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THE spring term opens with good promises of success. Several new faces are noted among us. Of course they are being tenderly cared for by those who have volunteered to look after their better interests, which is commendable so long as the rules of honor and propriety are regarded. Perhaps the most notable increase has been in the art department, where Miss Sevier presides with so much ability. Those who have a love for the beautiful should visit this department, where they will find a warm welcome and be amply repaid for their trouble.

WITH the opening spring there comes the tendency to become lax in the performance of our duties. There come struggles between duty and pleasure, when there are lessons to be prepared for tomorrow, and duty whispers "work," while all reviving nature invites one to come out and revel in her matchless pleasures. These are the times that try one's soul. That languid, listless, pleasure-loving feeling, that comes over one, is hard to conquer when duty calls. But conquer we must, for the professors are not willing to make allowance for a case of spring fever, no matter how serious it may be. To be able to excel under these circumstances is a sign of determination such as it takes to make a scholar.

OUR attention has been called to a list of the members of the Board of Trustees of Otterbein University, which meets on June 11 in the Association hall. In looking over this list, one is made to feel highly gratified that the institution has passed into such competent hands. This board is now composed of the representative men of the church, not only of ministers,
as has been a fault of the past, but also of the best business men to be found in our denomination. Those who have been slow in supporting the college on account of poor business management, will have no fears now of throwing money away by donating it to the institution. Otterbein cannot be otherwise than safe under so efficient a board, and a finance committee composed of such competent business men. Now let the church rise to her opportunity to make of her oldest and best school the highest possible ideal of a true college. This can be accomplished with money, and only. Give us money and we will attend to the rest.

The senior class is now getting a little insight into the Higher Biblical Criticism. From present indications, there are not likely to be many heretics made from this study. The position of the higher critics is not likely to effect to any great extent a truth-loving mind. Their bold assumptions, unreasonable distinctions, and general destructive attitude, are calculated to create mistrust, and to even turn one away in disappointment, at finding his ground of belief attacked, without any reasonable substitute. An application of the principles of this higher criticism would be destructive to all literary study, and we would soon have an English literature without a Shakspere, a Milton, or a Chaucer. We prefer to believe that the books of the Old Testament were written by some one—or by some school, at least—and not that they can lay claim to no authors in particular. The honest, straight-forward way in which Prof. Zuck handles this subject is calculated to strengthen rather than to weaken the student's faith in the genuineness of the old Book.

A few days of last term were spent by the chemistry class in making an analysis of drinking water collected from various parts of town. While the analysis can not be called complete, nevertheless it gave an insight into methods, and also determined the general purity of the water. Tests were made to determine the amount of organic matter contained therein. Special stress was laid upon the verifying of all results. By evaporation, considerable residue was obtained, which proved to be, chiefly, calcium, iron, and magnesium, as metals; also carbonates and sulphates, as acids, were found in varying proportions. The results show thoroughness as far as they go, and from the fact that they are to a certain extent limited clearly demonstrates the need of better facilities for the more advantageous pursuit of chemical analysis. Yes, this should include all the studies embraced under the head of Natural Science.

The needs, plainly stated, are better accommodations and more equipments. The field is broad and the work is especially essential, since it develops the works of nature—something that the average student neglects. Patience, skill, and increasing devotion to our Creator, are results that take prominence in the lives of all.

A new laboratory may be a thing of the future, but it is bound to come as sure as fate, for we must have first-class equipment in this work if we would keep abreast of all first-class colleges.

In the multiplicity of organizations, we have found room for one more. This new child has been christened “The Students' Ministerial Association of Otterbein.” The purpose of this organization is to form a better acquaintance among those preparing themselves for church work, and to come in closer contact with the U. B. church. The conception of the idea of such an organization is due to President Sanders and Rev. W. O. Fries, who, feeling that there was need of a closer bond between those preparing for the church, as well as a better acquaintance with her interests, called a meeting with the result as stated above.

