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Pres. T. J. Sanders

VOL. III.

MAY, 1893.

No. 9.

OTTERBEIN ÆGIS



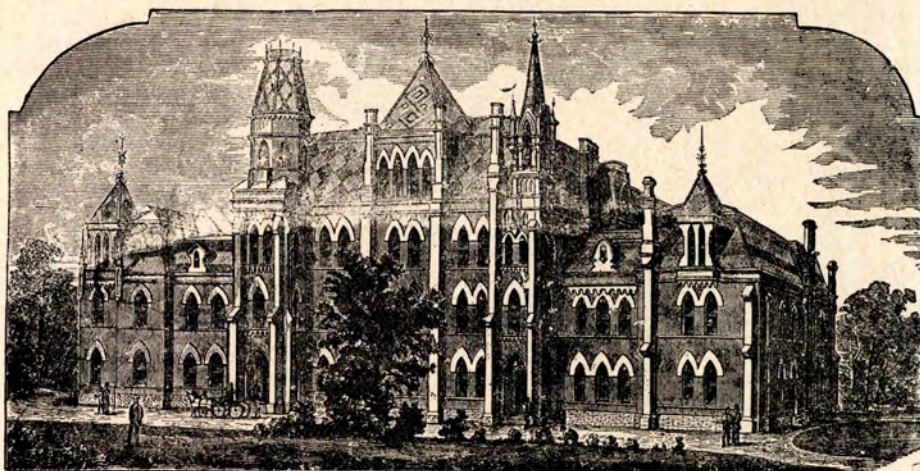
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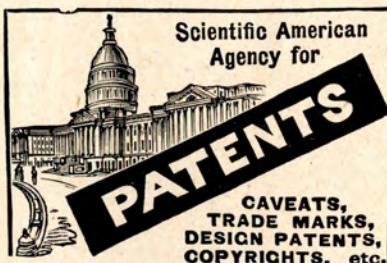
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EDITORIAL.

WE give, on another page, a program for commencement week. Extensive arrangements are being made by the different organizations to observe their respective anniversaries with interesting programs. We feel safe in assuring our visitors a week of good entertainments. We need but call attention to the unbounded hospitality of the citizens of Westerville. It is hoped that many of our friends will spend this week with us and catch some of the new life that Otterbein is taking on.

BICYCLING at Otterbein has become one of the most enjoyable sports for outdoor exercise. One only needs to see the jolly group of cyclers as they line the walks of the college campus, or speed around the running track of the athletic grounds, to desire to take unto

himself a wheel and join the increasing company. We would suggest that the wheelmen organize, and arrange for a parade commencement week.

THE official board of the Athletic Association has decided on June 2 as local field day. This will be the fourth annual field day observed by Otterbein students, and it should be the best. Our records in the past have been better in a number of events than those of any other college in the state, and it would be contrary to the spirit of our men to surrender the ground already occupied, nor is there any necessity for it. With the natural ability that we have, all that is necessary is patient, persistent practice to give us state records. Let every boy practice for some particular event. It does not matter whether you have any hope of winning or not. Your presence and effort will lend inspiration to others, and numbers will create enthusiasm. Now, as we are soon to have a gymnasium, we should not wait for the gymnasium to give enthusiasm to athletics, but we should take enthusiasm into the gymnasium if we expect to accomplish the best results.

THE Inter-State Oratorical Contest, held in Columbus May 4, was well attended by our students. The productions showed excellent thought and great care, and extensive training in delivery. It was a rare treat to hear the representative orators of the different states. The able orations were duly appreciated by Otterbein students. But it must fill every thoughtful man with regret and im-

patience to think that we are compelled to stand idle and see others carry off the glory of these occasions. Is it not an outrage that almost within sound of our college a contest is going on which will decide the oratorical supremacy of the country and we are not even permitted to enter the lists? This is a subject to which everyone who loves the college and appreciates oratory should give his careful and earnest consideration, and a way may yet open for us to enter the arena.

In the March number of the *Ægis* we published the college song written by J. A. Seibert, in which there were several very grave typographical errors. We cannot call particular attention to the special errors now, but hope in the near future to be able to publish the song with the music, of which Mr. Seibert is also the author.

It has been a much mooted question whether the students, through the special committee appointed by them, did the best thing by deciding not to have class teams in baseball. Instead of class teams two teams have been organized. The one comprising the best talent is the first team. The other, commonly known as the "scrub" team, contains good material, and is made up of those who failed to secure positions on the first team. We think the work being done by the teams has demonstrated the wisdom of the action. In spite of the frequent rains which have prevented the amount of practice that would have been desirable, the first team has been making a very creditable showing. Many parts show that they are strongly manned. Messrs. Resler and Stoner, who for the first time have entered the pitcher's box, have developed marked ability. Jones bids fair to become one of the finest catchers the team has yet produced. We think we are safe in saying that Otterbein with distinctively home talent will yet be heard from.

A BICYCLE TOUR IN EUROPE.

L. E. CUSTER, D.D.S.

V.

After our experience with the authorities at Lauterbach we realized that we were in a heathen land so far as justice was concerned, and proceeded more carefully. We were hardly out of sight of Lauterbach before we came up with a man leading two horses. One became frightened and began to kick. John barely escaped his vicious heels, and the remainder piled in a heap on the roadside. After the horse had been quieted, we had next to pacify the owner. He gave us to understand that we had no right on the road, and would have us to carry our bicycles; but we managed to pass him, and proceeded in the customary way.

