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Prof. T. J. Sanders

OTTERBEIN ÆGIS



VOL. I.

MARCH.

No. 8.

OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY

WESTERVILLE, OHIO

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1891

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OTTERBEIN ÆGIS

Vol. I.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, MARCH, 1891.

No. 8

SWITZERLAND AND THE SWISS.

The entire area of Switzerland is but 15,233 square miles, yet within its limits are contained natural beauties rarely equaled and nowhere exactly reproduced. The rugged mountain-chains of the Jura, Pennine and Bernese Alps; the bold snow-crowned peaks of the St. Gothard, Mt. Blanc, the Jungfrau and Matterhorn; the glaciers of the Rhone, Mer de Glace, Gorner and Grindelwald; the numberless passes, gorges and glens, and vast, grim forests of firs are interspersed with the rivers Rhine, Rhone and Aar, lakes Lucerne, Constance, Zurich and Neuchatel; the falls of the Aar, Staubbach, Giessbach and many shimmering cascades, Alpine streams, sheltered valleys and smiling meadows.

The climate of Switzerland varies according to altitude, from perpetually ice bound summits to temperate, fertile valleys. Of the population of three millions, about three-fifths are Protestants, the remaining two fifths Catholics. In sixteen cantons or districts, German is spoken; in four, French; in two, Italian.

The towns being far too numerous to receive individual mention, let Berne, situated in the northwestern portion of the country, serve as an example. It is the capital of Switzerland, contains about 44,000 inhabitants, commands a magnificent view of the entire Bernese range and has a fine Gothic Cathedral, mediæval houses and fountains; a University of 400 students, and many interesting public buildings.

The streets are arcades, lined with stores so dingy and dark that much work is carried on at the very gutter's edge, where are comfortably established, women with their sewing machines, milliners busy filling their latest orders, mothers tending their babies, and occasionally a woman chopping wood. The men, too, are busy at their various occupations, but in this small country both sexes have to labor to eke out their frugal, honest living. However, they are accustomed to this manner of life, and appear healthy, happy and good humored. The houses of Berne have odd, over-hanging roofs and thick walls, affording deep window-seats which are often lined with comfortable red cushions, and heavy wooden shutters swing open freely to admit the fresh air and warm sunshine.

The market-places present the most characteristic scenes, and, to a stranger's eye, are a never-failing source of enjoyment. There, in the early morning, congregate the country-women with fresh vegetables, fowls, fruits, butter, eggs, etc., spread out to best advantage on small stands, or heaped up on the ground, the owners sitting by on dueer little stools with, in summer, umbrellas over their heads, and, in winter, tiny stove-like foot-warmers at their feet. Many good sized hand-carts are drawn in from the city outskirts by men and dogs, or women and dogs yoked together, the human and the canine races sharing one another's burdens. Indeed, in one who has long been in Europe no sort of team will excite surprise. In front of

the venders' stalls and stands the customers come and go, some casting a keen experienced eye about and buying rapidly, others feeling of this, tasting of that and haggling over the price of all. But the scene although animated and earnest, presents no boisterousness, and before noon the squares and streets are cleared of this sort of traffic only to be similarly occupied on the following market-day, perhaps two days or a week hence. To be sure, all commodities can be obtained in stores at any time, but the greatest variety and the most desirable wares are presented on the regular market days.

The streets which are lined with stores filled with various kinds of cheese, each ranker than all the rest, must be a kind of Paradise for Swiss nasal organs; but few sights are funnier than that of a company of Americans with disgusted expressions and handkerchiefs up to their noses, accelerating their pace to get beyond the stifling atmosphere. However rapid the transit, there still remains time to observe the multiform shapes that cheese takes in this German-Swiss town. In all forms, sizes and colors does it appear, some green with sage, some green from another cause, and much that will not bear close scrutiny beneath a magnifying glass.

The dress of the rosy, buxom peasant girls varies according to the canton to which they belong, but the Bernese costume is one of the prettiest and most picturesque. The skirt is plain and full, the waist of spotlessly white muslin, over which is worn a black velvet bodice, fastened at the shoulders and caught here and there with silver chains and ornaments. The sleeves are puffed and gathered into a band at the wrists. Almost any girl looks charmingly coquettish in such attire. The costumes of the twenty-two cantons are less frequently seen than formerly, which fact is much to be deplored, for thereby is destroyed one of the most unique features of Switzerland. The change may, however, be considered the inevitable result of increased communication among the cantons; also of the constant ebb and flow of the resistless tide of tourists, many hundred strong, which annually inundates this small, attractive, mountainous country. But these same tourists, while feasting their eyes upon the beauties of nature, find that the invigorating air and abundance of exercise are excellent appetizers. What then of the table in a Swiss hotel or household?

Much of the food though clean, well prepared and palatable, makes nevertheless a strange and unpleasant impression upon the uninitiated, but improves greatly upon closer acquaintance. Meats and vegetables are prepared much as in America, and if some extraordinary dish does appear upon the board there remains enough of other articles of food to satisfy one's hunger, and the unappetizing looking mixture may be left untasted. It is always better in traveling to accustom one's self as soon as possible to what one gets, not making continual and wearisome com-

parisons between that and what one has at home; but this rule, though good, is sometimes difficult to apply.

Bread is rarely, if ever, made in private families, but that procured at the baker's is far superior to the average baker's bread of this country. In Europe nothing is thrown in; one pays for bread, one gets bread, paper and string are not considered needful accessories. The customers issuing from a baker's door present a curious spectacle: small boys with single loaves hugged up against greasy coats, trim servant girls with rings of bread strung on their arms, or men bearing baskets on their heads filled with loaves so long one feels they should be sold by the yard. Cakes and pies are seldom baked at home, but the dough is often prepared and placed in shallow tins of such diameter as would hardly permit them to pass horizontally through an ordinary door. These, poised on the heads of domestics, are borne to the nearest bakery where the owners may await the baking process, or whither they may return to claim their property.

Swiss stoves are most fearfully and wonderfully made and of endless variety. One, in a hotel at Brieg, consisted of a granite cylinder, or drum, about a yard in diameter, supported by three granite blocks a foot in height and breadth and five inches in thickness. A square of the same material resembling an oven connected it with the wall. Battered, seamed and clamped with iron, it stood a relic of a by-gone age, little in harmony with aught about it save a beam jutting down from the ceiling which bore a Latin inscription of ancient date. This stove had an opening visible within the apartment, but in the corridor beyond was a small square door, four or five feet from the floor, by means of which fire was pushed through the wall and oven-like connection into the stove in the room beyond.