This will meet a need which has been felt for a long time here. As a denominational school, Otterbein is expected to work first for the interests of the church which supports her, and to do this, these interests should be brought near to the young men preparing for church positions. The United Brethren church has lost many a young man here because he never heard her
interests presented fairly. If our representative men will insist on avoiding us as much as possible, we must insist on bringing them here, where we may have the advantage of their superior wisdom and training. Among the things we shall insist upon is that one of our bishops take up his residence among us—a thing which should have been done years ago.

Again, we have those who are able and desirous of taking work in the church during vacation, but have no means of knowing where there are vacancies; but while they are casting about for a position, the local preacher—with little or no experience and less education—gets the position, because there is no better material at hand for the elder to select. An effort will be made to find work for all those whom we feel certain are competent to serve a charge with acceptance. This would not only encourage young ministers to educate, but would bring the church in closer contact with her oldest and ablest school.

From present indications, the church may expect to hear from this association in the future.

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THE CHURCH OF TO-MORROW.

BY REV. J. F. SHEPHERD.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS has said, "As long as the world spins through the dark, human hearts will honor honor and have faith in faith; and human belief will follow the believer who knows what he believes and is not afraid to say so."

Because of the unnumbered inventions and discoveries of the past; conditions, social, industrial, and political, are rapidly changing. Men are living a year in a day. The dwellers in Orient and Occident are close neighbors. Each country is learning by the mistakes and successes of its neighbor.

The nation, which is but the divinely ordained arbiter in the social and industrial affairs of men, must in its policy be flexible enough to take cognizance of these changed and changing conditions, or it can not long exist as a nation; unless, perchance, it be a despotism, in which the masses are kept in ignorance and the behasts of the monarch are executed by a large standing army.

But while social and industrial conditions are changing and must change, yet as long as God is God, as long as man is man, as long as the soul, even in the dark, seeks communion with God, and fellowship with man for sympathies' sake, the truth of God and its relation to human hearts must be the same; but the methods of applying the truth must vary with the change in conditions and environment. The Church for To-morrow, to succeed in saving men, must hold tenaciously to the truths of a fully inspired Bible; the divinity of Jesus Christ, who by his life of obedient service and vicarious death saves men in this life to filial obedience to God, and communion with him, to a life of service with men, and saves them from final retribution to future eternal bliss, giving them present and continued assurance of their salvation.

All of these truths, I believe, are not only emphasized in God's Word, but find their exact counterpart in man's crying needs. These truths, believed and taught and lived by the church, must be meted out to men by whatever methods are best calculated to succeed.

The Church for To-morrow must not be bound to its past history, be that history ever so sacred; nor to ritualistic forms and ceremonies, be these ever so dear to the heart; nor must those in authority seek to lord it over God's heritage. But in a special sense, The Church for To-morrow must be "the union of those who love in the service of those who suffer;" its mission, "to win souls to Christ and build up souls in Christ." Its officers must be servants for Jesus' sake; its teachers, discerners of spiritual things by the aid of the Holy Spirit, rather than teachers of "science, falsely so called," or of higher criticism, better denominated destructive criticism. Its members must know what they believe, and be able to handle the sacred fire for their neighbors' as for their own souls. For the world is watching professions and lives, and challenges, "If you believe,
we believe." The methods and polity of The Church for To-morrow must be just so flexible as to be no hindrance to the fulfillment of its mission in Orient or Occident.

Often still the words of the Laodicean church may yet be heard or, at least, implied: "I am rich and increased with goods, and have need of nothing," because of blindness being unable to read on turret or finely frescoed walls the single word, "Ichabod." Many church members seem to think that all they need to do during six days of the week is to "buy and sell and get gain," and on Sabbath attend a fashionable church with hired pews, where the poor dare not molest nor make afraid, be sung to by ecclesiastical nightingales, and

"Be carried to the skies
On flowry beds of ease."