The night was spent at Eschwegen, where the recent occurrence was discussed in all its phases. The next day was quite hot, and we did not make much progress. Toward evening we saw ahead of us a sight which we could not at first make out. We were preparing for another brush with the natives, but as we came nearer, we found it was a crowd of perhaps thirty women and girls returning from the harvest field. Each carried a sickle, rake, or fork, and their conversation was enough to set one to distraction. This was a fit subject for the kodak, but it was a problem how we should get their faces. We rode noiselessly behind them discussing the matter. It was finally decided that Fred and Irv should engage in a fight while the writer should manage the kodak. The scheme was a success. We rode close behind and quickly dismounted. The first round of the pugilists was accompanied by our combined shouts, at which they turned face about. Some were frightened, some were amused, and some turned and ran. In the meantime the kodak was vigorously manipulated. The pugilists

shook hands, and we were off before any arrests were made.

We did not see a mowing machine or thresher on the trip. All harvesting was done in the old-fashioned way. Instead of sharpening the sickle with a stone, the harvester carries with him, or her, a hammer and a small anvil. With these the edge of the sickle is hammered to a thin edge. This may be economy of material, but not of time. It seemed as though half of the time was spent in the sharpening process. At night we reached Mülhausen, in a more enlightened part of Germany. We carried a letter of introduction from Mr. Eberhardt, of Dayton, to Herr Recke, of Mülhausen, and we were entertained in royal style. We were given a dinner in the evening by Mr. Recke and his cycling friends, and next morning we were shown through the garrison of soldiers stationed here. Mr. Recke accompanied us to Eisenach by rail, and we took dinner at Wartburg Castle, looking out upon the great Thuringian Forest. The castle is in a fine state of preservation, and besides the beautiful banquet hall, we were shown the room occupied for some months by Luther when he was imprisoned there. We returned to Gotha together, and bidding good-bye to our friend, resumed our wheels. We were off for Weimar, twenty miles distant, which was reached in an hour. This was the fastest time made on the whole trip. We had beautiful roads and a breeze to our backs.

Next morning we were up early and visited the monument of Goethe and Schiller. The friendship which existed between these men was shown in the monument, for they were in the attitude of shaking hands. During the forenoon we became separated and took different roads, but fortunately met again at Naumburg in time for dinner. The roads in this section were shaded by cherry trees, which, at this time of the year, were loaded with rich cherries, not like those

which grow about Westerville, but such as you buy at the rate of ten cents a handful. The people who care for the road are allowed the fruit of the trees in part payment. It is their custom to build temporary houses along the roadside and keep a vigilant watch day and night. They have a sorry time guarding a mile of this luscious fruit from weary pedestrians and neighboring children. A more formidable foe than pedestrians or children is the bicyclist. He rides close under the boughs, and when out of reach of the guard, snatches a handful and is off. They always tasted better this way than when purchased for a few pfennigs. Once we were entrapped, and by their loud demonstrations we thought we had another ox to pay for, but we were allowed to go by paying for a hatful.

At about four o'clock we arrived at the suburbs of Leipsic. Fred and Irv took supper at the house once occupied by Napoleon, while John and the writer went ahead to look after the trunk. On entering the city we were accosted by a policeman and told to walk to the hotel. We had become accustomed to this sort of thing and were not surprised. In due time Hotel Houffe was reached and our trunk found awaiting us. We were so completely covered with dust and oil from the machines that I question whether we could have found accommodations if the proprietor had not supposed we had better clothes in the trunk. Adjoining rooms were secured, and we renewed acquaintance with the contents of our trunk. At Cologne souvenirs had been added to our stock of extras which must be carried the rest of the trip. When the trunk was opened, there was a general complaint about close quarters and poor ventilation. The clothes again had such marked creases that when we went downstairs the eyes of the proprietor fairly sparkled at the thought of having such stylish guests at his hotel. At least we took it to be that, for he and all the clerks and waiters, in fact everybody, smiled.

In the evening we heard a rousing military concert in the park. We felt as though we were back in civilization again. The following morning the writer went by rail to the old college town of Halle, some fifteen miles distant, on an errand pertaining to his profession, while the other members of the party spent the day sight-seeing in Leipsic. I returned in the evening just in time to meet the remainder of the party leaving the hotel. The trunk was soon packed and forwarded to Berlin, and we were on our wheels again. We were so long walking out of the city that it was dark when we reached the suburbs. We would have been glad to have remained another day in Leipsic, but our stay was shortened here that we might reach Berlin for the Fourth.

The next morning would be July 3, and we were yet 114 miles from Berlin. We realized that the distance must be covered that day in some way or other. So we were up early, and by noon were at Wittenberg, and by four o'clock at Potsdam, some ten or twelve miles from Berlin. We understood that cyclers were not allowed in Berlin without a license; so, being satisfied with our day's run, we boarded the cars at Potsdam for Berlin. This day's run was

OUR FIRST CENTURY;

that is, one hundred miles or more in one day is called in bicycle terms a "century." We covered by bicycle that day a little over one hundred miles from 6 A.M. to 4 P.M. Included in this there was one accident and many stops. We hear of centuries being made in this country by amateurs on rough roads, by persons who have barely learned to maintain their equilibrium on a bicycle, and by persons who, to listen to them, you would think spin off one hundred miles just as an appetizer before meals. But, innocent reader, one hundred miles are just as long when you sit three weary hours in the fast

express, or walk four days, as they are when you sit over two wheels pushing them up and down hill for ten hours in succession. When a person in this country becomes so flighty and presumptuous as to tell you that he has made a century when he was not in training, put it down that he has been inflating his head instead of his tires. On this day we lost our way in the morning, and for some ten miles the road was even a bad American road. In many places it was so dry and sandy that it was necessary to walk. On this road Fred was again the unfortunate one. He was thrown from his wheel with such violence that we thought a serious accident had occurred, but after a time he felt better and managed to proceed. We were relieved to find that no bones were broken. At Wittenberg we spent some time at sight-seeing. Luther's church was undergoing repairs. Bronze copies of Luther's theses decorate the side of the church where he once nailed the originals.

