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# OTTERBEIN ÆGIS



VOL. I.

JANUARY.

No. 6.

## OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY

WESTERVILLE, OHIO

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1891





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# OTTERBEIN ÆGIS

VOL. I.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, JANUARY, 1891.

No. 6

## CHRISTMAS IN GERMANY.

In the new world, where more is claimed for the spirit than for the letter, sight has been lost of the religious festival.

In the old world, where custom has a tenacious hold, many of the sacred days of the early church are still observed. Among these, Christmas is one of the most popular in Germany. Long beforehand the preparations begin, and as the time approaches everything assumes a festive air. The last week, all is stir. Shops vie with each other in window decoration; booths are erected along the streets for *pfeferkuchen*, toys and what not; Christmas-trees are set up in masses, until miniature forests of fir stand all over the city. While shops and streets are thronged with hurried people, the house-wife is perhaps the most busy of all. Saying nothing about the presents to be finished, the house must be renovated from top to bottom—not a spot dare go untouched—and then there are cakes to be baked, cooking to be done, and dear knows what all else. But the house-wife is a wonderful being, and in some way or other, all gets finished.

Christmas eve has come and the presents are all arranged, not only for the dear ones, but also for the stranger; and what is most important, and never omitted in a German family, the Christmas-tree stands in its place. At four o'clock the church bells ring, announcing the first sacred service, which is the beginning of the festival. In the evening the family gathers, and the tree is lighted. If they are active Christians they have prayer and sacred music. After this, comes the distribution of presents, and a sort of family revival, when kisses and tender words are exchanged. If a lover chances to be present, an engagement, they say, is sure to be made *unter dem Christbaum*. And this must be true, for on the next morning, according to German custom, a great number of engagements are announced in the daily papers.

Three days are observed in a religious way, beginning on Christmas eve and extending through the two following days. On these two days services are held in all the churches at ten a. m. and at six p. m. Christmas eve and during the services of the other days all business houses and places of amusement are closed. Even the newspaper press stops, and for two days—the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh—the people actually exist without a daily. (In view of some of these facts, we might be induced to send a missionary or two to America.)

The erecting of a Christmas-tree is one of the most beautiful and, in its origin, one of the most sacred customs in the world. Will give its meaning as given to us by an old and pious German:

*Christbaum* means Christ tree, and is to represent

Christ as the tree of life. The branches are the followers of Christ, who are united to him by a living faith. The lights on the tree denote Christ as the Great Light that arose in the midst of the darkness; the lights also denote that Christians are to be the light of the world. Often an angel or a star is placed at the top of the tree. The angel is the announcer of the birth of Christ, and the star refers to Christ as the Bright and Morning Star. Formerly, nuts, cakes and fruits were hung on the tree, denoting that we are to bear fruit in Christ Jesus, and are to lay up treasures of eternal life. The nuts were gilded to show the external beauty of Christianity, while the kernel should represent the inner spiritual wealth. The custom of giving presents is carried to a great extent, but they are never hung on the tree. They are either placed under the tree or on a table by the side of it. These denote the love we bear one another. The whole is to remind us of the great love of God, in giving his only begotten Son to be the life, light, and hope of the world.

Although the spiritual idea of the tree is no doubt lost sight of by many, the custom is a universal one, and deep-seated in the German character. The boldest unbeliever would not pass the holidays without it; the tippler saves enough to stagger home with his bit of green; the poor man has been known to go home without bread, that he might light his *Christbaum*.

Our own Christmas in this foreign land was most happy. On Christmas eve, when supper was over, just as a piece of sacred music was being played, the folding doors were thrown open, and there stood the large, beautiful tree, brilliant with lights. Shall we ever forget the moment? The words, "tree of life," had never had such meaning before. After this, came the distribution of gifts and expression of good wishes. The next morning, after attending services in one of the principal churches, and a walk *Unter den Linden*, we received the greetings of several friends. The evening was spent in another German family, where first was prayer and singing of hymns, then refreshments and a merry, merry time until a late hour. Snow had fallen, the air was crisp and pure, and all things had combined to make our Christmas delightful and long to be remembered.

JOSEPHINE JOHNSON.

BERLIN, Dec. 27, 1890.

## RAMBLES IN GREECE.

No. III.

In my last, I conducted you as far as Jaffa. For various reasons, I shall for the present omit mention of Palestine and Asia Minor. I spent nearly a month, in all, in these countries. The course was from Jaffa to Jerusalem; thence to Bethlehem, Mar Saba, Dead Sea,



the Jordan, Jericho, and back to the city by Bethany, Bethphage, and Mount of Olives. The main trip was north from Jerusalem, past Bethel, Shiloh, Shechem, Samaria, Jenin, Valley of Esdraelon, Nazareth, Sea of Galilee, Caifa, Mt. Carmel, Acre, Tyre, Sidon, Beyrout. From this point we went by sea to Cyprus, Rhodes, and Asia Minor, visiting Ephesus and Smyrna. From Smyrna in a delightful little boat appropriately named the Thetis, we sailed for Athens.

On the morning of May 21st I was aroused by the information that Greece was in sight. We had just rounded the promontory of Sunium, the southern point of Attica, on the summit of which stands the columns of the ancient temple of Poseidon and Athene. I got on deck as soon as possible, but we had already passed the point from which the best view of the temple was to be had. Behind us the little island of Belbina was in plain sight; to our right, the mainland of Attica, with its southern hills; to our left, Aegina and Salamis, and farther away the mountains of Argolis in the Peloponnesus. The morning was misty, and the sea between Aegina and Salamis was not clearly visible, so that I could not clearly tell where one stopped and the other began, or whether Argolis is not a part of the same, all making one large island. In two subsequent trips down the Saronic gulf this was all made plain, and indeed in a clear sky it is all distinctly visible from the hills of Athens. As soon as we passed the point where Hymettus reaches the sea, the Acropolis of Athens became visible. The view from this point is very charming. To the right is the Attic plain, with its bordering mountains and the ridge dividing it into two almost equal portions, and forming the classic hills of Athens; to the left, Aegina and Salamis; straight ahead is an apparently land-locked harbor, since cape Kynasoura, and the small island of Psyttaleia effectually close the view of the straits of Salamis from this point. Nearer, the bay of Phaleron is close by on the right, and sailing to the left around the small promontory of Akte, all at once the narrow entrance of the Piraean harbor becomes visible, so highly renowned in antiquity as the harbor of Athens. From this point the strait of Salamis opens out before you in full view, and in fact you are close to the very position held by the Persian fleet just previous to the historical battle of Salamis. The rugged cliff on which sat Xerxes to watch the engagement is just ahead to the north. The Persians held cape Cynasoura and the opposite Attic coast, while the Greeks had their small fleet farther up the strait at Ambelaki bay. The particulars of that engagement, and its far-reaching results, are known to every student of history.