For not every place do "the rich and poor meet together," and not everyone seems to recognize that "the Lord is maker of them all." Still some of the ministry find the fulfillment of their mission by shutting themselves in their libraries during the entire week, and poring over musty antiquated decrees and theses, and on Sabbath standing behind mahogany and ivory-trimmed pulpits, and making faces at the Devil. The working man has turned his feet from the house of God through a mistaken idea of the church's mission. But in his struggles he is now inquiring for a true bond of union, "Where is he whom my soul loveth?" We believe "Eureka" is almost on his lips. Mr. Pomeroy, of Kentucky, a labor agitator, in a speech in Chicago a little over a year ago, said: "Christ, the carpenter of Judea, the sweet pathos of whose life has softened the stone in the bosoms of men; whose teachings have made the world better beyond measure; Christ, whose fraternity was as broad as eternity and as immeasurable as space, whose mission among men was to teach them brotherly love; Christ, the halo of whose glory makes the sunshine grow dim, the magic of whose name makes the evil hand to halt. His church is in the inner temples of the pulsating hearts of the people of the world. No wonder the sons and daughters of toil cheer his name."

The hand that leads across the dark space in which faith goes wandering and belief gets lost, is strong; and the distance between the soul and truth is shorter than it seems. I believe that human history is but the progressive realization of an all comprehensive plan, and that

"Through the ages one increasing purpose runs
And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

When Kepler was studying the heavens, his mind was occupied with his hypotheses, his calculations, his verifications; afterwards, as he observed the planetary system moving in accordance with the laws he had discovered, he saw the impressiveness of the system and exclaimed, "Oh God, I read thy thoughts after thee." Surely God's thoughts are converging toward final results and the kingdoms of this world will ere long become the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ.

True we still hear much of gigantic evils in faith and practice. Atheism and agnosticism still strike the match with which anarchy fires the torch. The rum traffic still plies its horrible trade in human souls and human happiness, while avarice is demanding at a horrible cost his "pound of flesh." But we have learned that a training of unquestioning obedience to authority is debasing and crushing rather than ennobling and developing, and have found an answer to agnosticism and atheism in popular religious education. Prof. Fisher's words are fully verified in the mind of every truly educated man that, "No man can throw his thought behind God. He is the resting place of the intellect, no less than of the heart. All lines of thought converge toward God." So that all dangers to society or to the nation that rest for their success upon the teachings of agnosticism or atheism, in a country of popular education, will necessarily be evanescent. The gigantic evils that still strike at the happiness of the race, and seem to be becoming more daring, find, recently, arrayed and arraying against them, forces in the church and in
society, the equal of which have never been seen in any age.

In the W. C. T. U. and their daughters, “The Y’s,” in the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., in the millions of members of denominational and inter denominational young people’s societies with their zeal and aggressiveness and their ideas of spiritual life and activity, of church loyalty and good citizenship; in the King’s Daughters and the Boys’ Brigades; in the aggressive work of mission boards and the consecration of thousands of the brightest and noblest Student Volunteers; in the self sacrificing devotion to right of the world’s best thinkers and noblest philanthropists; in all these I see the doom of wrong, of vice, of superstition, and of ignorance in all the world. If Israel was commanded to shout in anticipation of the falling of Jericho’s walls, for “God had given them the city,” surely the hosts of right may soon shout, for the walls of social customs and political intrigue that have long protected great evils to the race are now trembling to their foundation.

The Church for To-morrow must recognize these forces, and all the divinely originated powers for the resistance of evil and the enforcement of good. She must never be turned from her God-ordained mission of soul winning to the undue or excessive recognition of any one of these forces; or to excessive opposition to one evil alone to the neglect of others. She must recognize and welcome all the good, and oppose and resist all the evil. She must be symmetrical, and therefore beautiful in the midst of “hobby-riding” sects; must preach, teach and practice a full gospel and the whole round of Christian duty. But where shall such a church be found? I am induced to believe that many of the branches of Christ’s Church are rapidly coming nearer this ideal, and therefore much nearer to one another.

I trust it may not be regarded egotistical when I declare my belief that the Church of the United Brethren in Christ is as near to this ideal as any. Composed, it is true, largely of people in the common walks of life, many of them the Lord’s poor; yet to preach a pure sweet gospel to such is more to be coveted by a true minister of the Word than to deal out delectable dishes to the elect of earth and lounge on lavender. With a membership of possibly 240,000 and spiritual strength enough to give birth to about 30,000 in the last six months, she has girded the globe in her efforts to save the low as well as the high. It must not be forgotten that the children of the poor man of this generation will be at the head in the next.