The washing is usually done once a week, but some old families still cling to the ancient custom of annual, or semi-annual scrubs. On these occasions a small army of women is set to work soaking and rubbing the garments, which they then carry to lake or river side, if such happen to be in the vicinity, and placing themselves in tubs off the coast, they rinse the clothes in the fresh, constantly changing waters. Frequently rows of little booths or sheds are built along the water's edge, where the rinsing and perhaps the washing is done. If no body of water is accessible, large public fountains form a substitute.

Swiss home life is simple and frugal, but the people are genuine, upright and hospitable. Like the lofty mountain ranges that hem in and traverse their land, they direct their looks upward, seeking nearness to and communion with their Maker.

FLORENCE M. CRONISE.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

No. II.

It would be convenient now to proceed up White avenue by the ex-President's house and out to the University farm, stopping at the reservoir and taking a bird's-eye view of the 'Varsity and the surrounding country. Then to retrace our steps and come to Sage College from the rear, getting a glimpse of the professors' cottages upon East avenue, and ever-changing views of the 'Varsity, valley, lake and rolling country

beyond. However, it is better to return and look at Morse Hall just west of Franklin Hall. The building was certainly not built for exterior show, but on the inside it can boast of an equipment and judicious arrangement found in few of its prouder neighbors. Now it would be well to proceed to the Fiske-McGraw mansion. Fall-creek gorge is just beyond it to the north, and the perpendicular banks at this point are nearly 200 feet high. The building is not far from the edge of the cliff and overlooks the lake a mile and one-half distant and 400 feet below. Of all the views from the campus this is the most commanding. This private residence is a museum of art, and it is hoped that it may come into the possession of the University soon for a school of art. This building was part of the contest in the Jennie McGraw-Fiske will case. Failing to win this suit, the University lost about \$1,500,000.

Sage College remains to be visited. It is found to consist of a dormitory for young ladies, a botanical lecture room and laboratory, and a conservatory. The conservatory is unlike anything previously mentioned. The foliage is very striking, and the tropical fruits no less interesting. The author ventures the remark that few conservatories equal it. The Sage gymnasium and Sage parlors are also of interest. It is the general opinion among the students that exercises at Sage are not pushed very vigorously. When the weather permits, the exercises are even abandoned and ladies are expected to walk a mile and return. On other days dancing is probably the most vigorous exercise, and probably the most indulged in. The value of the buildings mentioned is probably not far from \$1,250,000.

The buildings on the north end of the quadrangle are situated almost upon the edge of the gorge, which it would be well to visit while going through these buildings, if one has only time to take a single glance at the gorge. Otherwise it is best to set apart a separate half-day for this trip. Climbing the precipitous banks or feeling one's way along the edge of the water, looking down over the falls and then up at the high banks, studying the formation of the rocks of the Hamilton period, and climbing to the bottom of the falls, and then looking up at the falling waters, are delightful tasks.

The University has few rules for the students. These are mostly business rules. There are many customs which the students follow better than students in some colleges do their rules. Attendance at recitations and lectures is expected. It is supposed that one must work to get through his studies. This is the criterion by which one is judged. No account is taken of the actions of students outside of recitations and laboratory work, unless they should be thrown before the public as disturbers of the peace or guilty of immorality. A student knows only part of the Faculty and a smaller portion of the students. The same can be said of the Faculty in their relation to the students. However, one comes in contact with a few professors much more than he does in small colleges. The advantages for research are excellent in all lines, and necessarily the professors must direct it. Instead of a theme for graduation, a thesis is required. This thesis must show

original research in the line to which one has devoted himself during the last two years of his course. These must be type-written, bound and deposited with the librarian. From 4 to 12 hours credit are received for these theses—the credit depending upon the course. Thirty-six hours is the minimum amount of work that a senior can take. So that it is possible for a thesis to count one-third of a year's work. Candidates for advanced degrees may receive a half-year's credit for thesis and in exceptional cases even more. Separate productions are written for the commencement day stage. Nine persons are selected for this day. The selection is made by competition, and all seniors may compete. The number of degrees conferred in 1890 was 240, counting first and second degrees.

The inner life of the University is entirely unlike the life at Otterbein. The University is excessively utilitarian. One does not feel the same pervading Christian influence that is felt in sectarian colleges. In fact Cornell is more like the world at large—one can find Christian influence if he likes it. The number of Christians who graduate is probably about the same, in proportion, as the number entering in the freshman year. The last few years have made better showings. A very small number of students believe in no religion. The non-Christian probably have a plurality. Some of these entertain opinions which would hardly be considered orthodox. Among their views Unitarianism is probably the most popular. There is some caste, but not as much as might be expected when one considers that there are twenty-three fraternities. These fraternities each have dormitories of their own. They certainly have one advantage. For, if these students had to find rooms in town as others do, rooms would be so high (in price) that many a student would not be able to see them. The main advantage they seek to gain is a society advantage, and, as a young man once remarked, "their grade is from zero to minus infinity." Some are doubtless not what they could be made, others may approach what the term implies, viz., a brotherhood. The sororities have little objectionable features, but like the fraternity seem only for society. Most of the ladies in speaking of a gentleman, attach to his name the letters of his fraternity. Some, no doubt, attach as much importance to it as they would, if they were to speak of a D. D. The evening parties occasionally given by these societies are among the social events of the college year. The greatest society affair is, however, the junior ball, which generally costs the class about \$2,000 and loses them no money. There are a few social clubs which, if they are what they are commonly supposed to be, represent the darker side of the University life. The *social* glass is supposed to be taken here. Formerly there were literary societies, but during the last two years nothing has been heard of them. The Cornell Mock Congress, however, supplies this need to some extent, though as the name implies its scope is limited. The Mock Congress has not the patronage it deserves. There are other organizations also such as the Fortnightly club, History and Political Science Association, Physical Club, etc. Class spirit and class rivalry are very strong. The bad phase of this is seen in cane rushes—which

are not so bad after all as the public generally supposes—one class interfering with another class's elections, breaking up another's assembly or hindering them from getting a class picture. The proper use of class spirit is seen in the impulse given to athletics by inter-class contests. It is proper to say that rushes at the present rate of decrease will soon be a matter of the past.

Much is heard in some places in objection to college athletics. Some students, no doubt, neglect their work for these purposes. The desire to attain athletic success has caused many a student to quit harmful habits. If a mother hears that her son is training for the Cornell crew she may well feel proud of him. He is under the most rigid and systematic physical discipline—a discipline that isolates him from the temptations surrounding the ordinary student. All bad habits both of eating and drinking must be overcome. Furthermore all hours of work, exercise and rest are laid down and strenuously followed. When all athletics are reduced to the same rigid discipline, moral elevation may result as well as physical culture. Such discipline has a reflex influence upon the University courses. A student inured to one kind of discipline can readily accommodate himself to discipline in another line. Especially is this true when the kinds of work are related as the physical and mental are. Those who prefer to get their exercise by walking and sight-seeing have good opportunities at Cornell. The country is rolling and broken. There are numerous gorges and waterfalls. There are 150 of the latter within ten miles of Ithaca. The lake is frequented oftener than any other place, and from it the University forms an inspiring view—well portrayed by the first few lines of the 'Varsity song. These are the lines:

Far above Cayuga's waters
With its waves of blue,
Stands our noble Alma-mater
Glorious to view.

