclaimed him ruler. He shows his benevolence and pity for man and uses his power in man's behalf. He suffers for man, thus I think he rightly held some title of hero. But man weak has fallen, then striving with foes much mightier than himself at last may gain heaven or attain to the good, to something worthy. C. E. Y.

V.

Some say Christ, some Satan, some man. My choice in these different views is man. True, man is not much heard of in the first two or three books. But yet there is enough reference to him to excite our interest in him. Satan occupies most of our attention in the first books, and yet all his actions, all his plans are looking to the seduction of man. The very fact that so great a

person as Satan is represented to be exerts all his powers to destroy so frail and unsuspecting a being as man, raises the dignity of man immeasurably. In the following books man is the chief figure. God and Christ in heaven deliberate in council how they may exercise their love and benevolence upon man. The angels, Raphael and Gabriel pass to and fro from heaven to earth to do favor to man. All interest centers about man. All hell is in league to bring about his destruction. All heaven is engaged in a sympathetic effort to rescue man from the snares of Satan. Man himself in his innocence is an object of interest to us. The trials, the sufferings, the troubles, the temptations, the condemnation, and final salvation of man through Christ is the central theme. "Of man's first disobedience and the fruit of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste brought death into the world and all our woe with loss of Eden till one greater man restore us," etc., is Milton's statement of the subject. It is of man's fall and final restoration by Christ which is the great theme and man is the hero. E. V. W.

VI.

Undoubtedly, in the part of *Paradise Lost* read in class, in my mind Satan is the hero, for in every reading he is the prominent character and, his suggestions, his plans, are all carried out. He is held up before the reader and described more vividly than any other character, and in my mind the hero of a book does not necessarily have to be good, and continually progress upward. Why not make a hero like Satan, whose downward path is swift and marked, serve as an example for those who might follow in his footsteps. Often this mode of writing will reach farther and be the cause of more lasting good than the other, and I can't see how any one can be justified in asserting that Satan is not the hero in the part of the poem read in class. I. G. K.

VII.

Our author thinks that Satan is the hero as around him the play seems to center. Others think that the Messiah is the hero, while a number contend that man is the hero. These claim that the human race with Adam and Eve as their parents is the hero of the poem. Because on these, the conclusions and purposes of the poem are centered. I think as stated before in class that Satan is the hero. I have not made a critical study of any of the poem excepting the first two books, but when I read it I thought the hero was Satan, as around him the play seems to center and upon him the success or failure of the new creation hinged. If it hadn't been for Satan Man, would not have fallen. A. T.

VIII.

Who is the hero? That is the question. As it is well known by all who have read any criticism on the poem, that critics differ, some making it Satan, others Christ, while still others man himself. And as I said in class, in my own opinion, it depends very much what you have uppermost in your mind while studying the poem. If you study it with the view of strict truth and character as we term them, Christ I think is the hero. While looking at the poem strictly as an epic, with all the bold dashes and deeds regardless of truth, and also at the

prominence of the character, I make Satan the hero. And with this latter view, taking man in the question as also being disobedient and revolting and falling as well as finally leaving his first abode, I think the conclusion suits me the best, to call man the nominal hero but Satan the real hero. P. M. C.

IX.

Man may be called the hero since he finally triumphs, yet it seems that man cannot be considered hero in the fullest sense, for it was through the mediation of the Messiah, an event which man in no way could either cause or prevent that man finally acquires supremacy. It seems, too, that God may with good reason be called the hero of the poem. All through the obstinate, disdainful, and revengeful discourses of Satan and his followers there is a recognition of God's superiority. If the poem is true to Scripture and our conception of God we can not say other than that all things ended just as God knew they should end, and according to our conception of God we do not believe that he would give origin to anything which would lead to his ultimate defeat. After this statement it may be argued that God is hero of all stories, but according to the doctrine of free will this cannot be urged for other stories. In *Paradise Lost* the Almighty is one of the leading characters. H. J. C.

X.

To this question many and varied answers have been given. Some would make mankind in general the center around which all the interest of the poem is found. They who do this, mainly base their argument upon Milton's own statements as found in the first book. Another class would make Satan the hero from first to last. It is maintained by them that he is the central figure of the poem; the one followed with interest by the reader; and the one whose acts are to be commended rather than to be condemned.

Still others contend that the Son of God is the real hero. They declare this, since he overcomes Satan previous to the fall of the angels and subsequent to the fall of man. For my own part I can readily see how either can be made the hero, if in doing so an explanation is given as to what is meant by the term hero. On this point it seems the whole matter hinges. Take away the explanation given by Milton in the first book of what is to be the theme of the poem and you undoubtedly will leave but little foundation for the belief that man is the hero.

Again, destroy our knowledge of what the Son of Man is, has been, and is expected to be, and there is but little ground for argument on that line. Now, also destroy all biblical knowledge of Satan and leave nothing but the literary character as given in the poem. Then we have to judge not from bias, nor from the known character of a supposed hero, but from the central figure, the one most interesting to be followed and the one accomplishing the most under the most adverse circumstances.

Taking this view and regarding the central figure, the most prominent literary character, the one ready to dare and do anything for his cause, his life work, and his advancement and the advancement of his companions, as the hero, we must say it undoubtedly is Satan. J. S. W.

OPEN SESSIONS OF THE SOCIETIES.

PHILOMATHEAN.

With the Induction exercises of Friday night, June 6th, Philomathean completed one of her most pleasant and profitable years. President Wilcox called the society to order at 6:30 with thirty-nine active members present, Messrs. Camp and Pumphrey having been called to the bedside of sick ones at home. Reports of retiring officers showed the library fund to have reached \$2900.00, and some valuable additions have been made to the library during the year.

The literary part of the program included the chaplain's address, "Politics as Related to Christianity," D. M. Barnett; president's valedictory "Intellectual Panics," E. V. Wilcox; president's inaugural, "Life's Laboratory," E. L. Weinland; oration, "The Development of Patriotism," U. S. Martin; current news, G. W. Kayler; oration, "Man's Right to Private Ownership of Land," J. H. Francis. The music interspersed through the program embraced a "Sailing Glee" by a vocal quintette, a cornet solo by I. G. Kumler, piccolo solo by Chas. W. Hippard, "Valse de Concert" by Philomathean Harmonie, and two fine selections by the Philomathean Reed Orchestra, one of which which was composed especially for the orchestra by S. C. Durst, of Hamilton.