The United Brethren Church is arrayed against evil of all forms, but refuses to turn aside from her mission to spend all her energies on any side issue. Her literature meets the needs of all from the curly head in the kindergarten, laughing over the pictures in “Our Little Ones,” to the logical mind of the sage as he reads the latest thought in “The Quarterly Review.” Her institutions of learning are centers of thorough intellectual equipment as well sources of great spiritual power. Her heart throbs in earnest sympathy with every organized effort for the overthrow of evil and for the triumphs of the cross in all the world. Her government, while recognizing the equal rights of all, is just so fashioned as to prevent disintegration and hasten her mission. Even her name, United Brethren in Christ, implies the Divine Fatherhood, emphasizes the human brotherhood; and answers the world’s call for a bond of union sufficiently strong.

Surely the future of loyal consecrated young people in the church is exceedingly promising. May God help the church to improve her call to such a time as this.

THE NAPOLEON OF THE BLACKS.

R. E. BOWER, ’95.

August 22, to the negro of Hayti, stands as the the birthday of a nation—for a heroic struggle against wrong and oppression, and in favor of justice and freedom. The events connected with the date of August 22, 1791, and the following ten years, are in the highest degree striking and dramatic. From
these events looms forth one figure, unique, strange, heroic—one of those of whom it has been said that they are “periods in the punctuation of time.” It is that of Toussaint L’Ouverture, the Napoleon of the Blacks.

But we shall get a very inadequate idea of his work and influence without an understanding of the times in which he lived. We are creatures of circumstances and environment. There is an element of fatalism in each man’s history, and, to a greater extent than we sometimes think, are we the children of destiny.

Hayti, or Hispaniola, at the breaking out of the French revolution, was a colony of France with a population of about 660,000, of whom 40,000 were whites, 30,000 were mulattoes, and the rest, nearly 600,000, were slaves. The principles of the French revolution gradually spread among the colored population of the colony. In France, a strong faction of the revolutionary party, the Amis des Noirs,—the Friends of the Blacks—was opposed to slavery, and, gaining the ascendancy in the French national assembly, they granted to the mulattoes of the colony the right to vote for delegates to a colonial assembly. This decree was violently opposed by the white people of the colony. The position of the mulattoes was rather anomalous. While in theory they were free, they were despised by the whites, hated and feared by the blacks, and had, in fact, no right save that of acquiring and holding property. In March, 1791, they had become so thoroughly imbued with the principles of equality taught by the French revolution that some of the more hot-headed thought the times were ripe for throwing off the bondage of the whites. A few of them, under the leadership of James Oge, rose in insurrection, but the disturbance was easily quelled, and Oge was tried and put to death in a manner rivaling the atrocities of the American Indian. Oge’s punishment, although so much more fitting to savages than to a Christian nation, was but the first of a series of tortures which are too horrible to describe. For a time this execution intimidated the slave population, and all seemed peaceful and quiet. But it was merely the ominous stillness which precedes the breaking of the storm. And at length, on the 22d of August, 1791, with all the suddenness of a West Indian hurricane, the black horrors of a slave insurrection burst forth. At 10 o’clock at night the slaves of one plantation murdered their master and fired the plantation. Once started in their work of destruction, they became fiends. Going to the next plantation, they were joined by the slaves belonging to it and the work of murder and arson was continued. The buildings were burned, fire was set to the cane fields—the flames but served as signal fires to the expectant blacks of the other plantations. Like wildfire the work of death and devastation spread from end to end of the island. A frenzy seized the blacks. With hands and sticks and clubs they tore down even the stone walls of the burned and blackened ruins. The few whites who were fortunate enough to escape, fled to the towns. The French soldiers from the fort hastened out into the plain, only to be as hastily recalled by the governor, who feared for the safety of the fort itself. A detachment with cannon took the field against the insurgents. The blacks charged upon the cannon, and, sticking their own arms and bodies into the mouths of the guns, they prevented the whites from reloading them, and, by this heroic method of self-sacrifice, saved the lives of their comrades. By mere force of numbers they beat back and overpowered the trained troops of France. They laughed at danger and death—their delight was in bloodshed and carnage and massacre.