Of course, the University does not appear equally inviting in all of its courses of instruction. The technical schools, especially Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, and Civil Engineering have been pushed forward until they are among the foremost, perhaps the largest, in the country. The University has been compelled to keep increasing these departments to accommodate the ever-increasing number of students in these departments. The departments of Chemistry, Mathematics, and Physics are also very inviting. One reason for their success is the demand made upon them by the technical departments. The few students in the general courses, for such an institution, is to be regretted. Out of 190 first degrees conferred in 1890, only twenty were conferred in arts. These departments are worthy of a larger representation, but the advantages are not equal to those offered in some of the Eastern universities. Many, doubtless, would enter the general courses at Cornell could they afford the high tuition and expensive living, but as it is, they find it necessary to go to the cheaper colleges about her. The recent endowments of the School of Philosophy will probably put it on a plane with the noted philosophical departments of the East. Professor Schurman of the School of Philosophy is Cornell's ablest lecturer. The facilities in History and Political Science should not be omitted. The de-

partment has access to the library of ex-President White. It is one of the most complete libraries of its kind in this country or Europe. Relating to the French Revolution and superstitions of the Middle Ages, this library is an authority. It was from it that the ex-President obtained his information upon the articles which have recently appeared in the *Popular Science Monthly*.

Much more could be said upon the inner life of Cornell. To those, however, who think that they see objectionable features in the life at Cornell, the author would say, congratulate yourselves that at Otterbein the standard of true merit has been, and is, kept higher. Do not throw any censure upon Cornell. For, though the author has tried to represent things as they are, he has written nothing to be compared with the articles on "The Fast Set at Harvard," in a back number of the *North American Review*. As a graduate student one comes in contact with students from other Eastern colleges, and learns that Cornell has as high or higher moral standard than they have. A visit to other universities and associations with their students reveal the same thing.

B. E. MOORE.

BIBLE STUDY IN OTTERBEIN.

At present the opportunities for Bible study in Otterbein are—

1. Occasional Bible studies in connection with the weekly meetings of the Christian associations.

2. Sunday school classes. Here classes are formed for all who wish to attend. There are now five of the Professors in the University engaged in this work.

3. There are two classes organized for the devotional study of the Word under the direction of the college pastor. These classes meet weekly and are open to all who wish to avail themselves of their advantages.

4. The study of the Greek New Testament. This is necessarily confined to those who are able to read Greek with considerable ease and is taught by the Professor of Greek.

5. During each year there is a course in Biblical history running through the fall and winter terms. This is required of all. A text-book is used and the class meets for recitation three times a week. The course is very beneficial and popular.

6. A course in Bible Introduction. This is a new feature first offered this term. The course is open to juniors and seniors as an elective, and eighteen are taking it now. The class meets three times a week. The work this term has consisted of recitations from the Acts of the Apostles, and on the Canon from Weiss's Introduction to the New Testament. A pretty complete study of Paul's life and work has been made, as well as a critical analysis of one or two of his shorter epistles. Several of the longer epistles have been studied less critically.

This is the kind of work that is new to most colleges, and it speaks well for Otterbein that she is so early in the field. Not many colleges are paying more attention to Bible study than we do, and yet a few are in the lead and have larger plans than any yet formed for Otterbein.

The inadequacy of former methods of Bible study in college is now generally acknowledged, and its friends are more in earnest than ever before. In thorough work

Amherst seems to lead, with others not far behind. Otterbein has an opportunity now to be among the foremost in this respect. It is whispered by those who ought to know that arrangements will be made next year to have at least half the time of one of our most honored professors devoted to this work. This is as it should be. The work has auspiciously begun, a demand for its continuance and enlargement has sprung up, and I believe that the trustees will be equal to the emergency and take such measures to satisfy the demand as will be honorable to the institution over which they preside, and place it at the front in the study of our greatest classic. G. SCOTT.

ATHLETICS AT OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY.

Within the past year a sentiment in favor of athletics has sprung up in Otterbein University, the intensity of which has never before, in the history of the school, been equaled. The faculty, as well as the boys, of the college have taken a real, live interest in the progress of athletic sports. The result has been the organization of an athletic association with a membership of about 75. When we remember that heretofore seemingly no interest whatever was taken in athletics, this fact of itself is indeed encouraging. Since the organization of the association, and as a direct result of this organization, we have had introduced to the notice of our fellows many useful modes of exercise. And with a campus, for size and beauty unequaled in the state, many gratifying results are noticeable. Boys who were seldom, if ever, seen on the campus are now seen every evening, without fail, "putting the shot," "throwing the hammer," "running," "jumping" and in a hundred different ways, repairing the damages done a long-neglected body.

It is not our purpose, even if it were within our scope, to give a disquisition on the needs of bodily, as well as mental, training. The time for admiring mental culture when found in a sickly body, is of the past, and we of to-day look with pride, and justly, too, upon the well-developed body, directed and controlled by a cultured mind. Instead, it is our purpose to mark out, as near as possible, such a course as, if followed, will send us home in June better fellows physically than we ever were before, and with the knowledge that athletics in Otterbein University is a permanent thing.

To begin: There are over 100 fellows in Otterbein University to-day who are not members of the association. Now, our first duty is to cut this number down and make every fellow in the institution a member. Then will we be in readiness for successful work. With every fellow in the institution a member, having that combined interest which will then follow, athletics in Otterbein University will wear a brighter garb. Next, we must have *systematized* work. While there is some good resulting from the exercise each one gets by following his own inclinations—the plan followed heretofore—yet that does not bring the result we are aiming at. There must be something *definite* for each fellow to do each evening. This can be arranged for by the association. Care should be taken in selecting the work. Some of the fellows are weak in the lungs; send them around the track. Some are weak in the back and arms; put them at throwing the hammer or putting the shot; and so on. With proper care these defects may be straightened out,

and the boys will then be ready to go into training for Field Day.