With some very fitting remarks Mr. Weinland, the president, presented diplomas to Messrs. Gilmore, Waters, Wilcox, and Wilhelm, regretting the absence of Mr. Camp. The society was glad to welcome among the many visitors some of her ex-active members, and after parting remarks from the seniors, Rev. Starkey, of Dayton, and President Bowersox responded to an invitation from the chair with some cheering words. There were also present among the ex-active members Dr. Garst, Allen Gilbert, George Hippard, and Mr. Bonebrake. One of a society's richest treats is to look into the faces and listen to the encouraging words of her old members.

PHILOPHRONEAN.

The Installation exercises of the Philophronean society on the same evening were opened with the usual devotional service and music. The retiring officers then delivered their reports. Two addresses followed, J. A. Howell, the retiring chaplain, speaking of "A Common Legacy," and B. V. Leas, the retiring critic, of the probable glories of "1900." After a selection by the society band, President H. J. Custer delivered his valedictory entitled "Diplomacy and Republican Simplicity," followed by the president's inaugural by G. L. Stoughton, subject, "The Perfection of Justice." The oath of office was administered by the retiring president to the president-elect, and he in turn administered it to the other new officers. The company present then listened to the fine selection, "Yearnings," by a male quintette, after which N. R. Best read an essay, "Spartan and Stoic: a Study in Anaesthetics," and J. B. Bovey, in a brief oration, considered "The Fate of Republics." An overture by the society band was a piece of music of high order. J. W. Heckart discussed the affirmative and E. D. Resler the negative of the question, "Are Trusts Deleterious to the General Welfare?" Next a clarinet

solo, "Grand Fantasia," was beautifully rendered by H. J. Custer, accompanied by Miss Lizzie Cooper on the piano. After the transaction of some miscellaneous business, the president in a neat and fitting speech presented in behalf of the society a diploma to Mr. Custer, who afterwards responded to a call for remarks with a few appropriate words. C. E. Shafer, graduate of the society in '89, was present and spoke loyally. The program for the evening was closed very fittingly with the male quartette, "Good bye, Loved Ones."

The commodious hall was comfortably filled with visitors, who complimented the program as fully equal to the unusually high standard of literary work always maintained by this society.

CLEIORHETEAN.

In the Cleiorheteans' hall, Thursday, June 5, an appreciative audience of friends gathered to hear the exercises of their open session. Neat programs were placed in the hands of visitors. After invocation by the chaplain, Miss Mary Bittle, and a song by the society, Miss Ida Waters read an interesting biography of Frances Hodgson Burnett. An excellent instrumental quartette on violins, flute, and piccolo was rendered by Misses Fowler, Custer, Myers, and Shaner, Miss Zehring accompanying on the piano. Miss Bain delivered a thoughtful oration on "Our Passport," and Misses Shafer, Bovey, and Zehring rendered a pleasing piano trio. Miss Maud Waters recited with much power of pathos a temperance poem entitled "Two Pictures." A vocal duet by Misses Watson and Shafer was graceful and artistic. The paper, "Cleiorheteian Omniscipient Terrascope," under the skilled editorship of Miss Bovey, was rich and highly enjoyed by her audience. Miss Linabary gave a piano solo that for skill of performance was among the best numbers. An amusing colloquy between Miss Fowler and Miss Mary Bittle under the title, "When I was Young," closed the literary program. The presentation of diploma to the graduate, Miss Anna Thompson, was accompanied with appropriate remarks by the president, Miss Hippensteel. Miss Thompson spoke feelingly in view of her separation from the society. The session closed with another selection by the orchestra quartette.

PHILALETHEAN.

The last open session of the Philalethean society was held on the same Thursday evening. The hall was tastefully decorated with flowers. The program was similar to that of an ordinary private session. The first number was a piano duet by Misses Cooper and Guitner, a difficult selection excellently rendered. A recitation by Miss Murray evinced her mastery of the art of declaiming. Miss Laura Smith sang a solo which was heartily applauded, and Miss Alice Bender read an incisive review of Evangeline. Miss Leonie Scott's piano solo was one of the very best of the musical performances. Miss Cooper delivered with good effect a carefully prepared oration, and Miss Guitner followed with a paper detailing current news with pleasant variations from grave to gay. Misses Kumler and Miller rendered a vocal duet, which the almost perfect harmony of their voices made delightful. A discussion on the probability of the return of the Jews to Palestine, was next on the program. Miss

Carrie Burtner argued for the return, and Miss Anna Scott held the negative. The ladies were very evenly pitted, and the spirited discussion was with small advantage to either side. The piano solo by Miss Cooper was artistic in execution. Several gentlemen of the senior class spoke in gallant vein at the invitation of the chair, and Allen Gilbert, of '89, also responded briefly. The last on program was the vocal trio of Misses Murray, Cooper, and Miller, which formed a charming finale to the exercises.

TO MY ISLAND HOME.

B-right Island Home, my mem'ry flies
A-way to thy loved shores,
R-ound which the surging billows rise,
B-eaten and dashed to foam.
A-nd even now thy pleasant fields
D-o seem to waft o'er here,
O-n wings of love, sweet odors fresh,
S-weet odors of thy air.

* * * * *
Most windward of the Indies West,
Within the Torrid Zone,
Whose shores are washed by Carrib Sea,
It is to thee alone
That England deigns to give her name,*
A name which nations fear,
A name which all true-hearted sons
Will always hold most dear!

Great Britain is thy mistress;
Of her thou may'st be proud.
Her sword is thine, whose naked blade
Hath mighty nations cowed.
Her flag floats o'er thy people,
Enlightened, skilled, and free,
Whose voices daily echo,
"Old England, we love thee."

Thou canst not boast of forest wild,
But dales and wooded dells,
O'er which kind nature seems to hang
Her pure and sweetest spells:
The forest night gives place to shade;
The forest king to fern;
The meadow land extending far
In place of mountain stern.

No winter's snows, with mantle white,
Thy verdant pastures spread;
No chilly wind shakes from thy trees
Their leaves both brown and dead.
The happy birds, in all thy woods,
Have naught but roundelays
To sing so sweetly on thy air,
Through all thy summer days.