In the meantime, the mulattoes also took the field against the whites. And, to increase the complexity of the situation, the English, in September, 1793, landed an army on the island to take possession of it in the name of the king of England—England and France being then in a hostile attitude.

At this stage of an inextricably mixed struggle, which combined all the elements of a race war, a rebellion, and an international contest, appeared upon the stage of action in Hayti the
most transcendent genius that the negro race has ever produced. A man whose birth was obscure, whose life was heroic and noble, and whose death was sad and tragic. One of those meteor-like characters who, at times, flash across the page of history, glimmer an instant, and go out in darkness doubly dark. It was Toussaint L'Ouverture. Born in 1743, of slave parents—tradition says, the grandson of an African chieftain—he spent the first fifty years of his life in slavery, differing but little from the other slaves of the estate except in the use he made of the few opportunities for improvement that offered themselves. As a boy he made a deep impression on one of his fellow slaves, who had received an elementary education. From him he learned to read, and made rapid progress into the world of letters, from which it was customary to debar the slave class, becoming especially skilled in the practice of medicine. When the insurrection began, while the other slaves were murdering their masters, Toussaint, with a faithfulness but seldom equaled, and at a great risk to himself, saved his master from the fury of the insurgents and assisted him to escape to the United States.

Afterward, when he had obtained supreme command of the island, he sent to his old master what he had long been in fact—commander-in-chief of the island of Hayti. The next few years were years of comparative peace. Great in war, Toussaint showed himself equally great in peace. The supremest test of his ability would be the success or failure of the effort to transform a horde of ignorant, lazy, and degraded blacks into a nation of peaceful, industrious, and law-abiding citizens. Chaos must be changed into system, disorder into order. With his magic wand he touched the ruined mansions of the former planters, and from their ashes more stately ones arose. Instead of the boom of cannon and the rattle of musketry, the church chime and the school bell pealed out their notes of invitation over the land. Rapidly the arts of civilization spread. This untrained slave builted wiser than many a ruler in whose veins flowed the proud blood of centuries of regal ancestors.

When Napoleon became first consul of France he confirmed Toussaint in his position at Hayti. Nevertheless, the latter soon had cause to dread the plans of Napoleon. Toussaint, as governor of Hayti, sent to Napoleon two letters explaining the condition of the island and asking for the ratification of certain appointments which he had made. To these Napoleon sent no reply. Napoleon, foolish as it may seem, was actuated by a jealousy of the fame of Toussaint. On the streets of Paris the latter was compared to him, and called the "Napoleon of the Blacks." Napoleon could not endure to have any rival to his fame—all rivals must be crushed.

In January, 1802, a French army, 20,000 strong, landed in Hayti. Toussaint, with a small army, withdrew to the interior of the island. Leclerc, the French commander, issued a proclamation promising that the negroes should retain their freedom if they would lay down

As the English were making efforts to obtain possession of the island, the French, for fear of losing it entirely, were compelled to yield in part to the victorious negroes, and in 1794 the National Assembly of France passed a decree abolishing slavery in the colony.

In April, 1796, Toussaint was created by law—what he had long been in fact—commander-in-chief of the island of Hayti. The next few years were years of comparative peace. Great in war, Toussaint showed himself equally great in peace. The supremest test of his ability would be the success or failure of the effort to transform a horde of ignorant, lazy, and degraded blacks into a nation of peaceful, industrious, and law-abiding citizens. Chaos must be changed into system, disorder into order. With his magic wand he touched the ruined mansions of the former planters, and from their ashes more stately ones arose. Instead of the boom of cannon and the rattle of musketry, the church chime and the school bell pealed out their notes of invitation over the land. Rapidly the arts of civilization spread. This untrained slave builted wiser than many a ruler in whose veins flowed the proud blood of centuries of regal ancestors.