With proper care and attention we can arrange and carry out a program on our coming Field Day, which for records will far surpass our last effort. In short, if we are at all desirous of keeping up the interest for our Field Day, we *must improve* each year. Profiting by last year's experience, we see just where we are weak. Let us put forth our best efforts to strengthen such weak places. Then, as we wish to succeed, we must be *faithful*. Reporting one evening, off the next, will not only defeat the purpose of the training, but will have a demoralizing effect upon the whole work. Guard against this carefully; do conscientiously whatever is assigned, and good results must follow. As we are at present engaged in working up an interest for our association, and as our enthusiasm increases, let us not forget, that to work our enthusiasm up to such a great height, then to permit it to slowly ooze away, will damage our cause almost more than anything else.

What we want, are fellows at the head of our several departments who have enough energy to push through the little difficulties that, of necessity, come to a young organization, and boys of the association with interest enough in its welfare, also, to put their shoulders to the work. When such is the case the difficulties will disappear, almost with their appearing, and the thing that at present cripples us more than all other things put together, the difficulty that when surmounted will give us a "clear field," viz., a gymnasium, will appear smaller and smaller until the association will, with one accord, take hold and lift it clear out of the way. Then, with a gymnasium, and the material we already possess, we will turn out a foot-ball eleven and a base ball nine that will win spurs which cannot but reflect to the credit of the organization that sent them out and to the college whose faculty helped to support them, with pride.

I. G. KUMLER.

A COLLEGE GYMNASIUM.

It would be useless for the writer to endeavor to show the necessity for physical culture and especially for the student, both because everybody admits it, unless he be a crank or a lunatic, and because his opinion, even if logically and eloquently expressed, would have but little weight in the matter. It has already become a truism that a strong body is almost essential for a strong mind.

Well, then, having granted this proposition, we pass to the next; namely, that tho not absolutely essential, yet highly desirable, a gymnasium is the best means for obtaining anything like general physical exercise among students. Such a statement may not seem strong enough to many enthusiastic devotees of athletics, who, no doubt, would say we must have a "gym," but we don't care to assert more than we can clearly establish.

The questions confront us, "Does Otterbein need a gymnasium?" and if so, "Is it within our reach?" and if so, "How long a reach?" Let us proceed to dispose of these questions in order. We venture to affirm, "O. U. does need a gymnasium." Possibly it isn't much of an argument to say that other colleges of the State are equipped with such institutions, but it is nevertheless a fact

worthy of notice. Our college is one of the very small minority, which can not boast of indoor appliances for physical exercise.

It is with becoming pride that we refer to our ball grounds and running track which are not surpassed, and are equalled by few colleges in the State, and this was brought to pass largely by student effort. But this, by no means, supplies the place of a gymnasium. As everybody knows, exercise is of no special consequence unless taken with regularity, and it is out of the question to observe any system, being dependent on the weather and the condition of the grounds alone. And, in addition, but a small portion of the year can be given to out-door athletics.

But some one may say, "At any time of the year, I can walk or run or exercise by various movements." So you can, but do you when it is cold or muddy? How much better and more profitable to use a warm, comfortable room fitted up for the purpose. Besides, some little experience will develop the fact that walking, running, etc., will not give the proper amount of exercise to certain necessary muscles of the body. Just within the past few days a hall has been secured for practicing the baseball team, and even those fellows who walked and ran a great deal each day were completely used up by a half hour's well-directed exercise; the trouble was, muscles were called into play which were not used in their accustomed exertion. After a few days these same men could endure two hours of the same exercise without tiring, showing conclusively that there is virtue in gymnasium practice.

But again some one inquires, isn't the health of the students good enough? Yes, and no. It is gratifying to know, and a high compliment to the sanitary conditions of the village, that very little sickness is found among the student community, and nothing serious at that. And while we would not admit that the boys are not as brawny and the girls just as buxom as the students of any other college, yet a little scientific training would add wonderfully to the aforesaid brawn and buxomness. The writer has no statistics at hand, but the official records show almost miraculous results of systematic work in the gymnasium. Fat people made lean; poor people made fleshy; arms and legs made strong and useful; the chest, often so narrow in students, expanded to proper proportions; faces glowing with health as well as intelligence, and not the least important, a good digestion; in fact, the whole system toned up into the only condition God ever intended for it.

It isn't worth while to notice other objections; there has sprung up in the last year or more a very strong and pressing demand for better athletic equipment here at O. U. which can not and must not be ignored. The time is surely at hand when parents are considering the physical as well as mental and moral advantages offered by schools, and Otterbein must step into line. After all, we must admit that a college to keep abreast the times, must do pretty much as others do so long as good results therefrom, and no one doubts such result from this step. It is not just the loftiest plane to argue upon, but yet very convincing if you can make it plausible, that from a financial standpoint our college needs a gymnasium.

Without any elaboration, suffice it to mention that such an institution, in addition to our other unsurpassed

facilities, would undoubtedly attract additional students; it would save unnecessary doctor bills among the college community; by regulating and evening the dispositions of the scholars, much wear and tear on teachers' nerves would be spared; and by furnishing the many brilliant minds annually graduated with sound bodies under good control, the honor and good name of the college would be further advanced.

It is to be hoped the reader's mind is now prepared to accept the proposition that "Otterbein needs a gymnasium," and pass to the next question, "Is it within our reach?" It is possible that some may have in mind a ten or fifteen thousand dollar edifice magnificently appointed with a high salaried "professor" at the head of it. We are not prepared to say such a scheme is too ample for our immediate realization; but we don't ask for it. We have in mind something simpler. We are not sticklers about the price, and could bring ourselves to accept a costly building, but really, a frame structure warmly built will answer the purpose.

The undergraduate students realize, to some extent, and fully sympathize with, the efforts to cancel the indebtedness and to increase the endowment, and rejoice in the great success already encountered, and we further pledge our most hearty co-operation. But we also know the liberality always extended by the authorities to whatever furthers the well-being of the students, and accordingly make bold to present our plea, being assured of a patient hearing.

While some of the colleges of the State are provided with expensive athletic quarters, there are others of equal respectability, which have erected plain, simply furnished buildings. A gymnasium could be built, and provided with the less expensive apparatus at a comparatively small cost, which would be an immense advance over the present condition. It is reported that a certain well known college in this State has a very complete gymnasium which cost only a thousand dollars. Why, the students in school could almost build one like that. Of course there could be no baths and some other really necessary features could be omitted for a time, but these all could be added as the money was provided. With no land to buy, and lumber cheap, and plenty of free labor to be had from the boys, a gymnasium is certainly within reach, which, if granted, as it surely is, brings us to the third question, "How long a reach?"

Well, it seems to me the answer is easy. It is almost in our grasp, and next fall when the students return to school, they will read a new rule requiring an hour each day in the "gym."

E. D. RESLER.

At Girard College, in Philadelphia, there are now 1580 pupils who are clothed, fed, and educated from the income of the Girard estate, half a million dollars being expended annually for this purpose.