If you are more familiar with classical geography and history, you would have noticed just before rounding Akte, the port of Munychia, at the foot of the Munychian hill, and a little further to the left, port Zea, near to which is the small bay formerly called Phreattys. Both Munychia and Zea are in the form of an amphitheatre, and the entrances were formerly fortified. Traces of the substructures of large buildings for ships are still seen just under the water on the shores of both. They both look so insignificant from the sea and even when you stand on their shores that their former importance seems to us unaccountable. The

slight remains of an ancient hippodrome, theatre, temple, and fort on Munychia, and the traces of the ancient walls around both Munychia and Akte, with the very numerous vestiges of former greatness all over both these, are quite sufficient to engage one's attention and interest for the first day in Greece. The view from the top of the Munychian hill is inspiring and can be essentially enjoyed again and again from a dozen different points in Attica, though the different objects of interest near the Piraeus are most clearly distinguished from this point.

The walk around Akte is delightful. This is now walled in and closed to the public, the entrance being guarded by soldiers. However, being very anxious to see the traces of the old walls and observe the different interesting things there, I succeeded in gaining admittance unobserved and had nearly completed its circuit when my presence was noted. The guards then stopped me and good naturedly conducted me back the way by which I entered. So I had the opportunity of going over the most of this interesting spot twice.

The port of Piraeus is again filled with the shipping of all nations as in olden times. The entrance to it is by a very narrow passage, between Akte and the peninsula of Eetioneia. It is enclosed by a wall of solid masonry, all of which is modern.

On the peninsula of Eetioneia are quite extensive remains of an old wall ten feet thick. This formed a part of the old fortifications of Athens, and is probably to be attributed to the Council of the Four Hundred, and so dating back to almost four centuries before the Christian era.

The city of Piraeus is situated mainly between the hill of Munychia and port Zea on the east and the Piraean harbor on the west. Anciently it was a second Athens in importance, the two being really one since they were connected by the long walls, which formed an important part of the system of fortification of Athens and Attica. The mercantile portion of the people lived here, the more aristocratic had their home in Athens. After a long period of greater or less fame, it was destroyed by Sulla and disappeared from history until the liberation of Greece in our own century. To-day it is essentially a modern town and has all been built within about fifty years, or since 1835, when Athens was made the capital of liberated and free Greece. Being provided with a good harbor and serving as the port of Athens, it has acquired considerable commercial importance and is quite a busy town. It has fair hotels, restaurants and shops, and in general compares favorably in appearance with the towns of western Europe. Although it has a good harbor, passengers are landed here as elsewhere in the east by small boats. It is to a traveler's advantage to make a bargain with these boatmen beforehand, otherwise he will be charged extravagantly. Greek customs' regulations are pretty strict, though strangers are often allowed to enter the country without having their baggage examined. Seeds and plants they will not admit at all, though I do not know why.

There is a railroad from Piraeus to Athens, and trains from either place start every half hour and pass at New Phaleron. These all have first, second, and third class coaches, and as the fare is low and the dis-



tance short, you can make the trip often and see Greek life in its higher and lower aspects. In the first class coaches, the people are well dressed and have an aristocratic bearing, quite foreign to a stranger's previous conceptions. In the third class coaches they are poorly dressed but social, and as a rule well-behaved. If it were not for the promiscuous smoking, eating, and odor of garlic, one could ride in these carriages very well. The second class compartments are comfortable, exclusive and patronized freely by the best citizens.

But in his first visit to Athens the traveler will find it more interesting to make the trip from the Piræus by carriage. The modern carriage road runs along the place where the northern long wall stood, or perhaps in the space included between the two walls. Every foot of the ground is interesting, and everywhere the eye falls it sees some object of classic interest. Even in May it is warm and the roads are dusty. Soon we cross a little bridge which has no interest until the driver says "Kephisos." How strange! There is no water and even the bed is small, but it is nevertheless true that here is the bed of the famed Kephisos. A week later and I was at the source of this stream in the upper part of the plain at Kephisia. The spring is a large one, and the water abundant, but a great part of it is conveyed by an aqueduct to Athens, and the rest is used for irrigating the olive groves of the plain, so that none of the water now reaches the sea in summer.

But here is Athens, and as we gaze at the Hill of the Nymphs, Areopagus, Theseion, and Acropolis, and try to get into the spirit of the past, as we think of Pericles, Themistocles, and Plato, we hear the shrill whistle of the locomotive and see the train rush by. Again we try to collect our thoughts and wonder if Socrates was on board, when all at once the eye falls on the Pnyx and Socrates' prison, and remember that he once took a drink of hemlock there, and sleeps with his fathers.

In Athens, we drive along Hermes street to the Place de la Constitution and alight at Hotel d'Angleterre. From this hour you may live in the present or in the past. You may surround yourself with all the accompaniments of modern and western civilization, or you may transform yourself into a Greek of 2000 years ago, and for a time think and live as he did. The city is modern in its general appearance, and like Piræus, is the growth of half a century. In 1835 it was a poor village, with narrow streets and a few hundred houses; now it has a population of about 90,000, its streets are wide and regular, and it gives, in its general character and that of its people, the impression of a small Paris. Its houses are spacious, artistic, and modern. One of the greatest drawbacks is a scarcity of water. For want of this, its streets are often extremely dusty and its sewerage is imperfect. Water is daily brought from Mt. Hymettus in barrels, and sold for drinking purposes. The Parliament was discussing a scheme last summer to bring water from the Peloponnesus to supply the city and irrigate the plain. This would be a great blessing to Attica.

Visitors to Athens may be roughly divided into two classes: those who travel for pleasure and without having any educational object in view, and those whose

chief aim it is to study its present condition, and especially the monuments of its antiquity. The former class generally proceed as follows:

They alight at their hotel in the Place de la Constitution, and are welcomed in excellent English by the handsome porter, who assigns them an elegant room. After resting, they walk across the square to the royal palace, which is hastily visited, then, by permission, take a stroll in the King's garden. Across from this is the Zappeion or Exposition building for Greek industries, opened two years ago, and named after Mr. Zappas, at whose expense it was erected. After visiting this, they cross to the court of the old temple of Olympian Jupiter, watch the crowds who assemble here in the cool of the evening, walk up the bank of the Ilissos, passing the gardens of the Muses and Graces, and enjoy the vocal open air concerts given by Italian musicians. If tired or thirsty, they take a seat in any of these gardens and smoke or order a cup of coffee or lemonade, after which they can walk around back of the royal gardens and palace to Kephisia street, follow this to the left to Place de la Constitution, and then back to hotel in time for table d'hôte. At dinner they sit down with from twenty to fifty strangers, but all speaking English and talking familiarly about London, Boston, New York, or Chicago. After dinner, they can retire to the elegant reading-rooms and read the *London Times* or *New York Herald*, or meet the genial American or English consuls, who can tell them more about Athens in half an hour than they had learned before in all their lives. Next morning carriages are ready immediately after café. A guide goes along who recites to the party during the day carefully prepared sentences in explanation and praise of the objects visited. They start up University street, take a look at, and perhaps enter, the house of the late Dr. Schliemann, then drive past the Academy of Sciences, the University, the Library, German Archæological School, then to the right along Patissia street to the Polytechnic School and Central Museum. From this point it is easy to reach the open country, and a drive of an hour among the olive orchards will be enjoyed by all. They can return by way of Place de la Concorde, down the street of winds, past several interesting churches to Hermes street, and back to hotel for lunch.