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their arms. Deceived by his promises, they deserted in great numbers from the army of L'Ouverture, who was compelled to seek refuge in the mountain fastnesses. Leclerc, thinking that the war was ended, issued an order re-establishing slavery. Again the negroes revolted, and Toussaint was soon at the head of a victorious army. Leclerc, perceiving that in the art of war he was not a match for L'Ouverture, again betook himself to the more familiar art of deceit. A treaty was concluded, by the terms of which Toussaint was to rule the island as before. And now occurs one of the blackest acts in the blood-stained career of Napoleon. By his order, Toussaint, peacefully living at his home, was taken prisoner and carried to France. Without the formality of a trial, he was thrown into the dungeon of Joux, into a narrow cell, whose floor was covered with ice in winter, and in summer was damp and muddy. Here, for no crime, and with no charge against him, he spent a miserable existence. But he was too tenacious of life, and at the end of ten months, according to a French writer, his jailor went off on a vacation and left him locked in his dungeon. At the end of four days the jailor returned and found him dead-starved.

Thus passed away one of earth's true kings—one who was king of men by right divine—the right of genius. In war a hero, in peace a statesman, in death a martyr, thy star shall shine on, a beacon light to a race down-trodden and oppressed, an inspiration to a people without hope.

"Thou hast left behind
Powers that will work for thee—air, earth, and skies;
There's not a breathing of the common wind
That would forget thee: thou hast great allies;
Thy friends are exultations, agonies,
And love, and man's unconquerable mind."

PRESIDENTIAL CONFERENCE.

BY W. E. Crites, '97.

The Fifth Annual Conference of Presidents of College Young Men's Christian Associations of Ohio, held at Oberlin April 4-7, 1895, was of untold benefit to the fifty or more delegates from the various higher institutions of learning in the state. The purpose of the conference was to qualify the chosen leaders of this wide-spreading branch of Christian work for their responsible positions.

The gathering was especially favored with the presence of the college secretaries, Mott, Michener, Brockman, and Cooper, of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., who had met for a conference of their own. The earnest words of these experienced leaders did much to awaken enthusiasm for a work of such extensive influence.

Our State Secretary Gordon in his usual earnest manner presented the opportunity of the college association for active service in coming in close touch with so many young men.

Mr. E. L. Shuey, of Dayton, and Prof. Hurlbert, of Lane Seminary, also gave valuable suggestions on the direct work of the Association.

Mr. Beaver forcibly presented the value of the summer schools at Lake Geneva and Northfield as a means of training leaders in every department.

Plans for carrying out a year of systematic work for young men by young men were carefully discussed. Some of the topics considered in detail were the duties of the various officers of the Association, duties of committees, and methods of awakening interest in Bible study and of spreading missionary spirit.

The personal blessing meeting on Sunday morning was especially helpful. Earnest prayer and renewed consecration made the hour impressive for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

Mr. Mott addressed the young men in the afternoon making an intensely earnest plea for a higher standard of morality among the young men of our colleges.

A delightful social feature of the conference was the reception given by the Y. W. C. A. on Saturday evening at Talcott Hall.

After the regular Sunday evening church service the closing session of the conference was held in Peters Hall, where so many helpful suggestions had been given. Standing with
joined hands the convention hymn was sung as it were a prayer for a year of consecrated service. Then we stood adjourned each to return to his own Association better fitted and with a deeper determination to make the most of his opportunity.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

The regular missionary meeting was held April 16, which proved to be very helpful to all present. An intense missionary spirit prevailed. The subject was, "Who Shall Go?" Leader, Miss Lenore Good.

A very interesting business meeting was held March 27. The Association put in practice the new method for raising the expenses as recommended by the finance committee at the convention last fall. There were $46 needed to pay all expenses. The treasurer brought the matter before the Association in a few well chosen remarks. A short talk by the president followed. Then in a short time the entire amount was pledged by the girls. The pledge to the state work for the coming year has been paid in full.