Upon arriving at our hotel in Berlin, we were informed that our trunk had not arrived. We were a little backward in asking for rooms, but we assured the proprietor that we really had a trunk and would be more presentable upon its arrival. He believed our story and accommodated us. In fact, anybody would suppose that we must have better clothes somewhere. We were mentally calculating the sensation we would create when that trunk would arrive. This was a nice state of things. The trunk had had twelve hours the start of us, but we had arrived first. This is another example of foreign dexterity. We retired early that we might be up and dressed to join the party of Americans who were to celebrate the Fourth. In the morning we found, to our chagrin, that the trunk had not yet arrived. We hesitated, but finally decided to make the best of the situation and join the party anyway,—if they would allow us.

After dressing as neatly as our scant supply

of clothing would allow, we were driven to the landing. We found a party of perhaps a hundred loyal Americans assembled. The eyes of the party had no more than fastened upon us before the writer was accosted by an old schoolmate at the dental college. We told him our story,—how we had come so fast to be there by the Fourth that we were ahead of our trunk. It was not long till all aboard knew it, and instead of being thrown overboard, as we half expected, we were in a measure the lions of the day. The party was composed of men, women, and children,—professors, students, business men, and tourists who happened to be in Berlin at the time. As we steamed up the Spree with stars and stripes floating in the breeze, the band played a popular march, and when it came to "America," all joined in song. It was not long till we were all acquainted, and having as gay a Fourth as is usually enjoyed in America. At eleven o'clock we arrived at the picnic grounds, some ten or twelve miles from Berlin. After a luncheon, a strictly American game, ball, was organized, in which all who could play took part. Other games were engaged in, and at seven o'clock an elegant dinner was served in the banquet hall. Professor W. D. Miller, of Berlin, was toastmaster. Professor Miller, it might be explained, is the first American to hold a professorship in the University of Berlin. He was born near Newark, Ohio, and graduated at Ann Arbor, Edinburgh, and Philadelphia, and has been dean of the dental department for a number of years.

The banquet closed with music and dancing, and it was late when we reached the hotel. Next morning we found the trunk had arrived, and we appeared in our citizens' clothes. The time till 5 P.M., July 6, was spent sight-seeing in Berlin. In this time we could only see the principal sights, the palace and art galleries, and not a little time was spent in the alluring shops. We improved every moment.

On Wednesday evening we reversed the order of packing our trunk, this time packing our cycle suits, for it was our purpose to go by rail to Vienna. The reason for so doing was that it was an uninteresting and tedious journey. A view from the car window confirmed this report and also convinced us that the roads were poorly kept. We stopped at Dresden on the way. In the evening we heard some beautiful music by the military band, and the next morning was spent in the famous art galleries.

On the evening of the 7th after a long, hot, and dusty car ride we arrived at Vienna. We were up early next morning and spent all the forenoon in getting our bicycles out of the customs. Ordinarily there is a charge of about \$30 import duty on bicycles in Austria, but by a lavish display of passports and gestures we were allowed to enter them free. This was only an introduction to our kindly reception by Austrians on all hands. We found them even in the country to be a remarkable people, industrious, intelligent, and courteous. Less time is spent over the beer mug and more at music and things more profitable. At the time of our visit at Vienna there was a fair in progress which we attended one evening. The music was charming, and the sights were novel. The fireworks at the close were the most magnificent ever witnessed by any of our party. Our visit at Vienna is one of the brightest recollections of the tour. This city vies with Paris for beauty and cleanliness, and the native Austrians are handsome people indeed. We visited the cathedrals, museums, public buildings, and hospitals, and were sorry to leave.

On July 12 we turned our faces homeward, and started on the return trip through Austria, southern Germany, Switzerland, France, and Belgium. This part, except a few miles in Germany and Belgium, was made entirely by bicycle. We resumed our bicycle clothes and

forwarded the trunk to Munich, where we arrived four days later.

When we were attempting to find our way out of Vienna, Irv and the writer were again arrested, this time for riding on a certain street. We were conducted some distance by the patrolman and ushered into the presence of the police judge. John and Fred were following at a safe distance behind, but when they saw the arrested parties disappear in a police station, they comprehended the situation and immediately set out for an interpreter. Neither Irv nor I could speak the native language; so we resorted to an oft repeated procedure and brought out our passports and awaited results. The judge examined them, this time right side up, and seemed to understand our case. After taking our names, addresses, and our destination, we were dismissed even with an apology for having detained us. He explained that bicyclers were not allowed on certain streets, and the patrolman had only done his duty. He then told us our best way to reach the suburbs. After bidding him good-bye we turned to leave, and there found Fred and John looking through the bars as though they expected another ox scrape to menace us. In all we were not detained over fifteen minutes. The sidewalk was crowded with people anxious to see what kind of specimens we might prove to be. We edged our way through, and by following the judge's directions, were soon on the right road.

The roads of Austria are not so good as those of Germany, perhaps, but the scenery along the route from Vienna to Munich makes up for all that. Our road frequently led along the banks of the Danube, and on either side were hills towering mountain high. Our stop for the night was at Neulenbach. Sunday morning we were up early, for it was quite hot. During the forenoon we crossed a branch of the Danube which was so clear and inviting that we could not resist the tempta-

tion. The water was fresh from the mountains, and four boys were well-nigh frozen when they reached the bank after their first dive. St. Polten, at a distance, reminded us of pictures of Russian towns from the peculiar shape of the cathedral spires. At night after a dusty ride of fifty-one miles we stopped at Amstetten.