If ambitious, they take another drive after lunch. This time they start on Stadium street, near to and parallel with University street. Between this and Place de la Concorde they pass on the right the post-office and Arsakion, the girls' High School; on the left the Parliament buildings, houses occupied officially by the ministers of Finance and of the Interior, and the National Bank. From Concorde they go to the southern part of the city where the most interesting remaining portion of the old city can be visited. Driving past the temple of Theseus, they have to the right the Hill of Nymphs, the Pnyx and Museion; on the left the Areopagus and the Acropolis. Stopping west of the Acropolis they ascend, look at the Parthenon and other ruins, return and walk up the Areopagus, then around south of the Acropolis past the temple of Jupiter they drive to the hotel. In the evening they may look in on the French or Italian opera or Greek theatre.

I have seen party after party of Americans and



English visit Athens in just this way and depart with the consciousness of having seen the "ancient city."

If pleasure alone is sought by travel this may do, for even this has an element of culture in it; but something quite different is demanded of those who wish to get the full value of a visit to this classic city. Even if they do not wish to enter fully upon a study of its antiquities they will find the following interesting and beneficial:

(a) Churches. On University street there is a Roman Catholic church, and on the street Philhellenes, an English Gothic chapel, built 1843. Of the numerous Greek churches the most interesting are the Metropolitan, completed in 1855, and erected out of the material of 70 demolished small churches; the Small Metropolis constructed entirely of ancient fragments; the Kapnikarea, a Byzantine structure of the 11th century, situated in the intersection of Hermes and Aeolus streets. All these amply repay a careful visit and examination. (b) Museums. These are a Museum of Natural History, the National, the Egyptian collection, the Mycenaean collection, that of the Greek Archaeological society, that of the Historical and Ethnological society, and the Acropolis Museum. To master a small portion of the materials here gathered is the work of a life-time, but much general information may be obtained by spending a few days among them. (c) Educational institutions. Besides the usual city Elementary and High Schools, Athens contains (1.) the National University. This is organized on the German plan and compares favorably with universities of that empire. There are faculties of law, medicine, philosophy, and theology. It has schools of pharmacy, chemistry and anatomy; an observatory, a museum of natural history, and a cabinet of palaeontology. It has now about 1500 students and 60 professors. It is the glory of Greece and the crowning point of her educational system. (2.) The Academy of Science constituted on the model of similar institutions in other countries and intended both for native and foreign scholars. (3.) Polytechnic Institute. This institution receives the commendation of travelers of all nations competent to form a judgment on the subject. I was told that President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins, had especially commended its work. (4.) Schools of Archaeology, established and maintained by other countries to enable their young people to successfully study Grecian antiquities and to better prepare them for chairs of Greek in their colleges. Germany, France, England, and the United States have already established such schools. (d) Parliament. It is an interesting study to watch this body in session. Most of the members are dressed as other Europeans, but a few sit there and take part in the proceedings who are clad in the picturesque Albanian costume. If the visitor understands their language he can learn a good deal about the condition of the country at present, by listening to a two hours' debate. (e) Newspapers and book-stores. Newspapers try to keep up the connection between the classical and modern Greek by making the latter as similar as possible to the former, showing that the language of Demosthenes and Plato still lives. Through the book depots, a stranger best becomes acquainted with what the Greeks are doing to-day in the line of literature and is filled with amazement at

what he learns. The modern Greek, like the ancient, is of wonderful versatility and the number of books in press or recently issued, illustrating almost every subject relating to his country, ancient and modern, is marvelous.

And so the general student can find much to interest and instruct him in Athens while lingering among her book-stores, churches, museums, or by visiting her schools, reading her newspapers, or listening to the speeches of her statesmen. A year spent in this way by the college graduate, is more beneficial than two spent in any home university. A day's wandering through Athens or Rome will furnish him what he can never get from books.

GEORGE SCOTT.

### EDUCATION AS AN INVESTMENT.

Once convince the young men who are now ready to enter upon a business career, of the hard money value of a classical education, and the question of empty halls and financial embarrassment with which so many colleges are laboring, you will have settled. In the great majority of cases the finances of a college will be found secured, if the attendance approaches anything like its maximum. That being true, as friends of Otterbein University it is our business to become fishers of students. Our home associates ought to be convinced of the fact that whether they desire to be farmers, merchants or professional men, they will fall far short of their ambition unless they possess such qualifications as a college alone can give.

Young men stay away from college not because means are lacking, but for the reason that its results have never been shown to them in good hard dollars. Usually it is no argument to a person without culture to speak of the refining and intellectual results to be obtained; but show them how they may gain a pecuniary advantage and their immediate attention is secured. Especially is this true of young men who go into business. Experience, they argue, is worth so much more than theory that the latter does not pay for the money it costs.

Concentration on definite objects is the one watchword of successful business men everywhere. In opposition to this there is nothing so very specific about a collegiate course, as every one knows. The whole tendency is to broaden and generalize; yet in that very generalization lies, as we believe, the true secret of successful concentration. For instance, using an example with which we are most familiar, a man in order to play good foot-ball must first learn to run, to run long, and to run hard, to be abstemious in his daily life, to strengthen and harden his muscles in every possible way. Having done this he is ready to know something about the science of the game. Wherein does the logic of the question differ when considering the mental passes and intellectual tackles in active business life? Do not the same laws that govern our bodies apply in a large measure to our minds as well? Happy hours we remember to have spent in our younger days in the doing of nothing but making pyramids of dry sand; and, as we remember it now, the heights of our pyramids were always



determined by the size of the bases. Taking it as an object lesson, it proves very clearly just what needs to be proved to thousands of young men in this and other States.

Unless a man desires to teach, preach, plead law or practice medicine, popular sentiment rather scoffs at the idea of his fooling his time away in the pursuit of studies he will never use or perhaps soon entirely forget. But if the well-rounded man of which we hear so much is not a mythological character rather than a possible realization of our continued attempts toward perfection, a man so qualified will be able to raise more wheat, sell more goods, and make better investments after having been subjected to the well-rounding process for four or five years. Let the student close his books the day he graduates if he so desires and never open them again, having performed well his part as a student, and the facility with which he has learned to despatch his duties, the independent thought, the personal investigation which he has been led to make, are worth more to him than many years of apprenticeship could possibly be. Do we believe that? Do we act as though we believed it? Let it become once fixed in the mind of every student of Otterbein that there is a superior power in the cultured intellect no matter to what it may be turned, and acting accordingly, such an influence will be generated as will show very appreciable results in the not distant future.

Our president, successful though he may be, can not do the work that belongs to *us*. The work of professors and agents can and will accomplish much, but that in no degree relieves us of our duty to our prospective alma mater. We need to work a little more. Surely the results would justify quite an effort. More students mean better libraries, better music, better games. Last but not least, it means to us an Otterbein gymnasium. These are results by which we all might profit. It remains for us to act. Young people will come to Otterbein if we use good persuasive arguments. Let none be given up because they do not desire to follow a professional life, but show to the young business man, be he ever so keen, that a collegiate education will pay for itself, principle and interest compounded, and that, too, in United States currency.