The fifth international convention of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces was held at Pittsburgh, Pa., April 18-21. The newest and most tried methods of Association work were presented by experienced secretaries and committee members. Some of the most talented speakers of the United States and the British Provinces were present and presented addresses or papers upon questions of vital importance to Association work. The delegates were royally entertained by the Pittsburgh Association.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The outgoing treasurer, Mr. Seneff, presented an interesting report to the Association at a meeting held not long since. He leaves the financial interests of the Association in an excellent condition and will be succeeded by Jesse Gilbert, '97.

Our new president, W. E. Crites, attended the conference of Y. M. C. A. presidents held at Oberlin April 4-7, and came back with new plans for the coming year's work and the renewed earnestness so necessary to the leader of a college Y. M. C. A.

At the meeting on the evening of the 28th the outgoing President, Mr. S. C. Markley, read an able and interesting paper giving a condensed review of the work of the Association for the year, which has just closed. On retiring Mr. Markley made a few fitting remarks, extending his best wishes to the incoming officers for a year of success. We extend our best wishes to the new president, Mr. Crites, and his efficient cabinet.

This is time in the work of the year when we are to review the past year's work and cast our hopes for the future. The past year's work has been successful when considered as a whole, a fact due in a large measure to the earnest zeal and untiring efforts of the retiring president. Nearly one hundred and seventy dollars have been raised, a high degree of spirituality has been maintained, and the membership numbers nearly one hundred and fifteen.

PERSONAL.

Miss Rike spent Easter at Dayton.
C. R. Frankum visited in Columbus recently.
C. H. Cline, of O. S. U., recently visited friends here.
W. E. Riebel has returned to his home in Galloway.
C. W. Stoughton, has been admitted to the junior class.
P. S. Spangler, of Shankville, Pa., has entered for the term.
Miss Lenore Good spent Friday, the 17th inst., in Columbus.
W. T. Trump, a former student, has re-entered for the spring term.

Messrs. Funkhouser, Crites, Brenner, McConnaughey, West, Bower, Bear, Martin, B. O. Barnes, L. M. Barnes, L. K. Miller, O. L. Shank
and John Miller spent their vacation at their respective homes.

Miss Lula Baker has been elected president of the Y. P. S. C. E.

Frank Clements recently entertained C. W. Sniffen, of Columbus.

S. C. White spent the interval between terms with friends west of town.

Miss Rike recently sang before the Ladies' Musical Club, of Columbus.

L. K. Miller recently entertained his brother, Harry Miller, of Clinton, O.

Miss EdDith Crippen, '98, recently entertained Miss Witman, of Athens.

Misses Maude Barnes and Lockie Stewart have been admitted to the freshman class.

C. S. Bash was recently called home by the sudden and serious illness of his father.

W. E. Crites attended the state conference of Y. M. C. A presidents in Oberlin last week.

Ask Shank if the white flag has been hung out yet and when the next concert will occur.

Miss Mira Garst spent Sunday, the 7th inst., at the home of her friend, Miss Laura Ingalls.

Chas. R. Kiser, '92, a student in the Ohio Medical college, spent a few days here recently.

Misses Rhoads, Niebel and Overholt spent the spring vacation visiting at the home of Rev. Fries.

W. F. Coover, of Vandalia, O., has dropped out of college for the term, on account of ill health.

Rev. W. J. Shuey has been secured to deliver the address on Founder's Day, next Friday, the 26th inst.

Prof. J. E. Guitner has been entertaining his niece Miss Lelia Tobey, a former student of Albert Lee college.

Miss Honori May Cornell spent a few days recently with her cousin, Mrs. Niper, of Neil avenue, Columbus.

Dr. I. L. Kephart will occupy the chapel pulpit on the 28th inst., and in the evening will deliver an address on "Good Citizenship."

Kintigh and Funkhouser are becoming bold, bad men. They even play marbles in broad daylight on the front steps of the Davis house.

Messrs. Bouck, Gump, and Brierley entertained Walter Gerber, of Dayton, last week. Mr. Gerber is attending the Dayton high school and expects to be in college next fall.

The baseball enthusiasts are hard at work training for the opening game of the season, which occurs Saturday, the 27th inst., between Otterbein and Capital University.