Monday's sun rose with scorching rays, and after a weary ride we stopped about noon at Ems for a rest and something to eat. We felt that we had earned a good dinner, and decided that we would have chicken, since we would probably remain there till two or three o'clock. After probably an hour we were called to a dinner which, from the smile upon the landlord's face, we were led to believe was a fine one indeed. We fancied he had a rare dish awaiting us, and so he had,—a chicken with the head and feet still intact. After a survey of the fowl, we questioned why he had been so wasteful as to throw away the feathers and entrails. Famished as we were before being seated, our hunger was perfectly appeased by the sight of the fowl alone. We minced a little at some fruit, and arose with a feeling as though we had had too much. About five o'clock we could stand it no longer, and stopped at a small town to get something to eat which would be more than visionary. To make sure that we would not be surprised by any more of their rare dishes, we ordered the reliable veal cutlets and eggs, which were furnished us in excellent style. We were in a section of country where a tourist is seldom seen, and it was somewhat difficult to make ourselves understood, but Irv went to the kitchen, and by means of signs and loud talk in English, conveyed our wishes.

During our stay the peasants returned from the harvest field and ate their evening meal at an adjoining table. This was our first opportunity of seeing the home life of these industrious people. The table was scrupulously clean but had no cloth. The plates for their

use were large wooden dishes with only a spoon and fork. In the center was a large dish of thick soup of some kind. On one side was a dish of lettuce, and on the other a long loaf of black bread. Sitting at one end of the table was a large, open-mouthed jug, which would hold probably four gallons. This was filled with what we took to be beer. The men, women, and children gathered around this table on stools. The master of ceremonies drew out a large pocket knife and opened the long blade. He cut slices from a long loaf of bread, and holding each slice between his thumb and the blade of the knife as he cut it, tossed one to each person in turn. Every one eagerly watched this process and knew his turn, and was ready to catch the slice intended for him. At the same time that the bread was being served in this quick delivery manner, the jug of beer was started round, which was not to stop till the meal was finished. By a skilled movement the jug was caught by the handle with the right hand and thrown over the same arm. It was raised to the mouth and drunk from, then passed to the next. Instead of dishing up the soup, every one kept up a continuous soup communication between his mouth and the central soup dish, except when interrupted by the jug of beer.

As an example of the progress we were making in the study of the German language, an incident occurred next day which is a fair illustration. We were stopping for dinner at New Otting, a town which probably never saw an American before. The writer was not very grammatical in his attempts at ordering his dinner and could not make himself clearly understood. After several attempts, Fred, sitting opposite, became disgusted with the delay and hotly said, "Gib dis man vas ever he wants." That was good German, and the maiden understood.

We had no difficulty in crossing the frontier at Braunau, and on our last day encoun-

tered a tremendous rainstorm. The writer remained behind some time to repair his cyclometer, and when he met the others at Haag, he found them in a terrible condition. They were wet through, and worse than that, had been working some hours trying to loosen a cone on Fred's wheel. A set screw had been lost, and the cone immediately tightened upon the bearing so that the wheel could not revolve. Instead of turning the wheel backward, they had been trying to loosen the cone with wrench and vise. They will undoubtedly make successful merchants, but when after such experience as they have had with bicycles they have not learned to turn a screw backward to loosen it, they will never be good mechanics.

We arrived in Munich July 15, our cyclometers registering 1,353 miles. The latter part of the trip had been quite hilly. These hills were the beginning of the snow-capped Alps, which we saw to the south. Some fifteen miles from Munich we suddenly came out upon a promontory from which we overlooked a large plain, in the center of which we saw this city. We found our trunk at the custom house, which this time was quite easily obtained.

MATERIALISM AND MORALITY.

BY A. W. K.

This age is characterized by the universal right of the individual to exercise an untrammelled judgment in all departments of knowledge. He exercises his own judgment and forms his own opinions in religion, theology, and philosophy,—even sets up a new philosophy of his own, if he chooses to do so. It is an age marked by the bold and fearless spirit of investigation on all lines of current thought. There is little reverence for established opinion. The logic of Aristotle and the philosophy of Plato have but little value because of their age.

The searching scrutiny of the age beholds one ancient philosophy after another give way before the spirit of free inquiry, and marked changes have been brought about in the various departments of human knowledge. A new era has been ushered in, an era in which every department of life is invigorated.

Although the course of history shows that reverence for authority is broken, nevertheless we find that the various systems of philosophy and metaphysics which served the learned for study and speculation in the past, still afford ample ground for discussion and criticism in this age of enlightenment and free thought.

For centuries the study of the human mind has engaged the attention of the best intellects of every generation; and it would indeed be a curious and interesting study to trace the variety of opinions that have been held concerning the mutual relation of the mind and body. The original idea held by the ancients was that the mind and body were one and undivided. Anaxagoras, whose glory has been so eclipsed by his pupil and successor, Socrates, holds the merit of first announcing the existence of a Supreme Intelligence, or Mind, and that man was of a dual nature, consisting of a body and a spirit. This announcement was made amid a heathen world and without the light of any external revelation.

For more than two thousand years the subject of the mind has been one of increasing interest, and is not less so at present. The same questions still arise that were propounded centuries ago: What is the substance, or essence, of the mind? Is it material or immaterial, mortal or immortal? How is it connected with the body? Is it an entity which has a personal and conscious existence separate from the body, or is it an entity whose essence, or being, is immaterial, yet dependent upon the material organization for consciousness and possessing the original power to transcend material phenomena?

These and many others have been the ques-

tions which have agitated the minds of men since the days of the early Greek philosophers down to the present; and every distinctive theory comprehended within them has had its earnest advocates. The most powerful intellects have been directed with the most persevering industry to this department of knowledge. Many and varied have been the systems of philosophy and psychology advanced. Thus system after system has flourished and fallen, and been forgotten in rapid succession.