A. T. HOWARD.

### PEACE.

The soft, grey light that heralds break of day,  
Rests on the high, brown hills of Palestine,  
And sweetly falls in lights and shadows there  
Until, through all the shades of brown and gold,  
They lift to heaven their sacrifice of light.  
Securely guarded by these watchers strong,  
By God entrusted to their powerful arms,  
There lies the deep blue Sea of Galilee—  
A harp-shaped sheet of water, nature's harp;  
And touched by nature's hand the deep low sound  
Of waves makes a music strangely sweet:  
Or as her mood grows wild and passionate,  
And tempests dash, the mighty chords  
Swell and decrease, as though they were a part  
Of some sublime and lofty symphony.

And now this wondrous harmony floats out  
Across the beach, a messenger of rest,  
From Him who had ever loved and guided  
These, his chosen ones, dwellers in His land.  
But here they fail to recognize His voice.  
And the sweet strains of nature as she breathes  
Of rest, home, and plenty, fall unheeded  
On the rich and fertile plains, and echo  
O'er grassy slopes, broken by rugged cliffs.  
The scene is one of life and activeness,  
With its group of fishermen preparing  
For the calm and busy day upon the sea,  
Its bustling cities scattered on the shore,  
Its crowd of traders come from far and near,  
Its Roman soldiers, scribes, and publicans,  
While here and there with slow, unsteady tread,  
Are seen the sick and maimed pursue their way  
Down to the hot baths of Tiberius.  
The valley teems with life, for they have grown,  
'Neath God's watchful eye and loving hand,  
Until their cities rest on many plains.  
The waving fields of grain, the fisheries,  
The vine stalks on the hills, whose branches vast  
Form arches verdant, emerald halls,  
These all reveal a people richly blest.  
And prospering thus, they lived from year to year,  
Observant of the Jewish rites and customs,  
Bringing their offerings from the first fruits  
Of the harvest, vows of thanks and praise,  
Trusting in the blood of sacrifice  
From the herds and flocks, yet blindly trusting.  
For the actual meaning of the offering,  
As pointing to a sacrifice whose blood  
Should be sufficient for the sin of all  
Was hidden from them, and in the promise  
Of a coming Saviour, the Messiah,  
Whose kingdom should prevail throughout the earth,  
Their only thought was, that He would redeem  
His chosen people, and restore  
On earth a nation strong and powerful.  
For they had never fully understood  
God's dealings with them, and His prophecies  
Of still a richer kingdom yet to come.  
But now there is a feeling in the land  
That strange and wondrous things are being done  
By prophets claiming to be sent of God,  
That God their fathers worshipped, Jehovah,  
The Most High, whose spirit overshadows  
The most holy place within their temple,  
Whose presence is so grandly awful,  
That only the High-Priest may enter there;  
And they are sorely troubled. Had they not heard  
The preacher clothed in coarse, rough camel's hair  
A man unlearned, from out the wilderness,  
As he had gone throughout the land, crying,  
"Prepare ye the way of the Lord. Repent,  
For the kingdom of heav'n is at hand!"  
And had not many been baptized of Him?  
Was this strange story true? That when there came  
To Him, to be baptized, a carpenter,  
A poor man, from the town of Nazareth,  
The heavens opened unto Him and lo!  
A dove descending, rested on Him there;  
While a voice was heard, from heaven, saying:  
"This is my son in whom I am well pleased!"  
And from that time this same poor carpenter  
Had gone forth filled with wondrous power, the power



To heal the sick, to make the blind to see,  
The dumb to speak. The lame walked thro' their streets,  
And had He not from out their midst called men  
Of low estate, fishermen of the sea?  
What did these things mean? \* \* \*  
And Christ went out and sat beside the sea.  
Drawn by their weakness and His marvelous power,  
The multitude came to be taught of Him;  
And as he spoke, so eager was the throng  
To catch His words, and see His radiant face,  
That they began to press about Him there,  
So that he went into a ship and taught.  
And as He lifted up His eyes and saw  
A field of grain slope gently toward the lake  
With rocks protruding from the hills beneath,  
A trodden pathway through the midst of it,  
O'er which the crowd had come with hurrying feet;  
Then saw He there a likeness to His words,  
And taught them many things by parables.  
Now, the same day, when the evening came,  
Being weary, yet seeking the safety  
Of the throng, He said to His disciples:  
"Let us pass over to the other side."  
And when they sent away the multitude,  
A certain scribe came unto Him and said:  
"Master, I will follow where thou goest."  
But Jesus, looking tenderly, replied,  
"The foxes have holes, the birds have their nests;  
The Son of Man hath not where to lay His head."  
And they took Him as He was within the ship.  
The twilight gently steals across the sea,  
And though the shadows of the western hills  
Are shrouding them in darkness, yet they see  
The light that lingers still upon their brows,  
The fire not yet extinguished there upon  
The altar of the evening sacrifice.  
And His disciples gather round Him now  
To question Him of all that He had taught.  
And while they are alone, He tells them there  
Of all that He had spoken on that day.  
Now, as they sailed, Christ fell asleep. The ship  
Rocked gently on the waves; so calm the air  
That there was scarcely breeze to fill the sail.  
But 'twas that dreaded calm before the winds  
That come so suddenly upon the sea;  
And ere they are prepared to meet the storm,  
Great gusts sweep o'er the hills, and rushing down  
Upon them, tear the waves in all directions  
Sucking up great spouts of water in fury,  
Dashing them into the ship, driving her  
Into the dark abyss scooped out; while waves  
Are piling high and higher, still on either side  
The timbers creak and groan beneath the strain.  
White faced and dumb with terror, the disciples  
Gaze into each others' faces; while each  
In turn has spent his strength upon the helm.  
And now the vessel is about to sink,  
And still Christ sleeps as though the evening breeze  
But tenderly caressed his tired brow,  
When his disciples cry to him, "Master,  
Master, carest thou not that we perish?"  
Then he arose and the angry waves rebuked  
And said unto the stormy sea, "Peace be still."  
The wind did cease and wearied nature rested  
In the arms of peace, there was a great calm,  
And he said to them: "Why are ye fearful?  
How is it that ye have so little faith?"

The storms of sin dashed high o'er a lost and  
Ruined world. For by its own devices  
The heart of man had fashioned wickedness,  
Dark, passionate, terrible; and lost  
They seemed by some dark impulse to be driven  
Farther, deeper into the black abyss!  
But low, a star appears. And now above  
The surges of the ever-dashing storm, is heard  
The music of angels in chorus full,  
Singing the glad anthem of salvation;  
Sweetly, softly, its strains are borne upon  
The winds—"Peace on earth, good will toward men."  
For unto you this day, the Christ was born.  
God knew the perfect peace for which we yearned  
And in our hearts so cold and desolate,  
He sets the boundless kingdom of his love,  
And gives through Christ and through the Holy Ghost,  
Our Comforter, the marvelous peace of God.  
And as we yield unto his boundless power  
When all are wayward sinfulness is passed,  
Sin's chains are broken, and the soul is free.

JENNIE GARDNER.

## EDUCATIONAL.

About 4000 of the 65,000 students in the American colleges are preparing for the ministry.

A fund has been started at Cornell to provide a student's ward in the Ithaca Hospital.

Of the institutions of learning in the United States, 248 are recognized as colleges and universities.