J. W. Waterman, of Detroit, offers to give \$20,000 to the University of Michigan for a gymnasium if the alumni or others will subscribe a similar amount. Mr. Waterman thinks that a gymnasium is the great need of the University, and will stop the riots and disturbances by thus giving students opportunity to exhaust surplus energy.

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EDITORIAL.

OTTERBEIN'S OPPORTUNITY.

We hope that no reader will fail to give due and thoughtful consideration to Prof. Scott's brief article on Bible Study, which appears in another column. At this juncture, the matter of which he speaks is one of great importance to our beloved institution. Like other colleges, she is faced with the question of what she is going to do toward giving the world a better conception of the grandeur of that volume which has won, among men, the pre-eminent designation of the Book. Just now a number of circumstances have, without design on the part of anyone, conspired to require an almost immediate solution of the question. A crisis in the matter has been precipitated upon the school, and the near future must determine whether Otterbein goes forward or backward in this respect. We can not believe that its officers and friends will suffer the latter issue, and we therefore feel that we ought to present to the supporting constituency of the college, a fair statement of the situation.

We are doubtful whether any one who has not given some particular attention to it, realizes how pressing to-day is the demand of the college students, that they be afforded opportunity for systematic, scientific study of the Bible. The strength and pertinacity of this demand is to be attributed largely to the Y. M. C. A. and the influence of its organization and methods upon college life. The deep, but practical spirituality which everywhere marks the association in its characteristic phases, has naturally enough been accompanied with an intense and ever increasing appreciation of the Word of God as the one infallible chart of living. The formation of Bible classes, mostly devotional in their aim, has, of course, been the outgrowth of such feeling. No sooner, however, were the devotional classes fairly at work, than there was awakened among the young men a vivid realization that the most profitable religious use of the Bible was that which was grounded on a thorough intellectual mastery of the text. Yet the more they were impressed with this

fact, the more they felt the leanness of the average educated layman's knowledge of the Word. They, themselves, were delving into philosophy and history, they had studied Latin and Greek classics; but the most wonderful compend of history, philosophy and literature to be found in all the world was to them a half-mysterious volume, of which they had no broad and comprehensive conception.

The Y. M. C. A., in the view of these wants, has been attempting to maintain classes for the intellectual study of the Bible. They have not been an entire success. Meeting at rather infrequent intervals, lacking often the direction of a professional teacher's practiced judgment, and always without the systematic methods of the recitation room, the classes have tended to desultoriness and dissipation of effort. And now when this experiment has been fairly tried, there is but one other resource. The students of America demand that they shall be taught the English Bible in their college courses by regular professors as any other text book is taught. And who will say them, nay?

It is fortunate that, at the same time, various causes have induced among the faculties and officers of our higher institutions a wide-spread sentiment entirely in sympathy with this call from the students and desirous of acceding to it at the earliest possible moment. Besides all the considerations which have affected undergraduate feeling, the absurdity, from a purely literary standpoint, of spending so much study upon Roman and Grecian writings, while the, in some regards, richer Semitic literature is ignored, the superior position of the Bible as a representative of that literature, and the wide field which the Bible affords for scholarly investigation, have daily been becoming better apprehended by men of honest learning everywhere. So that on both sides American college life is ripe for the introduction of the English Bible as a text book into our curricula.

In Otterbein, the growth of the Bible study movement has been in the particular just about what is indicated here in general. Classes in devotional and intellectual study have been organized, but maintained only in an irregular and unsystematic way. Last fall, Mr. J. C. White, a secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., visited the local organization, and, among other good and earnest words, he said some stirring things on Bible study. Shortly after a memorial was adopted in the association, praying the faculty to introduce the Bible into the curriculum. Almost simultaneously, Prof. Garst, led partly by the manifest desire of the students, partly by his own strong conviction in the matter, introduced it in the faculty. Their unanimous opinion approved the movement, but it was seemingly impossible to make a place for any new branches in a crowded curriculum, and it looked as if the matter would have to be postponed.

Prof. Scott, however, although already altogether too heavily burdened with the multiplied duties of his department, volunteered to begin the work, and at the opening of this term Otterbein's first class in Bible was formed. The nature of the term's work, the Professor outlines in his article. To its success every member of the class will testify. The Pauline epistles are full of new meaning and glow with new interest. A like line of study will, through Prof. Scott's self-sacrificing energy, be continued through the coming term.

This then is the present situation. As can be readily seen the arrangement is only tentative and provisional. It must (we do not think the word too strong) speedily be made permanent. It must be widened and extended. We have taken this step forward, and every consideration of which we can think, makes farther advancement imperative. We are in line with the spirit of the times; to stop or turn back is almost suicide.

This Bible work will, of course, be elective. The time may come, when it can be required as a condition of the bachelor's degree, but that is not yet. The course should run through three years, offering electives to sophomores, juniors, and seniors. We cannot indicate the exact line of study, but it would run something like this: first year, history of text, canon, and writers, circumstances of revelation, etc.; second year, analysis of history and thought of the Bible, exegesis and exposition; third year, doctrinal and ethical study. This is by no means a theological course. One of the mistakes of the Christian church has been in confining such work to the theological seminaries. The Bible should be taught to young laymen as thoroughly as to young preachers.

The very lowest reason we can urge for Otterbein's embarking in Scriptural instruction on such broad plans is that of her own credit. No other school has yet entered upon methods quite so extended as these. Yet they are what the world wants, and is looking for, just now. The first college which undertakes to furnish such a thorough course, will be met with the plaudits of the Christian world. To her will come earnest young men and women from every quarter. Why should it not be Otterbein? It is her opportunity. Will she accept it?

Of course, this means the establishment of a Bible chair, and the employment of a competent man to fill it. The trustees of the institution must deal with that. We appeal to you, gentlemen of the board, make provision for this important advance. If it be difficult, the results will repay much sacrifice. The faculty is anxious, the students are anxious. Do not, as you love the school, disappoint us.

EXCHANGES.

THE Findlay College Review wears a new cover of artistic design in which a picture of their college building appears prominently.

HEIDELBERG College has applied for admission to the State Oratorical Association, but the application was, at the last meeting of the association, laid over until next year.

WESTFIELD, (Ill.) college pre-empted two pages in a recent number of the *Intelligencer*, the Westfield local paper. The work and advantages of our sister school are fully and creditably presented.

THE *Spectator*, of the Capital University, is a good, solid magazine with a high and very just ideal of college journalism. The article on "Shylock," in the February number, is an intelligent, appreciative critique.

THE Dayton High School Times comes under a new mask, and tells us of a new corps of editors, who take their chairs with due expression of diffidence. We wish them the success that we are sure will attend their efforts.

THE *Buchtelite's* report of the State Oratorical Contest is the best that we have read. It has a journalistic ring to it. Buchtel is justly proud of her standing in the oratorical contests—first one year and second the next.