After a careful survey and close investigation of the numerous theories and systems of philosophy that have been advanced, both in ancient and modern times, it will be found that there are two, and only two, great schools of philosophy,—two schools which, for want of more significant terms, we will denominate spiritualism and materialism. However, the misuse of the word *spiritualism* to denote the doctrine of certain charlatans who have become well known in recent times has so usurped and defiled the term, that it is in danger of being misunderstood when used in any other connection or other meaning. In view of this fact, some recent writers of the spiritualistic school prefer the term *rationalism* to that of *spiritualism*; but this, too, like the former, is not free from misconceptions, for it is frequently used to designate the radical transcendentalism of Germany. So, in common with the philosophical writers of England and America who have chosen the former name, let it be understood that the philosophy which is maintained against materialism shall be designated spiritualism.

The characteristic doctrine of spiritualism is the distinct assertion of a separate spiritual substance in man, soul, spirit, or mind, immaterial, and contrasted with all material bodies in its attributes. Spiritualism seeks the explanation of the universe from within, and is founded on the *self evident* standards of reason, or the ultimate realities known through rational intuition; and it holds that the human

mind, or intelligence, is not simply a group of organs, not merely the functional activities of organs whose power is wholly due to their material organization, but a pure spirit. It claims for man a *reason*, and not merely senses and their modifications.

The philosophy of materialism is that which would resolve all the powers of the human mind into the functional activities of the five senses and modifications of the same. The term *sensationalism* is used to designate this school of philosophy. However, the word *materialism* is more comprehensive than the word *sensationalism*, and is used with greater latitude, and includes the latter.

The more subtle doctrines of materialism which have arisen from this hypothesis, now pass under new names, — positivism, determinism, and agnosticism. These are in all essentials identical with the hypothesis of materialism, — that all the powers of the mind can be resolved into the functions of the five senses, — and differ only in being newer forms and varieties of materialism which have taken on more sublimated expressions.

Materialism finds all the elements in sensation, denies to man all innate ideas save those derived from and through the organs of sensation, and attempts to account for every abstract idea and judgment as an empirical result of sensation; therefore it is distinctly opposed to any *a priori* notion, and holds that we can know nothing before the proximate and determining cause of phenomena, and in the language of Mr. Huxley, demands "the banishment from all regions of human thought of what we call spirit and spontaneity."

This class would find the source of all forms of thought and intellectual activity in the organs of sensation, and would restrict all mental phenomena to the crass materialism of the lower intellectual regions, — a doctrine which is now discredited by those who give the subject careful attention. The great advancement made in the department of physi-

ology, and what we have learned of living forces, of the real nature and properties of animate and inanimate bodies, have abolished the old theory of matter reduced merely to solidity and extension.

Our more definite knowledge and acquaintance with the structure and functions of the various organs of sensation, have been adverse to the doctrines and theories of sensationalism which have been advanced by those who advocate the philosophy of materialism.

Such were the theories and forms of philosophy prevalent in continental Europe and in England during the latter part of the eighteenth century, which, notwithstanding the frightful results they caused to be recorded in the history of the morals of that period, are now again, in the closing years of the nineteenth century, struggling to gain the ascendancy once more. That flood of skepticism which after sweeping over western Europe had somewhat abated its force, and which for a time seemed stationary in France, is now rapidly spreading, both in Europe and America.

At no time in the history of the English nation has materialism been more widespread, or assumed such variety of forms; nor has it ever before established itself on ground so fundamental. The forms of skepticism of the present are not primarily of a critical character, but are such as must necessarily result from taking an erroneous view of humanity and the material world, — the inevitable result of false philosophy.

It is a question of deep interest how far these theories of materialism and agnosticism are to pervade the minds of men, and with what results upon the morals and religion of the nation. In order to arrive at conclusions which will enable us to answer these questions satisfactorily, we must understand the causes which led to the present condition of skepticism, for it is a result from deeper causes, causes which have been working

through centuries preparatory to bearing their fruit of unbelief and immorality.

The philosophy of materialism which has held sway for more than two centuries, certainly expresses the most fundamental ground of skepticism. It has always disparaged the power of rational insight and faith; and while agnosticism denies philosophy and asserts the utter inability of the human mind to reach ultimate truth and its incompetency to attain real knowledge, it does not, however, long retain this position. It soon begins to occupy the ground thus cleared with its own statements, and turns this vaunted ignorance into a system of skepticism, in this way debarring itself from the possibility of argument in support of its own assertions.

ALUMNAL NOTES.

There were many friends here to greet Miss Flora Speer, class '92, on her visit to Westerville May 12.

M. S. Bovey, of '81, who is now pastor of the U. B. Church in Hagerstown, Maryland, was in town May 5 to 9 visiting relatives.

Miss Bess Kumler, class '92, spent a few days here during the latter part of April, visiting friends and renewing old acquaintances.

Charles Hippard, of the class of '91, spent a few pleasant hours with us April 23. He is now employed in the U. B. Publishing House, Dayton, Ohio.

Luella Fouts, class '89, who has been engaged as physical instructor in a gymnasium at Hamilton, Ohio, spent a few days at home, preparing to go to Chicago.

Mrs. L. R. Keister, class '72, editor of the *Woman's Evangel*, delivered a lecture in the college chapel April 23, on the subject "China." Her remarks were well received by an appreciative audience, and aided much in keeping the missionary spirit aroused.

ALUMNAL BANQUET.

The Westerville Alumna Association held its annual meeting Saturday evening, May 6, in Professor Zuck's and Miss Bender's recitation rooms in the college building. Twenty-five of the graduates of the college, with their friends, were present. The meeting being called to order, a quartet, Professor W. B. Kinnear, Professor E. D. Resler, J. C. Redding, and A. D. Riggle, sang, "'Tis God's Own Day." Prayer by Rev. Stine Bovey, of Hagerstown, Maryland, was followed by another song by the quartet, "Winsome Fair Lassie." Dr. Garst gave an address on "Woman's Work in Behalf of the College."