Union College has received \$75,600 for the endowment of a chair in political economy and social science.

Foot-ball in any form has been strictly prohibited by the authorities of the University of Heidelberg, Germany.

Johns Hopkins University has been presented with \$100,000 to be used for the founding of a medical college.

The Ohio Legislature is to be asked for \$80,000 to erect new buildings for the State University at Columbus.

Wendell Baker, Harvard '86, ran 200 yards at the Berkeley Oval, recently, in 20 seconds, thus breaking the world's record for that distance.

The catalogue of Oberlin University shows that during the year of '89-'90, 1709 persons received instructions at that school. Of this number, 940 were ladies.

One man in five thousand takes a college course in England; in Scotland, one in six hundred and fifteen; in Germany, one in two hundred and thirteen; and in the United States, one in about two thousand.

Prof. Austin Scott, Ph. D., has been elected president of Rutgers College to fill the vacancy, caused by the resignation of President Merrill E. Gates, who recently accepted the presidency of Amherst College.

Twenty colleges and seminaries will share a fortune of \$2,100,000, which was bequeathed them by Mr. Daniel B. Fayerweather, a successful leather merchant and millionaire of New York City, who died November 15th, 1890.



# OTTERBEIN ÆGIS.

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## EDITORIAL.

### FIELD DAY.

LAST year O. U. held, for the first time in its history, what could properly be called field day exercises. All who were present will remember it as a day full of pleasure and profit. It created a healthy sentiment in favor of college athletics, and resulted in renewed enthusiasm and loyalty in favor of the university. It was then the feeling of all that field day should hereafter be an annual occasion at O. U. If this is to be true, every possible effort should be made to insure its positive success on each succeeding occasion. To do this, it is none too early now to begin preparations for the exercises of the present year. None but first-class performances should be allowed to take place. Our record will be read by others, and should represent us as fully able to compete with any rival. We have ability which, if sufficiently developed, will give the best of results. Last year, with extremely limited preparation, we made a creditable record. If we begin now, we can do far better. Nothing will justify medium results when, by proper preliminary steps, the best could be had. Will the Athletic Association, and all interested in field day not begin to push this matter at once?

### COMMITTEES.

There is probably no one thing outside of the regular college work that the average student is called upon to attend to more often than the matter of committee service. Of the almost numberless organizations, both large and small, important and non-important, that are found in every college, there are very few that do not have committees for various purposes. To one who is well acquainted with affairs it would seem that Otterbein is heavily burdened in this respect. Not a few persons who are connected with several organizations are members of as many if not more committees

than they are organizations. The work of these committees finally becomes so heavy that one is sometimes almost led to shrink from the very mention of a committee.

Can anything be done to furnish relief in this matter? Something that would largely curtail this committee service would be a great boon to many a student. Time is of no little value to such students as are usually desirable for committee work, and committees are apparently indispensable. This renders the question of relief difficult to answer. Two things, however, might be remembered with profit. First, let the burden of the work be more largely distributed. While it is always desirable to have experienced committeemen and persons who are interested in the work to be done, it is probably true that a much more extensive division of labor might be made than is often the case. Second, let every appointed committee meeting be carefully attended to by the members of the committee. One of the most annoying features of committee work is to get the committeemen together, and that at the appointed time. Much time is often lost in waiting for tardy members, and many meetings are made entirely useless because of the absence of members. Only those who have had experience can realize the annoyance of such slackness on the part of committeemen. It is quite probable that a little attention to a few such details as the two mentioned would render committee work far less onerous.

THE grades of last term developed the fact anew that industry is the price of merit. No one should go to college who does not wish to work. A large number of the low grades of last term (there are a few at the close of every term) were evidently due to the lack of reasonable application to work. There are always some who are not judicious in the selection and prosecution of their studies, and this frequently results in failure. But it is safe to repeat that the greater number of failures and poor grades are deserved, and worthy of no palliation. The moral is,—forsake laziness, place labor first, and make fun subsidiary.

A CERTAIN amount of originality and life is very essential to the successful student. The mere mechanical process of study and routine college work is often very unproductive. When a student discovers that he is not making the progress that he should, it is well for him to make a little self-examination and see if he is not running in a dry rut. Perhaps he does not fully comprehend the work he has to do. It may be that he is not putting the pressure on the proper point. His work may seem to him dull and insipid. If such is the case, he should look about and learn how others do their work. He should try some new method. Adopt some expedient, but the expedient should aim at augmented power rather than greater ease. Let him be sure that his mind is at its best, and not dimmed by dissipation or sluggishness which a little self-imposed energy would throw off; and then he will find his teacher will take more interest in his success, his work will progress much more rapidly, and his school life will be rendered exceedingly agreeable.



## THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

We mentioned last week that the University of Chicago proposes to have as a part of its scheme a University Extension work. This is but a small part of what is peculiar to the remarkable plan which this institution proposes.

We understand that the University, which has invited Prof. W. R. Harper to be its president, will begin this work with a handsome endowment, and with the reasonable expectation of whatever beyond that is required. We will not stop to speak of all the features of its plan which include the University proper, with its academies at various places; its College of Liberal Arts, of Science, of Literature and of Practical Arts; its Affiliated Colleges; and its various schools, Graduate, Divinity, Law, Medical, Engineering, Pedagogy, Fine Arts and Music; nor of its University Extension work, nor of its University Publication work. These are well worth much examination; but we call attention especially to the "General Regulations," some of which are quite novel and important.

The usual three-term calendar gives place to one of four quarters, beginning respectively on the first of October, January, April, and July, and continuing twelve weeks each, thus giving forty-eight weeks in the year, with one week between each two terms. This would seem enough to condemn the plan were it not for the fact that no student is required to be present the four terms. Each quarter is divided into two equal terms of six weeks each. All courses of instruction are designated as Majors and Minors. The Major will call for from ten to twelve hours of class room work each week, and the Minor from four to six hours, each course continuing six weeks. Thus during the first half of the autumn term a student may make Greek his Major. He will recite twice a day in Greek. He may take mathematics as a Minor, and recite in that study once a day. He thus gives double and intense study to one subject, and it is believed that in this way he will develop more enthusiasm. This Major may be continued the next six weeks, either as a Major or a Minor, and as much longer as he pleases. Each student will take one Major and one Minor. When a student has completed six Majors and six Minors he will be advanced to the next higher class. Some of these Majors are to be required and others elective, and a diligent student will be able to complete the course in three years, while one less diligent may take four.

Each resident professor or teacher will be required to lecture three out of the four terms of the year ten to twelve hours a week and he may take his vacation any one of the four quarters as may be arranged, and he may so adjust his terms as to take a longer vacation. In the same way the student is not required to attend the university more than thirty-six weeks in the year.

It will be seen that this is a peculiar and novel plan. The purpose is to make it thoroughly elastic, and to secure concentration on the part of the student, since he will not have too many subjects for study at the same time. And while it is believed that this will secure a broader knowledge and better discipline, it will allow students to enter at different times during the year, will provide for loss of time of students who are

sick or must support themselves, and will allow students of unusual ability to save time in their course.