I left thy bright and sunny shores
With many a bitter tear;
I left them, and I cannot tell
The day, the month, the year
When I, thy child, shall once again
Recross the ocean's foam,
And greet thee, with a monarch's pride,
As my dear Island Home.

But tho' the years, with ceaseless flow,
Should come and pass away;
And time, with quick, unceasing stride,
Not nearer bring the day,
Yet thou wilt find a heart is here,
Which beats as true for thee
As when it beat upon thy shores
Across the deep blue sea.— J. ALLEYNE HOWELL,*

*Little England.

Native of Barbados.

OTTERBEIN ÆGIS.

Published Every Month Except July and August.

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PROEM.

The first number of the Ægis goes forth, together with those which are to follow, to accommodate a want which has long been experienced by the friends of O. U. If there were no other reason for its appearance than to furnish employment for the editor's pen or to make use of the printer's ink, its originators would gladly apologize for its publication. But such is not the case. To any one who has the proper pride in his University it must be a sense of shame to confess that his University is inferior to others because of the lack of a college paper while it ranks ahead of many of them in all other respects. What true son or daughter of O. U. would not like, when his or her college days are over, to renew the history of his school life by a reference to the columns of his college paper? Through what avenue may information with reference to the college be laid before the eyes of those who are in search of a college education? What means are more suitable for securing a proper standing among other colleges and of learning of what they are doing than through the exchange list of a college paper? How can the genius and talent of a college more easily find an outlet to the world than through the college paper? When these and many other considerations are reflected upon let those who will say there is no requisition for a college paper at O. U.

It is designed that the Ægis shall be of such a character as to be highly interesting to all the friends of the institution. While a complete history of the college for each year will be found extending through its

ten numbers, it will partake largely of the character of a magazine. Beside personals and locals, it is intended that each number contain two or more articles written by friends of O. U. Faculty, alumni and students will be called upon to contribute this matter, thus furnishing a variety that cannot fail to be agreeable to all. By reference to the list of contributors, it will be seen that the Ægis is in full touch with all the interests of the university.

The Ægis will be a sixteen page magazine, published every month, except July and August, with handsome cover. The subscription price is placed at only fifty cents a year, that it may be within the means of every one, and thus have a wider field of influence in behalf of the university.

CONTRIBUTORS.

It is desired that the Ægis may be both a source of instruction to its readers and a means by which the bright and cultured minds which have been, or are still under the influence of O. U., may find an easy approach to each other and to the world in general. It is hoped that this may be an incentive to more careful and diligent literary writing. The following are among those who have been engaged to contribute to the columns of the Ægis during the coming year. Others will be added as time and circumstances afford opportunity: Miss Josephine Johnson, Westerville, O., Prof. W. J. Zuck, Westerville, O., Prof. L. H. McFadden, Westerville, O., Prof. E. L. Shuey, Dayton, O., Miss Rowena T. Landon, Pittsburg, Pa., Rev. R. L. Swain, Westerville, O., Prof. I. A. Loos, Iowa City, Ia., Mrs. Alice Dickson Loos, Iowa City, Ia., Miss Jennie Gardner, Zanesville, O., Dr. J. P. Landis, Dayton, O., Mrs. Lizzie Hanby Collier, Bellaire, O., Mrs. L. K. Miller, Dayton, O.

EDITORIALS.

Notwithstanding the class of '90 is one of the smallest that has graduated from O. U. for several years it contains some of the ablest scholars that have ever studied in the institution. While we regret that we shall no longer enjoy their association as in the past, we are glad to see them go forth promising so much for the future. We trust too, that they will not forget those whom they have left behind, but that whenever possible they will favor us with their presence.

The scroll of another year's history of O. U. closed with the 12th, of June. Another volume of influence has been completed, but not closed. It will move on through unnumbered ages. Although the absence of President Bowersox was much regretted, the college work was well maintained under the careful supervision

of the acting president, Professor L. H. McFadden. Otterbein Founders' Day, April 26th, was celebrated in a manner never to be forgotten. Faculty and students have worked harmoniously together for the promotion of their own interests and those of the institution. The forty-third year of Otterbein University is one of which its friends and patrons may well be proud.

It is well known that no students are more loyal to their institution of learning than those of Otterbein University. And, fellow students, upon us rests much of the success of the University we love so dearly. The summer vacation is a season in which we may do much to contribute to its welfare. No greater kindness can be conferred upon a young man or woman among our acquaintances than to persuade them to come to Otterbein. Let no opportunity be lost. Let us return in September with our numbers doubled.

BACCALAUREATE.

PRESIDENT BOWERSOX'S POWERFUL DISCOURSE.

A large audience was gathered in the chapel Sunday morning, June 8, to hear the Baccalaureate sermon before the class of '90. The pastors of the town had dismissed their usual services, and with their congregations were in attendance at the chapel. In opening the worship of the morning the choir sang an anthem, Dr. Garst read a scripture lesson and offered prayer, and the male members of the choir sang "Nearer My God To Thee". President Bowersox took his text from I. Kings III., 5-9. He said in substance: The scene of my text is laid in Gibeon. David had gone the way of all the earth, and Solomon sat on the throne of his illustrious father. To Gibeon the young king had summoned the chief men of his kingdom to inaugurate his reign, with a great religious festival. It was at the close of this festival that the Lord appeared to him in a dream, made him the proposition, of whatsoever gift he might select, and he reasoned upon it and made his choice. My theme then is "Solomon's Wise Choice." In the midst of all Solomon's wealth and glory, the Lord unlocked the treasures of the universe and invited him to choose. In that supreme hour, Solomon choose as more desirable than any else in the world, to have an understanding heart. He seems to have been endowed by a kind of reflection with something of the wisdom of his maturer years. He acted upon a principle which the world has learned only by long experience, that decision is safety and indcision danger.

In the discussion of my theme, I am led to consider first, his age and the time of life at which he made the choice. In the morning of youth the opportunity of

making the choice which determined his life came to him. So with all in matters both secular and religious. What wealth of wisdom in the sentence. The boy is lawgiver to the man. The boy or girl is a legislative body for later years. I propound then two propositions: First, the opportunity of decisive choice comes in youth; Second, the choice then made is enactment of the law that governs in after life.