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then held with the following result: president, Mrs. Nellie Knox Miller; vice president, Rev. Thomas H. Kohr; secretary, Edgar L. Weinland; treasurer, Miss Minnie Sibel. The retiring officers were: A. B. Kohr, president; Mrs. Gertrude Sanders, vice president; Dr. A. W. Jones, secretary; Miss Luella Fouts, treasurer. A repast was served by members of the association. For this highly appreciated service the association is especially indebted to Mrs. Gertrude Sanders, Miss Cora Frazier, and Professor Resler.

Mr. John Howell read a well written alumna poem, to the great delight of the association and the friends present. Rev. Stine Bovey, the only visiting alumnus present, in a happy vein told how the graduates and old students of old Otterbein scattered throughout the far West and East were attached to their alma mater; how they inquired, upon his meeting them, after their fellow students living in other parts of the country; and how agreeably surprised they were upon learning of the growing piety of those who had become judges of the courts. Judge John A. Shauck, Professors Haywood and Guitner, and others entertained the association and friends with spicy and instructive speeches, interspersed with old-time college songs. On adjournment, all went home feeling that they had had a profitable meeting and a very pleasant time.

FOUNDERS' DAY ADDRESS.

We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers a synopsis of the very able address of Rev. G. P. Macklin on Founders' Day:

Text—Ezek. 21:21: "For the king of Babylon stood at the parting of the way."

The king of Babylon represents the entire human family in his need of knowledge. This want of information is universal. A felt want is the prophecy of its satisfaction. Man's need of knowledge established the existence of that knowledge somewhere. Knowledge lies at the very basis of all real life. It is attainable by all intelligent beings.

Man in his tripartite nature inhabits three distinct realms at the same time, and this want is present in them all. Man has within him an infinite world of want. Nature and grace have within themselves an infinite world of supply for man's wants. Knowledge is the connecting span between them. Correct information cannot be attained in the absence of trustworthy methods of investigation.

There are four great sources of knowledge open for man's investigation: history, science, intuition, and revelation. No man is fit to be a leader among men who ignores any of these sources of knowledge. Man's need of knowledge will never be obviated. There is no power in time to make man's spirit grow old and die. Man once alive must live always. The moon is dead, the earth shall die, the fires of the sun shall be quenched in death, the stars shall fall one by one into the lap of everlasting night, and the arms of the milky way shall fold themselves in the icy sleep of never-ending death,—yet man must live and live and live, on and on and on. Wherever man shall live, and however long man may live, knowledge lives at the very basis of his successful performance of life's great task.

Man is king, but he cannot assert his kingship until his latent powers have been developed. Education is the most important

work of man. The founding of Harvard, Yale, William and Mary, and other colleges shaped the destiny of this great nation. The founding of Otterbein University, in 1847, shaped and controlled the destiny of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, and made it a living factor in the world's aggressive life.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK PROGRAM.

THURSDAY EVENING—JUNE 8.

Open sessions of the ladies' literary societies.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Open sessions of the gentlemen's literary societies.

SATURDAY EVENING.

President's reception to the senior class.

SUNDAY MORNING.

President's baccalaureate sermon.

SUNDAY EVENING.

Anniversary of Christian Associations.—Address by Rev. W. R. Funk.

MONDAY EVENING.

Anniversary of literary societies.

Representatives—

Philomathean	W. S. GILBERT, '86
Philophronean.....	H. M. REBOK, '86
Cleiorheteon.....	MRS. ROSELLA SNODDY KUMLER, '70
Philaethean	MRS. JENNIE BEAL GOOD, '75

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees, and the Woman's Coöperative Circle.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Anniversary of the music department, and alumnal banquet.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Field exercises. Awarding of gold medal.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Anniversary of Alumnal Association.

Speakers.....A. L. KEISTER, '74; DANIEL SURFACE, '62;
MRS. JUSTINA LORENZ STEVENS, '83.

Society banquets.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Commencement.

THURSDAY EVENING,

Commencement concert.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

State Secretary Gordon spent Sunday, April 23, with us, conducting in the afternoon a men's meeting for personal blessing. He was greeted with a large audience, which listened attentively to an excellent, soul-inspiring address upon John 1:35-51. In the evening, in the chapel, he addressed a mass meeting of students and citizens on Judges 7. The secretary in remarking upon the qualifications of Gideon's band of three hundred young men alike essential to us for successful Christian warfare, noticed their (1) willingness; (2) courage; (3) enthusiasm; (4) physical ability; (5) organization; (6) individual fidelity; (7) unfailing persistence.

On Monday morning, immediately following prayers, he talked to the student body concerning the building movement, expressing his high gratification at the result already manifesting itself upon the campus. In a neat and concise manner he reviewed the circumstances of its origin, explained the management of the building committee, its present plans and needs, and on motion, presented an opportunity, especially to new students, for further subscriptions. The same spirit of a year ago, calm and prayerful, certainly was present, for in a short time over thirteen hundred dollars had been pledged. All was done "for the glory of God and the salvation of men."

Secretary E. D. Bancroft, of the Columbus Railroad Association, led the meeting April 20. Besides leaving with us the influence of his very practical address, he acquainted us with the constant development and increasing efficiency of the railroad department as a branch of the Y. M. C. A.

We give the names of those who have paid, either in part or in full, their subscriptions to the association building: H. E. Rowland, \$17; Luella Fouts, \$25; E. I. Gilbert, \$10; R. E. Bower, \$10.

OTTERBEIN VS. ECLIPSE.