There is something extremely captivating as well as original about this scheme. We believe that a great deal of force is lost by the dissipation of intellectual culture among students who have three or four different studies every day, and perhaps as many more during the week. But here one principal thing will occupy the student's mind. His minor will be a sort of recreation to him; his Major will be his work; and by such concentration he will develop a power of thought and a fund of acquisition such as cannot be secured under the ordinary plan of instruction. We shall watch the development of this scheme with great interest. It bears the marks of the fertile mind of Professor Harper, and it appears to us feasible — *The Independent*.

## EXCHANGES.

THE *Fortnightly Lantern*, of Ohio State University, is a very *bright* paper. It has an enviable knack of saying what it means as it means it.

THE *Trinity Church Echo* comes to us as the organ of the U. B. Church of Lebanon, Pa. It is a well edited and neatly printed little monthly. Rev. C. J. Kephart is editor-pastor.

MR. C. C. WATERS, formerly a student of Lane, but who graduated in last year's class at Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio, visited the school on November 26th.—*College Echoes*, Lane University, Kans.

THE *Alfred University* is a neat quarterly, representing the institution whose name it bears, and published at Alfred Centre, N. Y. This university is Prof. Scott's Alma Mater, and it was there he taught for some years after graduation.

ALTHOUGH the present number of the OTTERBEIN ÆGIS is but the fourth, it compares favorably with any of its older contemporaries. Professor Zuck, in an able article, strongly advocates the study of Anglo-Saxon in our American colleges.—*Mercersburg College Monthly*.

THE *Toledo* (Iowa) *Collegian*, the quarterly magazine (which, by the way, its enterprising college ought to make a monthly) that represents Western College, has this well-deserved compliment to our president: "We are glad to learn from the OTTERBEIN ÆGIS that President Bowersox is succeeding nobly in securing students and raising money. He is a strong, practical man, who neither walks on stilts nor lives with his head in the clouds."

THE *Mount Union Dynamo* has an article on "Fraternities" by a writer who has evidently studied the question carefully and conscientiously both, as he says, in an institution where fraternities exist, and in an institution where they do not. His conclusion is emphatic—"that the fraternity, while claiming praiseworthy objects, is yet radically wrong in principle; that it is aristocratic and hence un-American, selfish and consequently un-Christian, and on the whole detrimental to the best interests of American college life?" We are convinced that one of the blessings for which Otterbein may give thanks, is its immunity from the fraternity blight.



EVERY student who enters school ought to connect himself actively with one of the literary societies of the college. The drill they afford is, in connection with the regular curriculum work, of immense practical benefit to every member. We especially urge that students who have been elected to membership in one of these four excellent organizations, should enter into full connection with this society. Though he may be in school but for one or two terms, he will find himself more than amply repaid for the expenditure of the initiation fee. For making a boy into a man, a girl into a woman, we know of no influence that works more efficiently or more rapidly than the influence of the literary society.

IN the November number of the *ÆGIS* we gave an outline of the work as being done in the department of Mental and Moral Science and English. This month we resume our purpose of giving a similar outline of each of the different departments, by publishing a sketch of the work of the departments of Higher Mathematics and Greek. The work as thus sketched is mainly for the month during which it is published. The design is to furnish to those who are especially interested in any of the various departments, and to those who are interested in the college work in general a comprehensive view of what is being done by the various classes. We cannot well outline the work of the entire year, but an idea can be secured of the entire year's work from that which is performed during any one term.

#### ALUMNI.

'90, H. J. Custer, who is attending dental school in Cincinnati, visited his parents during the holidays.

'88, G. R. Hippard, of Columbus, ate Christmas dinner with his parents, Rev. and Mrs. S. M. Hippard.

'86, S. B. Kelley, of Dayton, traveling salesman for a wholesale tobacco house, made a business call in Westerville the 23d ult.

'76, Prof. Henry L. Frank, who is, this year, superintendent of the Fostoria schools, is meeting with flattering success in that position.

'88, Miss Olive Morrison returned to Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania, the first of the month to resume her duties as instructor in the Sugar Grove Seminary,

'82, Prof. L. D. Bonebrake, superintendent of schools at Mt. Vernon, visited his father, D. Bonebrake, of this place during the first week of this month.

'76, Rev. M. De Witt Long, who is preaching for the Presbyterian Church at Bloomville, has repaired the church and is giving eminent satisfaction to his people.

'88, Prof. W. O. Mills, the worthy principal of West Virginia Normal and Classical Academy, Buckhannon, West Virginia, called on his many friends at O. U. during the last week of last term.

'83, We are glad to learn of the success, in his profession, of Dr. W. Z. Kumler, of Hamilton. Dr. Kumler had many friends at O. U. while in school, and is just such a man as will make friends anywhere, and in practice do much credit to his profession.

'78, The article written by Prof. T. J. Sanders, of Warsaw, Indiana, on "God—the Ultimate a Priori Condition," for the January number of the *Quarterly Review* has elicited for its author many complimentary notices from such able men as Bishop J. Weaver, Joseph Cook and Dr. James McCosh.

'86, Prof. Horace M. Rebok, superintendent of schools, Tama, Iowa, was wedded, on the evening of Christmas day to Miss Edna Thompson, at the home of the bride's parents in Toledo, Iowa. The bride is described as "one of Toledo's fairest daughters, a finely educated lady possessed of many charms of mind and person which endear her to all her acquaintances." The *ÆGIS* extends its heartiest congratulations and best wishes.

'83, Prof. T. H. Sonnedecker, who was elected to the principalship of Tiffin High School in '89, which necessitated his resignation as instructor in Heidelberg University, located at that place, is, during the present year, again engaged in teaching in the University, from choice of the two positions offered him for year of '90-'91. This is certainly very complimentary to Prof. S. as an instructor, but not more so than his reputation for earnest work established while at O. U. would insure.

'76, Dr. Beardshear, of Des Moines, Iowa, has been worthily honored by being elected to the presidency of the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames. This will give Dr. Beardshear a large field, which will call forth his utmost endeavors in accord with his highest ideals. We understand that this position came to him without any formal application on his part, and that he was the unanimous choice of the board of trustee of the college.—*Religious Telescope*.

DAYTON OTTERBEIN ALUMNAL REUNION.—The annual reunion and banquet of the Dayton Otterbein University Alumnae Association was held at the home of Rev. W. J. Shuey, on the evening of the 30th ult. About eighty of the *alumni*, former and present students, and friends of the institution, were present to enjoy the occasion. No college has more representatives in Dayton and vicinity than Otterbein University. Among these, are a large number of leading business men, educators, lawyers, editors, and ministers. The annual reunions of the Dayton Association have become notable events, bringing together the *alumni*, friends, and patrons of the college throughout the Miami Valley. The evening was spent in a most pleasant social way. President Hon. S. E. Kemp presided, and made a most suggestive and appropriate address. President Bowersox followed with a very happy and stirring address in relation to the University and its interests. He is full of hopefulness for the future of the institution, and his address aroused the highest enthusiasm of all present. The music of the evening was furnished by an orchestra of nine pieces, all Otterbein students. Messrs S. E. Kumler and J. A. Shauck sang a duet, and Miss Susie Rike a solo. Among the visitors from abroad were President C. A. Bowersox, Professor and Mrs. F. E. Miller, Rev. S. M. Hippard, Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Good, E. T. Mathers, J. A. Weinland, A. D. Kumler, and Rev. R. Rock.—*Religious Telescope*.