Now by what process was Solomon's mind directed to the choice of wisdom? Was it a mere chance? No. Was it Divine interposition? No. His final choice was the result of his own mental processses. He determined for himself which thing was weightiest of all. The workings of his mind are outlined in the text. He recites the glory of his father, and his reason unerringly concludes that the God who was mindful of David will be mindful of him, if he is worthy. He takes account of his position as monarch, yet acknowledges God as the giver of his power. Then he turns his mind upon himself. This is Solomon's estimate of Solomon: "I am but a little child. What a lesson is the business of estimating one's self, a stroke across the forehead of self-conceit. He is almost ready to answer. He takes up another element. He considers the extent and weight of the duties laid upon him. He did what every other man should do when about to choose a calling. Incalculable harm is done by teaching that every field is waiting for occupancy without teaching that the highway to position is a road of struggle through the solid wall of opposition. At last Solomon is ready to make a decision. He cries: "Give thy-servant an understanding heart."

I would come now to a brief discussion of the nature of his choice. It is universally approved as a "wise choice." Since these words, "an understanding heart," define something of supreme value, let us seek to understand them. Heart comprehends more than mind, includes mind. Man cannot possess an understanding heart without mind, but he may have mind without heart. An understanding heart is heart plus mind, the same mind persuaded by a new element, the spiritual. What rendered Solomon the wisest man of the world was not superior mentality, but his understanding heart, which is the gift of the Spirit. Let me entreat of you, increase your mental abilities, but above all add the gift of the Spirit. The only success of the finite mind is harmony with the Infinite mind.

The reasons for Solomon's choice are as given in the text. Vested with absolute authority, what wonder is it that he preferred understanding that he might fill his office with righteousness. I speak possibly to some who aspire to political preferment. Official position is one thing, the official is another. There are judicial positions,

but judges are exceedingly rare. To mete out justice requires more than legal knowledge. It requires an understanding heart. As you look upon the tragic drama of the court room, tell me, if you dare, that mere human intellect is sufficient for the presiding genius there.

The results of Solomon's choice are matters of history. Solomon's life was an exemplification of the promise, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God, and all these things shall be added unto you".

In accordance with the plan of God, the supreme moment that demands decision comes to all. The selection of a vocation is an act of eternal moment. In such matters give heed to the advice of friends, suffer reason to the work of reason, but high over all, choose an understanding heart. For, as surely as God reigneth, by our lives we start upon the current of events a wave of influence, that will continue to flow through time, and when standing upon the shores of eternity we shall meet it again.

THE INFLUENCE OF SONG.

That music is a potent factor in culture and refinement is an undisputed fact. The position of prominence which it has ever maintained among civilized people, is sufficient proof of its power and influence. And not only does music flourish in civilization, but it also exists in the dark recesses of heathendom; for has that tribe or people ever been found so rude and barbarous that it did not recognize some kind of music? To the cultivated ear, the sounds produced may be nothing more than so many hideous discords, but to the savage himself, they doubtless are a "concourse of sweet sounds," and convey a deep and hidden meaning.

The human heart is attuned to the joyful, and naturally responds to any expression of happiness or gladness. Song is the utterance of a full heart,—not always a happy heart, for sorrow oftentimes needs a stronger, deeper utterance than that which joy can comprehend. When words alone are too weak to break up the great depths of feeling and loosen the bonds of emotion, music lends its aid, and the fountains of the soul gush forth in strength and beauty. The force of words and music combined becomes irresistible. Vice and crime hide their brazen faces in shame before its purity and sweetness.

While music, in itself, possesses a charm and influence rarely understood or appreciated fully, songs hold sway over a wider dominion and accomplish more for humanity than either words or music could do alone. Each would be weakened without the other, yet in our hymns and songs as we have become familiar with them, the words undoubtedly are the stronger elements; and the beautiful, inspiring sentiments expressed in them are sent down the deeper into our understanding by the added force of the music which accompanies them. Everyone knows how much more readily the words of a favorite hymn were learned when taken with the music, and how much more tenaciously they were fixed in the memory than if they had been studied simply as a poem. Could that magnificent hymn,

"Rock of Ages," ever have been the comfort and solace of so many weary, aching hearts, had it never been set to music? Would the duller minds ever be able to comprehend its deeper undertone, were it not repeated over and over again in the religious service? "Jesus, Lover of my Soul" takes on a new meaning, and the soul mounts higher above the earthly each time it is rendered.

Patriotism can not rise above the mark set by the hymns and the words associated with the popular airs of a nation. The principle which applies to the influence of one's companions upon one's self, holds good in this regard. No one is better in feeling or sentiment than that which he loves and admires. But what American is not fired anew with patriotic love and zeal each time he hears the old, familiar hymn,

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing?

Who does not feel his heart beat faster, his pulses thrill, and his eyes moisten with tears ere he finishes? Who, as he sings, is not broader-minded, richer-hearted, and conscious of a grateful pride for the country that floats the beautiful "star spangled banner"?

The victory or defeat of armies has frequently hinged upon the singing of a national air. It was not the music alone which exerted the magic influence and infused new life into the exhausted soldiers, but the words and the sentiments which the melody suggested gave the necessary inspiration and fresh courage for a successful assault upon the enemy. Hearts seared by vice have been melted and purified by hearing again the simple little lullaby sung long since by a mother's loving lips.

Life is full of beautiful influences, if we but lift our eyes to see them, and none are sweeter or more powerful than that of song. It breaks the stony heart, enriches the mind, and helps to fashion character. It is nourished by the divine.

ELMA BITTLE.

PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

On Saturday evening, June 7, about 8 o'clock, the guests began to arrive at the Holmes House, the occasion being the annual reception given the Senior class by the president. Not only were the seniors present, but some of the classmates of President and Mrs. Bowersox, the faculty, and a number of friends.

After about two hours social converse, renewing old acquaintances and forming new ones, they were led to the spacious dining hall which, together with the refectory adjoining, was filled with tables. After grace by Rev. H. Garst, D. D., ex-president of the institution, the delighted guests proceeded to the refreshments which consisted of various kinds of cake, bananas, strawberries, ice cream, oranges sliced and whole, and coffee. The occasion was an entirely informal one, nothing stereotyped, and this added to its interest and pleasure. They dispersed at about 11 o'clock.

All who are interested in the welfare of Otterbein University should subscribe for the *Ægis*. 50c. a year.

COMMENCEMENT.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ANNIVERSARY.