Our first game of baseball for the season was played on the Otterbein campus May 6, the visiting team being the Eclipse, of Columbus. The home team suffered a defeat, but it was by no means a walkover. The game was warmly contested from the beginning, and furnished much interest for the enthusiastic crowd. One of the bad features of the game, however, was the great number of inexcusable errors which piled up on each side. Yet we must remember that three of our players were new men, and that it was the first experience for the battery.

That we have material here for a good baseball team is not disputed. Practice is the thing needed, and only when each individual member gets down to solid work, can we hope to put a winning team in the field. The Otterbein men held positions as follows: Stoughton, first base; Jones, catcher; Stoner, right field; Horine, center field; Bennett, left field; Milliman, third base; Miller, short-stop; Streich, second base; Resler, pitcher. Score: Eclipse, 13; Otterbein, 11.

LOCALS AND PERSONALS.

A. C. Streich spent several days recently at his home in Cincinnati.

Mr. Miles entertained his friend, Arthur Pace, of Columbus, May 7.

Rev. G. H. Backus, of Ontario Conference, conducted chapel exercises on May 10.

J. B. Toomay filled the pulpit of Grace U. B. Church, Columbus, on Sunday, April 23.

On the evening of May 7 I. L. Oakes preached an able sermon in the Presbyterian church.

J. A. Barnes, class '94, as a member of the National Guards, is now enjoying Chicago's lake breezes and the wonders of the World's Fair.

J. E. Leas spent from May 9 to 16 at his home.

On May 10 Miss Michener received a visit from her father.

Misses Lowes and Baker recently spent a week at their homes in Dayton.

On May 3 the Otterbein Quartet gave a concert at Galena under the auspices of the Epworth League.

The Pennsylvania students have had their pictures taken in a group. A right jolly good crowd are they.

E. E. Lollar, '93, has been elected superintendent of the Montrose, Colorado, public schools for the coming year.

J. B. Toomay, whose eyes have failed him on account of overwork, has gone to Cincinnati for medical treatment.

Miss De Armond, of Granville Female Seminary, was here visiting her cousin, Miss Mary De Armond, May 6 to 8.

Colonel Ingersoll's famous lecture on "Abraham Lincoln" drew a large number of students to Columbus on May 1.

Professor Johnson, formerly of the Otterbein faculty, gave an interesting illustrated lecture April 22, in the college chapel.

On April 30 J. M. Comfort made a flying trip to Canal Winchester. He preached in the United Brethren Church while there.

On May 7 Rev. Stine Bovey presided at the Sunday morning exercises in the chapel. His sermon was highly appreciated by all.

The Otterbein Quartet has been assisting in a series of meetings held by the Woman's Coöperative Circle at Ostrander and Belle Point.

President Sanders has recently delivered a number of high school commencement addresses, among which were those at Galena and Ostrander.

The students from Hocking County were pleasantly entertained at the home of Miss Nunemaker, on West Main Street, the evening of May 13.

A number of students attended the high school commencement exercises at Galena May 12. The college orchestra furnished the music of the evening.

Alfred Bookwalter and T. H. Bradrick have secured employment at the World's Fair, and are thus enjoying the advantages of the greatest exposition the world has yet seen, free of expense.

The association building, in sympathy with the growing grass and leaves, is slowly rearing its massive walls into mid-air, and without doubt those who are with us next fall will see a finished structure.

The pulpit in the college chapel was filled Sunday, May 14, by students. N. E. Cornet preached in the morning and C. E. Pilgrim in the evening. The boys acquitted themselves well, preaching two able sermons.

On the evening of May 2, Messrs. Kumler, Miller, Streich, L. Barnard, E. Barnard, Shank, Kline, and Misses Thomas, Leas, Billheimer, Shaner, Baker, Cover, and Shauck were in Columbus to hear the New York Symphony Orchestra.

The General Conference of the United Brethren Church, which is being held in Dayton, is a gathering of much interest to the university. It is being well attended by our representative men, notable among whom are President Sanders and Dr. Garst.

We have lately been favored with the presence of several of the Kansas ministers, who stopped to see the college on their way to the General Conference. They were well pleased with the school. The gentlemen who visited us were Revs. Lee, Garrigus, Root, Maynard, and Lake.

The high school of this place, under the supervision of Superintendent E. D. Resler, is making arrangements for its commencement exercises. Professor W. J. Zuck will preach the baccalaureate sermon May 28. Commencement will occur June 2.

The action of the mason working on the association building in quitting at the command of his labor association will bring the subject of strikes nearer home to us. They, like other good things, will no doubt increase in beauty, attraction, and goodness as their distance decreases.

April 27 was Otterbein University Founders' Day. Being a holiday, it was observed in a fitting manner. A meeting was held in the college chapel in the morning. Miss Lela Guitner, '92, read a very interesting paper on the inception, the work, the purpose, and the plan of the Woman's Coöperative Circle. The address of the occasion was delivered by Rev. G. P. Macklin, class of '79. Mr. Macklin delivered a very strong address, setting forth the need of a thorough Christian education.

The annual session of the Teachers' Institute of Franklin County was held in Westerville on April 28 and 29. The sessions held were interesting and instructive. The institute was addressed by various prominent instructors of the state, among whom were Dr. White, on "Moral Instruction," and Superintendent Bonebrake, class '82, on "The Essen-

tial Object in Education." The teachers were entertained by music given by the Cleiorheatean String Quartet, by the Philalethean Mandolin Club, by the Philomathean and Philophronean Glee Clubs, and by the Otterbein Quartet.

OTTERBEIN MASS MEETING.