THE *West Virginia Academy News* rises to say, "Every friend of Otterbein University should have the *ÆGIS*." With that sentiment we are heartily agreed, and hope that it may prevail wherever Otterbein's influence extends.

THE *Antiochian* exchange editor announces that hereafter he intends to devote his column to reviewing the best of the articles which his exchanges bring to his table. He proposes to give "the leading facts brought out and the line of argument" in each. Not a bad idea, indeed, but we venture he won't find it easy work.

THE *Hartsville College Index* kindly wishes to know whether we have "ever studied the logic of the multiplication table—the eternity of it; and that it is only one of the unnumbered links in the chain of truth, which bind in the universal world; and that he who denies *any* truth is as ridiculous and culpable as he who denies that two times two are four." Of course we have, brother *Index*; but as far as we can see, that "has nothing to do with the case."

FROM the sunny Southland comes the *Mississippi University Magazine*. It seems to be of quite poetical temper, judging by the number of effusions in verse the current issue contains. The following blood red anarchistic item appears. "If things don't improve by next June, it would be well to abolish the prep. department or shoot all the preps." Rejoice, ye preps. of Otterbein, that ye dwell not within the classic shades of Mississippi University.

WE wonder if Miss Morhart, the lady from Ohio State, who so gallantly won the State Oratorical Contest at Wooster, is a woman suffragist. If, perchance, she is not, she would surely be pained to know how often just now her name points the arguments of valiant, equal-rights advocates in college literary and debating societies. If, however, she favors the exercise of suffrage by women, she may have, in addition to other greater gratifications which her victory must bring her, the satisfaction that she has commended the cause with new force to the average Ohio student. But in either case, she has done her sex proud. We venture to extend our profoundest congratulations, and here's hoping she may win the Inter-State.

LOCAL.

THE LADIES' OPEN SESSIONS.

THE Philalethean Society gave an open session, Feb. 26th, consisting of exercises commemorating Longfellow's birthday. The following is the program:—

Devotional Exercises.

Opening Address.....Dele LaFever
The Object of Our Meeting.

Vocal Solo.....Laura Smith
Hymn to the Night.

Symposium.....Longfellow's Life
Liza Irwin, Geneva Cornell and Elsie Thompson.

Piano Solo.....Leonie Scott
Hunting Song.

Recitation.....Kittie Cover
Lady Wentworth.

Book Review.....Cora Scott
Kavanagh.

Chorus.....Society
Psalm of Life.

Essay.....Zella Smith
Home and Society.

Oration.....Amna Scott
Influence of His Poems.

Piano Trio.....*Tancredi*
Lizzie Cooper, Lela Guitner and Mattie Bender.

Ramble.....Lela Guitner

Vocal Duet.....Trust Her Not
Bessie Kumler and Myrtle Miller.

Extemporaneous Speaking.

Vocal Trio.....Good Night, Beloved
Kittie Cover, Mattie Bender and Lizzie Cooper.

Adjournment.

THE Cleiorheteans held an open session Thursday the 12th inst., and the following program was executed before an overflowing audience:

Calling to Order.

Devotion.

Music.....Society
Reading and Approval of Minutes of Previous Session.

Vocal Solo—Fly Forth, O Gentle Dove.....*Pinsuti*
Lulu Watson.

Oration.....Competition Necessary to Success
Daisy Custer.

Romance.....Beyond the Grave
Cora Shaner.

Piano Solo—Paraphrase de Concert.....*Gimbel*
Maud Linabary.

Review of Emperor William's Address Before the Commission on School Reform.

Grace Fowler.

Declamation.....Last Days of Herculeum
Maud Linabary.

Overture—Lebenslust.....*Latann*
Instrumental Quartet.

Oration.....Dread of Death
Maud Waters.

Paper.....The Kaleidoscope
Ada Bovey.

Violin Duet—Duo di Grande.....*Herrman*
Daisy Custer and Grace Fowler.

Extemporaneous Speaking.

Roll Call.

Little Rogue Schottische.....*Damul*
Cleiorhetean Orchestra.

Adjournment.

ALUMNI.

'74, A. L. Keister is now President of the First National Bank of Scottdale, Pa.

'61, Professor Henry Garst was in attendance at an Otterbein meeting held in Dayton the 31st ult.

'66, Judge J. A. Shauck, of Dayton, was a visitor in our midst during the first week of this month.

'76, Prof. T. J. Sanders has been elected a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia.

'83, F. A. Williams graduated at the Columbus Medical College the 4th inst., doing himself much honor and reflecting great credit on our institution.

'82, J. B. Phinney, of Columbus, is actively engaged in the work of his profession as civil engineer, being assistant engineer on the Columbus, Shawnee and Hocking Railway.

'89, Miss Cora Frazier was elected last month to a position as teacher in the Westerville schools. She entered immediately upon her duties and is meeting with flattering success in her position.

'61, G. H. Bonebrake, who is now a prosperous banker of Los Angeles, Cal., is prominently mentioned as a probable candidate for filling the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the recent death of Senator Hearst.

'69, Prof. W. Y. Bartels who taught temporarily in the public schools of Westerville last month in consequence of the resignation of one of the teachers, was hired by the Board of Education, at their last meeting, to continue in that position for the remainder of the school year.

'79, Rev. G. P. Macklin, Greenville, Ohio, has added much to his already extensive reputation by an address lately delivered by him before the Teachers' Association of Darke county. His subject was "The Teacher's Work and His Reward." Request was made to have the production published in several prominent papers and journals of the State.

'78, Professor W. J. Zuck, on the 14th inst., received information that he had been called to the pastorate of the First United Brethren church of Altoona, Pa., by the unanimous vote of the board of trustees. He has signified his intention to accept the call for the remainder of the conference year, till September, '91, and will enter upon the duties of his position in about a month.

OTTERBEIN AT DAYTON.

For some time past our good friends in Dayton, O., have been contemplating a meeting to devise plans and take measures to assist in meeting the needs of Otterbein University. Indeed, Dayton and the conference to which it belongs, have ever been alive to the interests of Otterbein. To this fact doubtless can be traced much of the strength of Miami Conference. Its activity in educational matters has reacted in a highly beneficial manner. By giving it has not been impoverished.

The meeting to which Dayton has for some time looked forward, occurred Saturday, the 28th ult., and Sunday, the 1st inst. Otterbein was represented from its faculty and officers by President Bowersox, Professors Garst and Haywood, and Reverends Swain, Hippard, and Whitney. The meeting is reported as a complete success, such as it might well be expected to be. Sunday was the principal day. All the Dayton United Brethren pulpits were filled by special speakers who addressed their audiences as befitted the occasion. A general mass meeting was held in the afternoon in the First Church. Mr. D. L. Rike, that indefatigable worker and liberal supporter of O. U.,

was chairman of this meeting. Among the speakers were President Bowersox, Bishop Weaver, and Mrs. L. R. Keister, President of the Otterbein Alumna Association.