On the evening of Baccalaureate Day, the Christian Associations of the college celebrated their anniversary. C. W. Kurtz, president of the union association, occupied the chair and read the scripture lesson, after which Rev. J. G. Baldwin, of Nova, O., led in prayer. A quartette selected from the Y. M. C. A. rendered appropriate music.

Rev. E. A. Starkey, who had been invited to deliver the address of the evening, chose as his subject: "One Consecrated Life," speaking of the pious and talented Frances Ridley Havergal. He sketched her life briefly, mentioning that the bent of her mind was not naturally religious. He spoke of her struggles to reach the light, of her conversion and her subsequent complete surrender of herself to Christ under the influence of a little book, called "All For Jesus." He annalized with clearness and force the secret springs of her life and applied them powerfully as lessons in consecration to the hearts of his hearers. He said that among the most notable characteristics of her consecration, were her profound delight in the law of the Lord, her heartfelt impression that everything she enjoyed, all her powers and talents, even every line of poetry she wrote was a direct gift of God and her patience under disappointment and suffering. He held that all of these things were essential to a life of consecration. He referred to the wonderful glory of Miss Havergal's dying hour. He said he brought this life to his hearers because its theme was consecration, and consecration like hers is what is necessary for all christian life. He emphasized the need of consecrated men and women at the present time for the various branches of christian work. Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A. mean opportunity. Some lives must be failures. Sickness, poverty and neglect may be the lot of some. To such, said the speaker, I recommend a life of consecration. He closed with a magnificent peroration referring to the triumph of devoted life over death.

A quartette from the Y. W. C. A. sang "My Faith Looks up to Thee," and Dr. Garst dismissed the assembly.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETIES.

Monday night of commencement week was the anniversary of the four literary societies, and a large audience came together in the college chapel to hear the programme of the hour. Miss Adah Hippensteel, president of the Cleiorheteian society, presided and gave a short address of welcome and introduction. Judge L. K. Powell, of Mt. Gilead, O., a Philomathean alumnus, represented that society, taking as his subject "Looking

Backward—And Why Not?" He said that the reformer was abroad in the land, and that it was a significant fact of the age that a man could be a reformer without subversion of his social position. Mentioning Looking Backward and its wonderful influence, he asked, Is its plan feasible? If not why not? Combination for production is evidently better than personal effort with competition. That competition is the life of trade is a fallacy. National control of production and trade is the best solution. The enemies of the book say its weakness is communism. The friends acknowledge the communism, but say that is no weakness. Communism destroys only two motives that incite men to labor and the most unworthy—desire of wealth and fear of want.

If the system has a weak point it is this: it takes away the sense of individual responsibility. Men would become shirks under such a system. Money is the root of all evil. Nationalism proposes to extirpate the root. Whether it will prevail we cannot tell. These are questions of the times. They threaten like great waves to sweep down on us and wipe out all errors. They will be settled. We need not be worried for they will be settled right.

Mrs. L. A. Macklin, of Lewisburg, Ohio, spoke for the Philaletheans. Her subject was "Woman and Reform." The ages which have passed have been full of the ebb and flow of reform. The wrongs of state, church, school, and factory now call loudly for reform. Men are inquiring for new forces to aid them for God, and home, and every land. Woman has always been an efficient force in the world in company with man. In this hexamillennial struggle, woman has received the first promise of salvation, has been the instrument of the Divine incarnation, was last at the cross, first to worship at the resurrection. Let it not be forgotten that the world is indebted to a woman for the discovery of America. The brightest ages of England were under Elizabeth and Victoria. Continuing the speaker mentioned the services of many noted women, and came to speak of the liquor traffic. This monster must be slain. Not men alone, nor women alone, but both together can consummate the destruction of the foe. Annihilation is the word, nothing else will do. And when the battle is over, things will not be as now. Women having been equal with man in the struggle will become indeed his equal in fact and law.

The Philophronean representative was Rev. M. DeWitt Long, of Bloomville, O., who spoke on "The Fulcrum." Introducing his oration by a reference to Archimedes' boast that his lever would move the world if he had a fulcrum, he said the old philosopher was in the strait of many another man. One says, "I move, the earth moves; I need some point of stability, a fulcrum. This is a truth in physical things; levers are also needed in mental things. Utility of thought demands a fulcrum. No man can move the world without using something outside the world for a fulcrum. No man can elevate his spiritual nature without finding a fulcrum outside himself. Nor dare he lose the pivotal point. Among the unknown there must be a fulcrum, I must know. Agnosticism is unscientific. I speak of these things for a purpose. Some men from colleges have failed to turn their acquired power into channels of positive action. Every faculty calls for permanency around which it may cluster its abilities.

Such permanency is the King of Glory, changeless, the fulcrum. One of the greatest questions of the time is, Is life a blessing or a curse? If there is no solid ground for human energies, if we flounder like leviathans in the deep, no. But if there is a sure fulcrum, it pays to toil and tug. Though it be granted that the possibilities of life are not to be too brightly taken, we hold that all things will come right at last and manhood and womanhood will be glorified bye and bye.

Mrs. Dr. L. P. Lisle appeared on behalf of the Cleio-rheteans and addressed the audience on "Man's Superiority to Woman?" emphasizing the interrogation point. A certain woman, said she, avers that the time of birth is the only time when the mind of woman equals the mind of man. What does she mean? Have not women mental capacity commensurate with man's? This is the woman's century. In all the activities of the age women have climbed upon the same platform with man, have met him with his own weapons, and been vanquished how often? In Denmark and Russia women hold railroad positions. Women are presidents of railroad and horse-car companies in this country. Women are the best librarians. They have taken high standing as physicians. A Vassar professor says if boys and girls are placed in the same classes the girls excel by reason of superior application. It is the duty of a woman to look as pretty as possible. But a woman will dress up and never think of her appearance afterwards, because she is watching other ladies; but let a man know he is handsome and you can do nothing with him. Woman can eat any unseasonable food without losing her temper, but deliver us from a man with a bad stomach. Woman governs and controls by instinct. Woman and home go together. Man cannot make a home. Neither woman without man. "As unto the bow the cord is, so unto man is woman."

The music was rendered by the male quartette, which was once roundly encored, and the college orchestra.

DR. ETTER'S LECTURE.