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## WORK IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF HIGHER MATHEMATICS AND GREEK.

### MATHEMATICS—WINTER TERM.

Algebra is the foundation of the higher mathematics. This study is pursued through this term and the spring term following. The class continues the work begun last term. The treatment of quadratic equations is thoroughly analyzed, and the solution of problems requiring quadratic treatment, as is also the extension of the principle of quadratics to certain forms of higher equations. The solution of quadratics of two or more unknown quantities comes in here. Still further along, the subjects of series, of limits, and of logarithms come up for discussion.

The higher geometry receives its share of attention this term. In plane geometry the discussions of straight lines and of lines of the second order are adequately considered, and the processes sufficiently illustrated by examples. This study is followed in the spring term by the calculus.

### GREEK—WINTER TERM.

The class of seventeen members that begun the study of Greek last September, continue their readings in the *Anabasis* this term. The inductive method, so highly recommended by Dr. Harper, of Yale, and embodied in a series of text-books prepared under his direction, is employed this year as last and with equally encouraging results. Discarding the old lesson-book, the student at the very beginning takes up the words of Xenophon, and first gains a knowledge of some facts of the language; secondly, learns from these facts the principles they illustrate; thirdly, applies these principles as he proceeds with his work, constantly extending his range of vision and widening his field of research. Beside the work in the *Anabasis*, this class have exercises in Greek composition, oral and written, two hours a week.

The senior preparatory class, twenty members, this term conclude their third book in the *Anabasis*, with a lesson once a week in Jones's Greek Composition. There are stated lessons in Goodwin's Grammar,

reviewing the etymology, while the exercises in composition review more especially the syntax. Reading at sight is practiced as habituating the student to make practical use of the information gained and encouraging self-reliance.

A class of twelve freshmen this term are reading Herodotus, Mather's selections, with ten pages of Thucydides. The special study of the Ionic dialect, begun with Homer, is continued, and the peculiarities of the New Ionic as distinguished from the Old, are noted. General exercises in composition are given with a view to quickening the student's perception of the finer distinctions in significance of words and constructions.

In Demosthenes, a sophomore study, a class of ten are reading three Philippics, beside making some study of the state of Greece under the Macedonian supremacy. Special features of the style of the orator are discussed; and it is aimed to make the readings contribute to literary culture rather than to grammatical refinement. This class also read in the Greek Testament once a week, this term in the Pauline epistles. This study is not designed to be theological or doctrinal, but philological and linguistic; and the most practical results are sought. Several students are taking Greek as an elective study.

## THE MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

Students were somewhat surprised to learn, at the beginning of the term, of the resignation of Prof. Van Wordragen, director of the Conservatory of Music. The faculty, in view of all circumstances of the matter, deemed it advisable to accept the resignation, and released the professor. Arrangements for the work of the music department were immediately made, and the musical interests of the school escaped serious interruption. Professor Frederick Neddermyer, who was instructor in the department last year, becomes teacher of stringed instruments, and Mrs. W. L. Todd, the widow of the lamented professor who formerly taught music here, and who was so highly esteemed through the whole school, returns to assume charge of piano and organ instruction. The voice-culture work will be under supervision of Miss Merriman, a highly recommended teacher of Columbus.

As we understand present arrangements, Professor Neddermyer will be at the conservatory on Tuesdays, Mrs. Todd on Fridays, and Miss Merriman on Mondays, at which times they will give instruction to conservatory pupils in their respective branches.

THE regular issue of the *Religious Telescope* of January 27th, will devote a large portion of its space to the subject of education. "How to Strengthen the Finances of Our Schools," is the subject of a symposium to appear in that number.

WE learn from the *Advance*, the Congregational organ of Chicago, that Rev. F. P. Sanders, who last fall completed a post-graduate course in philosophy at this institution, has accepted the pastorate of the Congregational church at Lorain, this State.



### LOCAL NOTES.

THE holidays are a thing of the past.

THE winter term started auspiciously with quite an accession of new students.

THE annual "Day of Prayer for Colleges" is the last Thursday of January.

THE Philophronean Quartette sang, by invitation, at the Masonic banquet, given on the evening of the 5th.

IF you are a student at Otterbein University, and want your parents or friends to be interested in your school, you should send them the *ÆGIS*, which you can do for fifty cents a year.

ALL parties who are subscribers to the *ÆGIS*, and do not regularly receive their paper, should promptly notify the subscription agent, who will be glad to make all necessary corrections.

PROFESSOR SCOTT gave a lecture on the evening of the 5th inst. before the Epworth League of the M. E. Church, on the subject "Jerusalem." The professor spent considerable time at Jerusalem during his foreign tour last summer.

A MERRY party broke the monotony of vacation, the evening of December 26, by a big sled ride. They took supper in Worthington, paying the enterprising landlord thirty cents each for dishes in which to eat their oysters.

THE most enjoyable event of vacation was the New Year party given by Miss Olive Morrison, January 1. Under the open hospitality of the hostess, all uneasiness was laid aside, and the elegant supper and the evening's pastimes were a pleasure to all.

THE Hicksville, Ohio, *Independent* of the 25th ult., in speaking of Otterbein University, says: "We learn that under the supervision of President C. A. Bowersox the school is making very rapid strides toward the top of the ladder of fame, and for training and thorough teaching it is excelled by none. Quite a number of our young people are talking of going there."

THE next International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in Kansas City, Missouri, May 6-10, 1891. It will be remembered that the last convention of this kind, was held in Philadelphia, May, 1889, to which the Otterbein association sent two delegates—E. R. Mathers, class '89, and E. D. Resler, class '91.

THE gentlemen's societies elected officers the 9th inst., with the following result: Philomathean—president, I. G. Kumler; vice president, J. H. Francis; censor, C. Snively; recording secretary, M. S. Pottenger; corresponding secretary, O. L. Shank; critic, E. L. Weinland; treasurer, J. D. Riebel; chaplain, J. A. Barnes; librarian, E. Barnard; assistant librarian, S. P. Garver; chorister, O. Snively; pianist, J. A. Barnes.

Philophronean—president, E. D. Resler; vice president, G. D. Gossard; critic, J. W. Dickson; recording secretary, J. B. Bovey; corresponding secretary, H. W. Keller; treasurer, H. W. Behymer; censor, G. L. Stoughton; chaplain, S. R. Seese; chorister, W. E. Bovey; pianist, O. M. Kramer; librarian, F. V. Bear; assistant librarian, J. R. King; sergeant-at-arms, G.

W. Jude; curator of cabinet, R. E. Bower; 1st judge, N. R. Best; 2d judge, I. C. Secrist, 3d judge, F. S. Minshall.

A NEW boarding club has been organized at Mrs. Hershey's, on College avenue.

THE usual winter series of revival meetings is now being conducted in the chapel by the college pastor, Dr. Swain. A good interest is manifested.

CLASS '94 has recently been enlarged by the addition of four new members—Miss Hamilton, A. C. Flick, S. C. Swartzel, and H. W. Keller. Misses Flora Speer, and Mattie Bender have been promoted from the sophomore to the junior class.