During the entire meeting it was felt that the present needs of Otterbein are urgent, but not such as to cause dismay to men and women who are willing to *work* for a grand and noble cause and who are ready to give liberally according as they are prospered. Besides the awakening of a fresh and healthful interest in Otterbein, more than ten thousand dollars were secured for the benefit of the University, and there is little reason to believe that this amount will not reach fifteen thousand dollars in a very short time. The words of our beloved and worthy president were cordially received by the Dayton people and he expressed himself as highly pleased with the result of the meeting. All praise to Dayton for her noble effort and the same to every person or people who will do proportionately as well.

BASE BALL CONCERT.

Under the auspices of the newly organized base ball nine on the evening of the 17th was given one of the most popular and successful entertainments ever produced in Westerville by college talent exclusively. The object was to secure funds for the full equipment of the nine. Every one was in sympathy with the project, and its success was insured from its inception. The advertising and other business arrangements were ably conducted by Manager B. V. Leas, who, by the way, is a recognized hustler. The program was:

PART I.

March—"Philadelphus,"	.....	Wiegand
Otterbein Euterpean Band.		
Base Ball Song	.....	Barnes
Freshman Quartette.		
Violin Duet,—Cazonette.....	Herrman Op. 29	
Misses Daisy Custer and Grace Fowler.		
Bass Song—"Thy Sentinel am I,"	.....	W. E. Bovey
Piano Solo—"Rosel, du Matin,"	.....	Berton Op. 7

PART II.

Dances (a), "Wake Up, Gabriel,"	.....	La Mars
(b), "Then You Wink the Other Eye,"	.....	Philomathean Orchestra.
"Last Rose of Summer,"	.....	Beers
Otterbein Quartette.		
Duet—"Swiss Boy,"	.....	Bent
C. W. Hippard, Piccolo; E. L. Weinland, Clarionet.		
Glee—"To the Bravest,"	.....	Mohring
Base Ball Glee Club.		
Selection—"Saw My Leg Off,"	.....	Conterno
Otterbein Euterpean Band.		

The selections were all well received by the audience, and the countenances of all showed that they were genuinely pleased. C. W. Hippard makes a fine appearance as band or orchestra leader, and E. D. Resler is a captivating precentor. The band furnished good music and made a gorgeous appearance with its newly polished instruments. The glee club sang well and we hope to hear it again. The Otterbein quartette again distanced itself and gave a beautiful encore. The piccolo and clarionet duet players were also obliged to respond to a hearty applause. With admission fees at only 25 and 10 cents the net proceeds amounted to more than fifty dollars.

LOCAL NOTES.

PROF. SCOTT continues Faculty member on the board of the Athletic Association for the coming year.

It is expected that the batteries for the ball team will be Ackerson and Kumler, and Wurtenburger and Thompson.

THE C. A. & C. railway has recently constructed a fine flag-stone walk for some distance along the approach to the Westerville depot. This is a boon for students as well as others.

A Bible class of young ladies from the Y. W. C. A. meets every Monday evening under the instruction of Pastor Swain. The young men's class meets Tuesday evenings.

THE juniors will appear publicly again next term. The rhetorical of the first division will occur Saturday evening, April 11; that of the second division four weeks later, May 9.

The Prudential Committee met last Wednesday afternoon, the 11th inst. President Bowersox was in attendance, but left the same evening after spending only a single afternoon in town. D. L. Rike, of Dayton, also was present at the meeting.

It is proposed to make the Glee Club, which was organized for the base ball concert and sang so well on that occasion, a permanent organization, and we hope that idea will be carried out. The club is composed of sixteen of the best male voices of the university, and could be drilled to a high state of musical proficiency.

THE lately organized Freshman Quartette, composed of J. A. Barnes, first tenor, W. R. Kline, second tenor, Chas. Snavelly, first bass, T. H. Bradrick, second bass, is giving very pleasing evidence of proficiency in vocal music. They are practicing assiduously and are under the regular instruction of Miss Merriman, our vocal teacher.

THROUGH the hands of Prof. Sanders, of Warsaw, Ind., the Historical Society has been enabled recently to add to its store of valuable collections a scabbard of American revolutionary times, a gun barrel found on the line of march of Gen. Wayne in Indiana, a carved idol goddess from the west coast of Africa, and a quantity of interesting Indian relics.

WEDNESDAY, the 18th, being the fortieth anniversary of Prof. Haywood's connection with the college, the band recognized the fact by pleasantly serenading him. They were kindly invited in and enjoyed a speech from the professor, which was responded to by E. L. Weinland, the president of the band. All wished the good old professor many more happy years at O. U.

BUT few of the students are aware of the improvements which have been made in the chemical laboratory this year. At a cost of \$100, Prof. McFadden has put up new desks and supplied them with apparatus and chemicals necessary for the most careful practical work in qualitative analysis. The class now pursuing that subject is getting a most valuable experimental drill in the science of chemistry.

THE snow which fell at the first of the month was hardly sufficient to furnish satisfactory sleighing; nevertheless the sophomores and freshmen succeeded in getting some fun out of it. The former class went over to Worthington, the night of the 3d, and the latter followed suit

the next night. Both report jolly times, though the tribulations that some of the freshmen passed through are quite too sad to relate.

THE seventh entertainment of the Citizens Lecture Course was given in the chapel Thursday evening, the 19th, by Wilbur L. Davidson, on Tramps Through Switzerland. It was magnificently illustrated by eighty fine stereopticon views. The ideas that one gets from these of Tell and his country are very realistic. The next best thing, if one cannot visit the country, is to hear this lecture and see the views.

THE Scientific Club, which did so excellent work last spring, has been reorganized for the coming term, and is ready to conduct independent investigation into nature's laws and ways during the favorable spring season. C. W. Kurtz is president, and Prof. McFadden, secretary. The work has been carefully systematized and divided among the members, and we look for practical results from it. You had better join, brother student, if you are not already a member.

THE Christian associations will give jointly a social in the society halls the first Saturday night in next term, April 4. An appropriate program of music and informal talks will occupy a part—not a great part, however—of the evening. The object is to welcome new students, help them to get acquainted, and to impress upon them the vital connection of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. with the college, albeit the while a healthy sociability may be fostered among all the old students.