The annual commencement lecture under the auspices of the university, was delivered Tuesday evening, by Dr. J. W. Etter, of Dayton, O., Editor of the United Brethren Quarterly Review. Prayer was offered by the Rev. W. O. Siffert, after which President Bowersox introduced the speaker to the audience. The subject of the lecture was "Our Reading." The speaker severely criticised the dearth of reading matter found in many wealthy homes. He said the body should be stinted rather than to starve the mind. One should read much, but not many books. He gave useful suggestions on the selection of proper reading and condemned the use of floating, unsubstantial fiction. The audience listened with interest throughout the lecture, and were dismissed by the Rev. M. DeWitt Long.

MEETING OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

An informal meeting of the Board of Trustees was held in Prof. Garst's recitation room Monday evening at 7 o'clock, but nothing was transacted. They met in regular session at the same place Tuesday morning at 9:15. After a song, scripture reading, and prayer by Rev. B. F.

Booth, another song was sung, and the board was ready for business. The secretary Rev. J. L. Luttrell, not being present, the president appointed Dr. Garst secretary pro tem. After roll call by the secretary, they proceeded to ballot for president and secretary for the ensuing year. The first ballot resulted in the election of Dr. Garst as secretary and no election for president. B. F. Booth was elected on the second ballot. The board then asked the president of the institution (C. A. Bowersox) and the acting president (L. H. McFadden) to prepare a report at their earliest convenience and submit the same to them. The report of the prudential committee was next read by the secretary, Prof. L. H. McFadden, and the several parts referred to the committees to which they belonged. The general agent and treasurer delivered a full report, it being in print except the verbal report referring to the fixing up of the hallways and improvement of the grounds for the purpose of athletic sports. This report was also referred to the proper committees. The committee on finance reported recommending a number of plans for the benefit of the financial interest of the institution. The report was laid on the table for the time being. The other committees not being ready to report, after the doxology, and benediction by J. H. Dixon, they adjourned to meet in executive session at 1:30 o'clock.

At the afternoon session the report of the finance committee was taken up and discussed, the result of which was that the board resolved that a syndicate be formed, consisting of members of the co-operating conferences to better support the institution. A memorial of Dr. Davis, professor emeritus, was passed, Rev. S. M. Hippard was re-elected general agent, and Rev. C. Whitney to have charge of the contingent solicitation. It was also recommended that an educational conference be held for O. U. in each of the co-operating conferences. The two Michigan conferences, the North Ohio, White River, Indiana, and Ontario conferences were invited to co-operate.

The new members of the faculty were Mr. F. E. Miller, class '87, adjunct professor of mathematics and principal of the Normal department. Miss Tirza Barnes, (daughter of Col. Milton Barnes, ex-secretary of state), principal of the Ladies department. Miss Cronise, of Earlham college, to the chair of Modern Languages. Prof. George Scott resumes his position as Latin professor. The outlook of the institution is very encouraging; its friends are more hopeful and the prospects for the future are even brighter than ever. Let all O. U's. friends take heart and work for it with a will

CLASS DAY.

The members of class '90 were rather to solid mentally to make successful class-day exercises. Yet they were quite enjoyable. The president offered introductory remarks and J. S. Wilhelm, gave students, faculty and trustees some "Points" on their duty. Miss Sibel and H. J. Custer rendered a guitar and flute duet, E. A. Gilmore read a paper on "collegiate economics," and Wilcox, Gilmore and Wilhelm performed a "trio" on jew's harps. What's to Hinder, was an evolution discussion between Wilcox and Waters. The guitar duet of Misses Sibel and Thompson was pretty. Custer's

"Excursion in the 20th Century," was an illustrated lecture on the future of the class. The song "Dad's a Millionaire" by the class was good. Wilcox's trombone solo was materially assisted by a horn which made the music for him from behind a curtain. Miss Thompsons valedictory as president, was in graver vein. Custer's clarinet solo closed the programme.

ALUMNAL MEETING.

The public meeting of the Alumnae Association occurred Wednesday night. The band furnished music. Dr. Funkhouser, of Dayton, led in prayer. Prof. Guitner, the president of the Association, said that no programme had been prepared, as it had been deemed more pleasant to have an impromptu experience meeting. He called first upon S. J. Flickenger, of the *State Journal*, Columbus, class of '72, who responded in a short speech, taking occasion to tender the senior class some wholesome counsel on the ways of the world. Dr. G. A. Funkhouser related something of the history of members of his class and closed with a strong appeal for young men for the work of the ministry. He said Otterbein did not furnish so many young men for the seminary at Dayton, as formerly. L. D. Bonebrake, of Mt. Vernon, class '82, told of the present location of his classmates. He said he wondered why every boy and girl in Westerville did not avail himself of college privileges. Dr. Garst, of class '61, said he graduated in stirring times. His class is now widely scattered, one member being in California. Rev. Baldwin offered the benediction.

At the business session of the Alumnae Association after the public meeting, it was ordered that the executive committee should prepare a programme for next year's meeting. It was also directed that a banquet with light refreshments should be arranged for in commencement week. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Mrs. L. R. Keister, president; F. E. Miller, S. J. Flickinger and Mrs. M. A. Fisher vice presidents; Miss Tirza Barnes, secretary, and O. L. Markley, treasurer. The suggestion of Prof. Strasbury that an Otterbein Day be held at the World's Fair in Chicago, was approved and the details left to the executive committee. The class of '90 was elected to membership in the association.

COMMENCEMENT.

Thursday morning, the occasion of the commencement exercises, dawned with weeping clouds and bade fair to prove an inauspicious day. But as the morning wore on, the rain ceased and the sky began to clear. The spacious chapel of the university was well filled with students, visitors and citizens, when at about half past nine o'clock, the exercises were introduced with music by the Euterpean band, stationed in the gallery. Rev. D. R. Miller, of Dayton, offered invocation and the band played another selection. The first oration was that of P. M. Camp, Beach City, O., whose subject was "The Economy of God." Said he, How familiar to us all is the name of God. It is known to every altar of prayer. Yet we are confronted by the absurd question, Where is God? Some say in law and order, some in the eternal

design of creation; some in nature and revelation. But wherever design and power began, there began law. Materialism declares the power of law to reveal itself. But order does not possess potency. Mind is supreme. The only controversy is whether it is more reasonable to believe that an intelligent will or blind force is the author of our intellects. "Where is God" asked the discouraged disciple and the mocking Jew after the crucifixion when all at once the "I Am" answered out of the quaking earth, and now it is harder to account for unbelief than belief. Men cry for complete Revelation. But mystery must ever remain. Yet will man close his eyes to things within his horizon? All things visible and tangible are all tracable to God. Agnosticism carries us down: theism carries us up till we comprehend the infinite God.