THE first attempt at class-room Bible study in Otterbein University is already proving successful. A class of eighteen begins the study, and is showing deep interest in it. Professor Scott is a keen and critical, but reverent, teacher.

IT is not usual for a class in Latin lessons to be organized at the middle of the year; but in response to the desire of a number of students, Prof. Scott has this term undertaken the instruction of a class of beginners. He is using the inductive method, and hopes by this plan to advance so rapidly as to overtake by spring the class which began in the fall and is now proceeding by slower stages.

The ladies' societies held election of officers Thursday eve, the 15th, with results as follows: Cleiorhetean—president, Ida Zehring; vice president, Ada Bovey; recording secretary, Ida Waters; corresponding secretary, May Wickham; critic, Daisy Custer; chaplain, Lulu Watson; treasurer, Cora Shaner; librarian, Nannie Safford; directress, Grace Fowler; hostess, Maud Linabary; chorister, Cora Shaner; pianist, Ollie Thompson

Philaethean—president, May Thompson; vice president, Zella Smith; recording secretary, May Andrus; chaplain, Leonie Scott; censor, Elsie Thompson; critic, Bessie Kumler; corresponding secretary, Geneva Cornell; treasurer, Laura Smith; chorister, Myrtle Miller; pianist, Euphemia Downey; librarian, Flora Speer. These officers will be inducted the 23d.

ON Saturday, the 17th, the Y. M. C. A. was visited by Mr. R. H. Miller, an alumnus of Cornell, class '88, who has been engaged in visiting various Ohio associations on his way to San Francisco, whence he sails next month for Japan. He goes out as an agent of the Y. M. C. A., to assist Mr. Swift in establishing association work in Tokio. At eight o'clock, Saturday morning, he addressed a gathering of students, both men and women, in the association hall. His talk was instructive and inspiring. He is enthusiastic for his work, and will, we doubt not, succeed as grandly as his colleague in the same field is already doing.

### MATRIMONIAL.

In Columbus, December 16, Mr. Carl Howard was married to Miss Anna Richardson. Both were formerly students of this institution.

At North Liberty, the evening of January 1, S. P. Bixler, who is at present a student here, was married to Miss Mary Hunter.



## LOCAL NOTES.

AN International Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, February 26th-March 1st. Otterbein should not fail to be represented at this Convention.

THE enrollment for this term has reached about 175. It might be more, of course, but, all things considered, this is an encouraging attendance. Certainly the total of students catalogued will be much higher for many years past. May the star of Otterbein long continue in the ascendancy.

PROF. MCFADDEN, for statistical purposes, has recently made an enumeration of students now in school who contemplate the ministry. According to his count, there are twenty men among us who expect to preach, and four others who look forward to engaging in Y. M. C. A. work as general secretaries. This is a good proportion, and speaks well for the consecration and zeal of our students.

THE algebra class, after a term's work under charge of Tutor Rudolph Wagner, passed into the hands of Prof. Haywood. And it may not be here out of place to remark that Mr. Wagner is a first-class success as a teacher of mathematics. He has given this class an excellent foundation in the elements of algebra.

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## PERSONAL.

J. A. HOWELL visited friends near Chillicothe during the holidays.

PROF. VAN WORDRAGEN spent the holidays in Chicago on business.

MISS MAXWELL spent vacation visiting in Springfield and Dayton.

DR. GARST was called away the 7th on business of the University.

O. B. THUMA's sisters paid him a short visit before the holidays.

REV. S. M. HIPPARD and son Charles, attended the Dayton alumnae reunion.

R. E. BOWER, who was with us last year, returned at the beginning of this term.

PROF. MILLER and wife attended the alumnae reunion at Dayton, December 31st.

MISS GENEVA CORNELL, the president of the freshman class, has been quite ill for several days.

P. O. MYERS, of Fort Jennings, came in with Henry Williams to add another to the Putnam county delegation in school.

MISS DELL LEFEVRE, who was compelled to abandon school work last fall on account of ill health, has resumed her place in the Junior class.

HARRY HARTMAN did himself and the college the honor of adding another name to the roll this term — his friend, S. J. Penicks, of Cedar Valley.

MR. LEWIS WAGNER, of Sidney, has been recently the guest of his son, Rudolph, here.

A. C. FLICK was suddenly called home this week to attend the funeral of his grand-father.

CLARE SPRING, who is in Westerville for his first college term, was visited here over Sunday, the 18th, by his father, Henry Spring, of Paulding.

J. C. BLACKBURN, of West Newton, Pa., is among us this term. He will take rather advanced standing, becoming, after a time at least, a member of '94.

MISS CRONISE, of the German department, spent a part of the holidays at Indianapolis, and the remainder of the vacation at her family home at Newark, N. Y.

MISS M. G. SECRIST, principal of the musical department of West Virginia Academy at Buckhannon, W. Va., spent the holidays at her home on North State street.

F. J. RESLER accompanied J. R. King on his Christmas visit to his Pennsylvania home, and spent two pleasant weeks among relatives in the Keystone State.

F. H. NEER, of Galloway, is among the number of new students this term, having been attracted to Otterbein through the influence of his friends, Messrs. Rieble and Perdue.

A. C. STREICH spent his holidays at his former home at Cleveland. He was accompanied on his return by J. E. Koepke, of that city, who has become a son of Otterbein.

REV. JESSE L. BRIGHT is succeeding nicely in his work as missionary pastor of the South Congregational church at Columbus. He is building a neat chapel of 500 seating capacity.

W. D. BENNERT and F. A. Anderson, of Vandalia, are among the new students this term. Mr. Anderson is a brother of O. C. Anderson, who spent the spring of '89 at Otterbein.

MICHIGAN is constantly becoming more numerous represented in Otterbein. The latest addition to the number of Wolverines among us is B. F. Bresler, of Adamsville, Michigan, who has entered school this term.

R. A. LONGMAN conducted a series of meetings during the holidays at the church to which he ministers in Morrow county. A. T. Howard was with him during a part of the meeting, rendering aid by singing the gospel.

MESSRS. BROWN AND FISHER have been booming Otterbein's interests so well among Hicksville people, that they persuaded two more of their townsmen to come to Westerville this term — R. R. Combs and Harry Milliman. They say there are more to follow.

A. C. FLICK, of Leesville Cross Roads, who has been absent from Otterbein for the past term, has returned to school and has been admitted to the Freshman class. He has been engaged as book-keeper for the contractor on the Fostoria water-works since last June, and has prosecuted a line of study in the Fostoria Academy this fall. In returning he brings with him I. C. Thoman, of his place, who has enrolled himself in the college.



For this gay and festive season,  
Ye possessed of rhyme and reason,  
Hear Aurora's ringing notes  
Singing the "London's" overcoats.

She brings both prose and merry rhythms,  
Arithmetic and logarithms,  
Exalting clothes the livelong day  
In nature's choicest algebra.

Pray, therefore, heed this voice divine,  
Ye wimsome wights of Otterbein,  
The London sells Shirts, Hats, or Clothes,  
A Fact of which the whole world knows.

HATS,  
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