"*The Iron Era*", of Dover, N. J., contains an article which compliments in a very pleasing way Prof. W. A. Smith, who is director of the orchestra in the insane asylum located at Morris Plains, N. J. Mr. Smith will be remembered by many as a student at O. U. several years ago and as one who even then was possessed of no mean musical ability. The earnestness with which he has pursued the study of music in the last few years has ably fitted him, no doubt, for the position which he at present occupies.

A KINDLY but pointed lecture from Dr. Garst the other morning on the connection of singing with worship, has had its effect in improving the music at morning prayers. To the same end has contributed the distribution over the chapel of five dozen more Gospel Hymns, which were purchased for this purpose by the liberality of Profs. McFadden and Miller. With the present supply, everyone who has any ability to sing, ought to be able to get sight of the words of the hymn, and to join in the song with spirit and understanding.

PLANS for maintaining a winning ball club next term are being vigorously pushed. I. G. Kumler has been elected captain, and B. V. Leas, who won imperishable fame in managing the foot ball team last fall, will make dates for the nine. It is announced that men who want places on the team must work for them. The men are now in systematic athletic training under the eye of Captain Kumler at the town hall, which has been secured for this use. Outdoor practice will begin at the earliest moment the weather permits. At it with a will, fellows! Our banner must fly high this spring. If we do not hold the championship of the central Ohio colleges before next commencement, we ought all to go out across Alum creek, and boot ourselves.

IN the final examinations of this term the experiment will be tried of crowding four examination periods into one day instead of having only three as formerly. Afternoon examinations will be held from one to three and from three to five. We fear the experiment will not prove very satisfactory. Any teacher or student who has undergone the ordeal of three examinations in a single day, has had sufficient experience of bewildered brains and racked nerves to make him shrink from the possibility of facing four successive examinations without rest.

THE cordial and unfeigned interest which the faculty manifests in all plans from the promotion of athletics, is a matter of gratification to all the students. A large sized straw to indicate the direction of the wind could be observed in Prof. McFadden's remarks last Monday morning, when he departed from his usual rule of refusing to announce entertainments of any sort from the chapel platform, in order to call especial attention to the base ball benefit concert, and to urge that not only every student but every member of the faculty and every resident trustee be in attendance. It was a substantial and appreciated recognition of the Athletic Association and its aims.

THE Metropolitan Philharmonic Club, under the management of Prof. Fred'k Neddermeyer, gave a concert in the chapel the 5th inst., which was a decided success. The program opened with Judassohn's Intrata and Nocturne by the Philharmonic Club, followed by Stobbe's Fantasie on Old Folks at Home, rendered by Prof. Neddermeyer. All who know him, know that this was excellent.

Mr. Lewis, the tenor soloist, next sang Love's Dream by Morely, and the Philharmonic Club followed with Pizzicata Gavotte and Serenade of the Mandolins, played without bows in imitation of mandolins. The second part opened with Sounds from the Ball, and The Mill by Gillet. The Club deserves special mention for the fine manner in which they rendered this excellent selection. Mr. Howe next played a flute solo, Valse Caprice—his own composition, rendered in his own faultless manner. The Club then gave us Neddermeyer's Polka Comique, The Fly-catcher, and Mr. Lewis followed with another tenor solo, Three Gifts. The program closed with Hauser's Cradle Song (probably the prettiest selection of the evening) and Strauss' Persian March by the Club.

PERSONAL.

D. M. BARNETT spent a week at the last of February at his old home in Indiana.

MISS LELA GUITNER spent Sunday, the 15th, with her grandmother, Mrs. U. C. Guitner, of Columbus.

S. J. McWHINNEY, of Justus, paid a brief visit to his brother, C. H. McWhinney, in the latter part of last month.

S. J. PINNICKS, of Cedar Valley, has been called home by sickness in his family, and, we sorry to say, will probably not return.

MRS. J. W. DICKSON has gone to her home near Somerset, where she will remain for several weeks. John, meanwhile, keeps bachelor's hall.

ALL FRIENDS OF THE COLLEGE

SHOULD ENROLL THEIR NAMES

ON the subscription list of the ÆGIS. The eight numbers already published indicate the field which the paper seeks to occupy. The many encouraging words received from alumni and friends of the university indicates that the paper is filling a real need. Having profited by the experience of this year, we can furnish a better paper the ensuing year. The subscription is only 50 cents a year.

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O. P. WOLVERTON, of Castine, Ohio, a student of Ohio Wesleyan, spent the Washington birthday vacation with his friend and neighbor, I. O. Horine.

REV. S. M. HIPPARD, the general agent, made a short tour the latter part of last month through Maryland and Pennsylvania in the interest of the university.

L. J. CLARK was called home on the 7th instant by a letter bearing news of the dangerous illness of his mother. He has the deepest sympathy of all his schoolfellows.

C. E. EBERHART, of Stockwell, Indiana, who has been absent from Otterbein since the spring of '88, appeared in town again last week, and will spend the spring in school, studying music.

E. W. CRAYTON, of Canal Winchester, was in town the 9th inst. attending a family reunion at his father's home, and improved the opportunity to meet and greet his former college friends.

M. N. MILLER, the popular superintendent of the Galena schools, was in town the 13th. He says that Pres. Bowersox will deliver the annual address at the commencement of his high school in May.

S. P. BIXLER, who has been a student here for two terms past, has gone to take charge of two churches in Pennsylvania and will attend school at Waynesburg, in that State, in connection with his pastoral duties.

REV. J. V. POTTS, of North Robinson, Ohio, visited Dr. H. A. Thompson several days this month, and occupied the college pulpit both morning and evening on Sabbath, the 15th. He was a student in Otterbein back in the '60's.

J. A. HOWELL went up to Centerburg, the 13th inst., where he was received under the care of the Athens Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian church as a candidate for the ministry. He expects to become a minister in that denomination.

F. M. POTTENGER had recently the misfortune to take a heavy cold which settled in his eyes. They became so seriously affected that he was compelled to suspend his studies and went home to rest. He has since returned, but is not yet entirely well. We sincerely hope for his speedy recovery.

G. H. MAYHUGH, M. D., of this place, author of the article in the February number of the *ÆGIS* entitled, "Shall the People Read Medicine?", has recently edited and published the "Transactions of the Physio-Medical Association," held at Toledo, Ohio, last September, the doctor being secretary of the association. With the month of April he will also begin the publication of a sixteen-page monthly, entitled, "Sanative Medicine."

PRESIDENT BOWERSOX lectured at Logan on the evening of the 10th, in the interest of the public school library of that city. He was invited there at the instance of Prof. R. E. Raymond, the superintendent, a former student of Otterbein University. The president created a highly favorable impression there as he does everywhere. While we would all be glad to have our president with us constantly, still we can not complain greatly of his absence, so long as in his travels he is continually extending the popularity and influence of the school, and attracting students from all quarters.

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