Miss Christianna Thompson, Jefferson, Indiana, spoke next. Her subject was "Fetters of Authorship." There is no people but feels the influence of authorship. It bears the same relation to the mind that agriculture and manufacture do to the body. As there is a necessity of food and clothing for the body, so there is necessity of nourishment for the mind and by a wise plan man has been given powers to supply that need. Nothing is more trying than to be unappreciated and it is often so with authors, as for example, Milton. Anciently persecution was a barrier to authorship. The fetters at present are governmental restrictions and popular taste. America has nothing of the former. Her copyright laws give authors encouragement. But Russia gives no freedom. She suffers no new ideas and her eighty millions are starving for good literature. But with our great freedom the author forgets the high mission of literature and with the dollar in view produces the sensational novel. Would that the shackles of authorship might be stricken off, so that the author might give forth his best, self, and furnish a real impetus to mankind.

J. S. Wilhelm, of Justis, Ohio, spoke of "Newspaper Ethics." The power of the press is not fully realized. The fifteen hundred pages read daily by millions of busy workers wield an influence more powerful than bar, pulpit or legislature, though we do not say they do the greatest good. Most influence is exercised through the party press, which upholds its own, however evil, and defames others however good. Doubtless many reporters are not men of the best character. When nothing of interest happens it is their business to contrive a fabrication. Editors say they are not to be blamed for the contents of their papers, because they publish what the people want. Is the press then a slave to public taste? The leaders of our thoughts ought to be men of character. Many exert themselves for some good cause, but in the same editions appear the details of scandals. Good men do not become candidates for office, because they are liable to blackmail and calumny. The ethics of our press is not good. A pure press is rare. To make the papers pure is in the power of God-fearing men. We must have such men. And in the trumpet blast of consecrated journalism, the walls encompassing untruth will totter and fall.

Minnie M. Sibel, of Westerville, read next an essay entitled "The Majesty of Thought." None of man's gifts is more noble than human intellect. Many things around us bear the impress of thought. A man of great

mind has two lives, one of working, one of works. The one is his own, the other belongs to the centuries. In this commingling of one soul with the soul of humanity, every individual is ennobled. But those who gain this immortality are few. They leave behind imperishable remains of their thought. The successful thinker gains a triumph for every one. The life of a thinker is a manly one. He is better hearted, nobler minded. He moves through society with an impressive stateliness. The masses are stirred by his eloquence. Yet he has within him what makes him a companion for himself. Everything in the domain of nature communicates with him. There is no limit for him who translates into symbols intelligible to man the autographs found stamped on the great work of creation.

C. C. Waters, Black Jack, Kansas, took for his subject, "Higher Education and Higher Christianity." The two greatest forces of the century are Christianity and education. Never before have they acquired such ascendancy in the minds and hearts of men. Their relations, now that science vaunts itself as supplanting the religion of the Nazarene, are of great importance. I hold that the highest Christianity is not attainable without education. There may have been a conflict between the two, as in the Dark Ages. But what was Christianity then? It was at its lowest ebb. Superstition linked itself with religion. The social and religious fabric was vitiated. The countries where both Christianity and education prevail, have become most effective in history. The Bible might possibly be the work of man. But nature is a revelation. It is no part of the Divine economy to force men to believe. But proof is sufficient if weighed impartially. The essential thing in Christianity is to know God. We learn him best through his works. Having studied them, what can we say of Him who contrived them and gave them laws. Education illuminates false ideas of God, leaving the flame of love to burn bright and clear.

H. J. Custer, Westerville, spoke of "Man's Obligation." There are people who are not conscious of the source of their own intelligence. Some claim that a developed mind is a bane and civilization a curse. But reason advances proof of the benefit of development of the mind. Does it mean merely culture of mind without that of moral and physical powers? No. The perfection of the mental demands the development of the other faculties. As the rational powers emerge from their original condition they show an appetite that craves intellectual nourishment. Man seeks everywhere for this and when he attains the object of his search, the social instinct in him prompts him to tell it to others. Society then is not a fortuitous concourse of persons, it can not exist without government. Government is of Divine origin. Hence man's obligation. He is bound to promote civilization. The development of mental, moral and physical faculties produces the highest Christianity. Education and Christianity are inseparable. It is only by self discovery that man performs his duty to society. Who can say that the soul was destined to be smothered in indolence. It is man's duty to make himself correspond to the dignity of a rational and immortal soul.

E. A. Gilmore, Shepherd, Michigan, considered

"The Universal Man." Nothing is more ineffaceable than national characteristics. Each people has its distinctions. There has been but one universal man, the man Christ Jesus. He was above local prejudices. Nothing dwarfs his world embracing character. His aim was as broad as humanity. He is the central figure of all history. Through Christ we learn the design of him who makes history. Diogenes sought to find man, but the true man had not yet come. He was representative of all men. Not his features or descent, but life, character and teachings make him universal. He did not take refuge in selfishness. Hear him bringing God nearer to man than ever before, transcending the philosophers before or since. His words are facts. His thoughts reach everybody. The attractions of Christ has not ceased. Are not many ready to die for him? He will bring into a common brotherhood. Empires may fall, but he will endure the life, truth and way.

E. V. Wilcox, of Westerville, discussed "The Reduction of the Sphere of the Mysterious." Man is an inquisitive animal. He seeks an explanation of every phenomenon. Some questions have been answered satisfactorily, but science has not solved all. The question is, how much of the nebula of mystery has she traced out. You say, away with mysteries! There are none. But nevertheless some things that scientists talk confidently about are mysterious. All that has been done has just pushed mystery back one step further. We must eventually find mystery in everything. The range of science may seem unlimited, but there is a limit recognized by her ablest sons. The progress of science has been from many mysteries to one, the mystery of self existence. But mystery no longer discourages investigation. This may be sacrilegious, but what has been lost in superstition has been gained in knowledge. The hope of humanity is with the conquests of wisdom. May she conquer the world

President Bowersox then addressed the class with words of practical advice, pointing out the duties of their new relation to the world, and conferred degrees and diplomas. On Messrs. Camp, Gilmore, Waters, and Wilcox, and Miss Sibel was bestowed the degree of A. B.; Mr. Wilhelm and Miss Thompson, the degree of Ph. B.; Mr. Custer the degree of B. L. Additional degrees in course were conferred upon G. F. Byrer, J. A. Cummins, F. E. Miller, and Maud Etta Wolf, A. M.; upon Daisy Bell, Ph. M.; upon A. J. May, Ph. D. Dr. Funkhouser pronounced the benediction.