During the session of the General Conference, at Dayton, the evening of May 16 was devoted to a great mass meeting of the friends of Otterbein. First Church, of that city, was crowded with an enthusiastic audience. Dr. J. P. Landis, '69, Dr. W. M. Beardshear, '76, and President Sanders delivered thoughtful addresses. A. T. Howard, representing the present student body, made a rousing speech and left a fine impression for the school. The Otterbein Quartet sang for the first time in Dayton, and made a tremendous hit. A large number of alumni and old students were present, and besides the most of the General Conference delegates were in attendance. For spreading Otterbein's reputation through the church west and east, the meeting was a most inspiring success.

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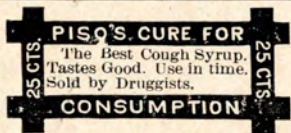
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George D. Hedian, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., learned shorthand writing during vacations, and became stenographer to Bancroft, the historian, receiving \$25.00 per week salary for mornings' work, and afternoons attended the Georgetown Law School, and after graduating began the practice of law and stenography in his native town, shorthand paying his entire expenses.

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SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT AUGUST 7, 1892.

South Bound.

Mis	Central Time.	2	28	38	4	8
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
0	Cleveland.....	Leave	*8 00	*8 00	*1 05	*3 25
5	Euclid Avenue.....	Leave	8 14	8 14	1 19	3 40
9	Newburg.....	Leave	8 25	8 29	1 35	3 56
26	Hudson.....	Leave	9 00	9 11	2 10	4 35
34	Cuyahoga Falls.....	Leave	9 14	9 25	2 25	4 50
39	Akron.....	Arrive	9 25	9 35	2 35	5 00
		Leave	9 29	9 40	2 40	5 05
41	South Akron.....	Leave		9 48	2 48	5 13
45	New Portage.....	Leave		9 56	2 55	5 19
46	Barberton.....	Leave	9 45	9 59	2 58	5 21
52	Clinton.....	Leave		10 11	3 08	5 32
53	Warwick.....	Leave	10 01	10 14	3 12	5 36
58	Marshallville.....	Leave		10 26	3 29	5 47
63	Orrville.....	Arrive	10 19	10 35	3 37	5 55
		Leave	10 23	10 42	3 42	Ar.
71	Apple Creek.....	Leave		10 55	3 56	
77	Fredericksburg.....	Leave		11 06	4 06	
81	Holmesville.....	Leave		11 14	4 14	
87	Millersburg.....	Leave	11 01	11 27	4 25	
93	Killbuck.....	Leave	11 12	11 40	4 38	
99	Black Creek.....	Leave		11 53	4 50	
107	Brink Haven.....	Leave		12 12	5 08	
111	Danville.....	Leave		12 22	5 17	
116	Howard.....	Leave		12 31	5 26	
120	Gambier.....	Leave	11 55	12 40	5 35	10
126	Mt. Vernon.....	Arrive	12 04	12 50	5 48	A.M.
		Leave	12 09	1 00	6 08	10 30
131	Bangs.....	Leave			6 18	6 40
135	Mt. Liberty.....	Leave			6 26	6 48
139	Centerburg.....	Leave	12 30	1 28	6 36	6 58
145	Condit.....	Leave			6 50	7 11
149	Sunbury.....	Leave			7 11	7 20
151	Galena.....	Leave			7 12	7 25
158	Westerville.....	Leave	1 04	2 06	7 19	7 37
170	Columbus.....	Arrive	*1 25	*2 30	*7 45	*11 00
			P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.

North Bound.

Mis	Central Time.	3	27	35	9	7
		Noon	Night	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
0	Columbus.....	Leave	*12 05	*12 05	*12 30	*4 00
12	Westerville.....	Leave		12 30	6 25	1 04
19	Galena.....	Leave		12 44	6 39	1 18
21	Sunbury.....	Leave		12 48	6 43	1 23
25	Condit.....	Leave		12 56	6 51	1 33
31	Centerburg.....	Leave		1 09	7 04	1 46
36	Mt. Liberty.....	Leave		1 19	7 13	1 56
40	Bangs.....	Leave		1 27	7 20	2 05
44	Mt. Vernon.....	Arrive	1 23	1 37	7 30	2 15
		Leave	1 28	1 47	7 35	Ar.
50	Gambier.....	Leave	1 38	1 59	7 46	
55	Howard.....	Leave		2 09	7 55	
59	Danville.....	Leave		2 19	8 04	
63	Brink Haven.....	Leave		2 30	8 13	
71	Black Creek.....	Leave		2 49	8 32	
77	Killbuck.....	Leave	2 20	3 03	8 47	
83	Millersburg.....	Leave	2 31	3 17	9 00	
89	Holmesville.....	Leave		3 27	9 10	
93	Fredericksburg.....	Leave		3 37	9 19	
99	Apple Creek.....	Leave		3 49	9 30	5
107	Orrville.....	Arrive	3 05	4 05	9 44	A.M.
		Leave	3 09	4 15	9 49	7 25
112	Marshallville.....	Leave			9 58	7 34
117	Warwick.....	Leave	3 29	4 37	10 10	7 47
118	Clinton.....	Leave		4 42	10 14	7 52
124	Barberton.....	Leave	3 42	4 52	10 27	8 05
125	New Portage.....	Leave		4 56	10 30	8 08
129	South Akron.....	Leave		5 03	10 39	8 17
131	Akron.....	Arrive	3 57	5 10	10 46	8 24
		Leave	4 02	5 20	10 51	8 29
136	Cuyahoga Falls.....	Leave	4 14	5 34	11 04	8 42
144	Hudson.....	Leave	4 35	5 55	11 25	9 06
161	Newburg.....	Leave	5 00	6 30	11 59	9 40
165	Euclid Avenue.....	Leave	5 11	6 46	12 16	9 56
170	Cleveland.....	Arrive	*5 25	*7 00	*12 30	*10 10
			P.M.	A.M.	Noon	A.M.

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