Immediately after the commencement lecture, Tuesday night, the members of Philomatheia and their friends to the number of about a hundred, adjourned to their hall for a banquet. Supper was served at ten in three courses. J. A. Weinland was toastmaster. The toasts were, "Philomatheia of Today," J. H. Francis; "Philomatheia of Yesterday," Hon. L. K. Powell, Mt. Gilead; "Philomatheia of the Day Before," Rev. S. M. Hippard; "The Long and the Short of It," President Bowersox and Dr. Keefer. The absence of President Bowersox left the first part of the latter toast without response. After singing "Philomatheia" with orchestral accompaniment, the company disbanded voting it a successful evening.

COMMENCEMENT CONCERT.

The concert which the orchestra gave on the evening of commencement day under the direction of Prof. Neddermeyer, was very successful. The receipts from the sale of tickets were \$117. Mrs. Miles, Prof's Goehl, Schneider, and Bayer, and other Columbus talent were present to assist the orchestra. It was a rich musical treat

O. U.'s. ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Hitherto O. U.'s. aspiring sons have felt the lack of proper regulations in regard to the carrying on of field sports. This need, we are glad to say, now bids fair to be a thing of the past. During the rush and hurry and preparatory to commencement, a meeting of the students was held and a committee appointed to draw up a constitution and by laws. This was done to the best of their ability and at the next meeting it was read and adopted, but the organization was not completed for lack of time. With the coming of the fall term, however, it will be completed, the officers elected and the association be put on its feet. We think that when this is accomplished, the friends of O. U. who know the value and advantage of these sports may well "toss high the ready cap in air" and shout "three and a tiger for O. U. For years such an organization has been in the minds of the students, but it was left to the present time to bring it forth. The first regular field sports were given on Founders Day April 26, although they were carried on with scarcely any preparation, yet, they compare very favorably with those of the State Collegiate Association.

The completion and establishment of this branch will add much to the reputation of O. U. We would recommend that a strong effort be made to bring it to success and let O. U.'s. name go forth as the champion of the manly sports which bring recreation to the weary mind and give the student zest for his mental labor.

LOCALS.

On Saturday the 14th, there was a very interesting game of ball played on the O. U. grounds, between Westerville and Worthington. The score was 8 to 9 in favor of Westerville. The game was a very interesting one and a number of fine plays throughout, lent interest to the occasion

We are very unfortunate in our delay this month, but it was unavoidable on our part. Our publishers were rushed and little delays in the work put us far behind. We promise to endeavor to be on hand at the appointed time hereafter. You can readily overlook a delay in our first issue. Please send your subscription to the Business Manager.

A great many of our friends will receive copies of this number of the *Ægis*. We desire to say to each one, send in your subscription without further solicitation. The reception of this number is a request to subscribe and persuade your friends to do likewise. We are sure

that the price of subscription (50 cents a year) is sufficiently small to suit the most parsimonious.

PERSONAL.

Miss Mary E. Bovey, '83, who was with her brother in California for two and a half years, has returned to her home at this place.

Mr. C. E. Shafer, '89, of North Manchester, Ind., was in town for some time before commencement circulating among friends and lending aid to a number of enterprises.

F. A. Z. Kumler, '85, of Avalon college, Mo., will remove to Kent, Mo., to which place the college is to be moved, and has engaged to serve as principal for five years. E. B. Cassell, '86, will be his assistant.

Miss Addie Junipher, of Greendale, Hocking county, who was a member of the Freshman class last fall, was married at her home Wednesday, June 11, to Mr. John S. Hunt of this place. They are at present at home on South State street.

Among the old students attending commencement were: Rev. G. M. Mathews, of class '70; Rev. M. DeWitt Long, class '76; Rev. E. A. Starkey, class '79, Mr. G. P. Maxwell, class '87; Mr. J. A. Gilbert, class '89; Mr. F. H. Rike, class '88; Miss Estella Krohn, Mr. Francis Smith, and H. T. Laughbaum.

Rev. C. W. Brewbaker, of State Line, Pa., who graduated at West Va. Academy this year, arrived too late for commencement, but enjoyed a look around town and expressed himself well pleased with it. He expects to enter the active ministry for a short time and looks forward to O. U. as the next station in his educational journey. We are glad to see our friends turn their faces to O. U.

Of the graduating class all have not yet settled on their work. Mr. C. C. Waters expects for some time to be in Massachusetts. Mr. E. A. Gilmore will go to Canfield, to fill the place occupied by Mr. F. E. Miller. Mr. E. V. Wilcox goes to Columbus as assistant Etymologist in the Experiment station. His line of work at present will be collecting and classifying insects. The remainder of the class will be at home for the present

A musical organization known as the Otterbein Euterpean Quintette, has arranged to spend the months of July and August in Ohio and Indiana giving concerts. The artists are Mrs. Miles, teacher of voice in the Davis Conservatory, Prof. H. J. Custer, for five years director of the Otterbein Euterpean Band, Miss Lizzie Cooper, pianist of the Conservatory orchestra, Mr. Chas. Hippard, piccolo player of the Euterpean Band and solo flute player of the Conservatory orchestra, and Mr. Ed. Weinland, clarinet in Conservatory orchestra and pianist. This is a company of skilled musicians who cannot fail to please the most critical audience. Mr. H. J. Custer is business manager. His address is Westerville, O.

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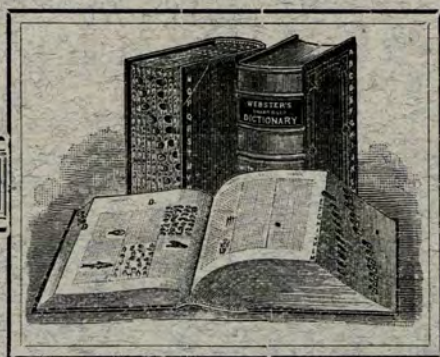
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