Prof. A. J. Willoughby, a prominent educator of Dayton, who was the first principal of the Westerville public schools, spent his April vacation with friends and relatives here.

The officials of the Association building recently met at the home of Dr. Sanders and formulated plans for the dedication of the building during commencement week.

R. W. Kohr, '94, a student of theology in Lane Seminary, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, spent a few days recently at his home, and preached in the Presbyterian church Sunday evening.

Lewis D. Bonebrake, '82, superintendent of the Mt. Vernon public schools, led chapel service Thursday morning, the 4th inst., and gave an excellent and entertaining talk to the students.

Dr. Haywood recently addressed the students in chapel on the passage of scripture "Greater works than these shall ye do." He showed the superiority of our modern civilization over the ancient miracles.

A few evenings since Miss Fay Shatto entertained a number of friends at her home on Park
street. Those present were Misses Stewart, Flick and Scott, and Messrs. Zehring, Bryant, McKenzie and Weinland.

The A. O. A. made its first trip to the banks of classic Alum creek the last of the week and report an excellent catch. An expedition will probably be made in a few days to Big Walnut where a camp will be established and plans laid for a vigorous spring campaign against the finny tribe.

Rev. and Mrs. Fries entertained Wednesday evening, the 3d inst., in honor of their guests, Miss Overholt, Rhoads and Niebel, of Fostoria. Those present were: Misses Lula, Anna and Verna Baker, Guetner, Bender, Knapp, Rose and Luella Fouts and Hunter, and Messrs. Moore, Hostetler, Rhoads, Seneff, Richer, Stiverson, Clements and Martin.

LOCAL.

What about the prospects of baseball? It begins to look as though the boys would have to get up and hustle.

The freshmen will do well to watch the movements of a certain prep. It is said that he is more than a match for four of them at least, and then does not have to exert himself to any great extent.

The last election of officers of Philalethea resulted as follows: Sadie Newell, president; Miss Doty, vice president; Miss Irwin, critic; Miss Baker, recording secretary; Miss Shauck, treasurer; Miss Hunter, chaplain.

The Philalethean girls at a recent session presented the matter of improving their library. In a short time fifty-five dollars were raised for this purpose, with the promise of increased funds in the future. The girls deserve great credit for their energy in this improvement. They expect to have a number of new books by commencement.

One of the most pleasant events of the month was the Christian Endeavor social, which was held in the literary halls. About one hundred students were in attendance. Each person had supplied himself with a blank tablet and pencil, and two hours were spent pleasantly in exchanging autographs and in conversation, after which all repaired to the Philophronean hall, where an excellent musical program was rendered.

The Cleiorhetean literary society gave an open session on Thursday, the 4th inst., at which the following excellent program was rendered:

Society Song.
Reverie...................Lockie Stewart
Recitation................Elia Shanklin
Vocal Quartet.............Sweet and Low
Misses Ranck, Duncan, Fowler, Custer.
Essay......................Otis Flock
Piano duet..............Misses Arnold and Roloson.
Paper....................Fio Siverson.
Flute Solo................Cora Shaner.
Oration...................Maud Waters.
Overture...................

On the evening of the 16th occurred the last entertainment of the Citizens' Lecture Course. It was a monologue recital by Edward P. Elliot. In the words of a prominent person, abundantly able to criticise such an entertainment, "Mr. Elliot reminds one of a second-class actor out of employment." However it was a fit ending for the entire course which cannot be called anything but second class.

The Philomathean open session which occurred Friday, the 5th inst., was a rare treat to all and the following program was given:
Piano Solo, selected..........................Mr. Kinney
President's Valedictory.............Mr. Kinney
"In the Garden,"..............................Mr. Kinney
"Garret Grain," by Mrs. Frank Lee,
Valedictory................Male Quartet
President's Inaugural..............Male Quartet
"Patriotism of the Present,
Installation of Officers.
C. A. Funkhouser.
Book Review, "The Search for the Cause,
"Garret Grain," by Mrs. Frank Lee,
E. S. Barnard.
F. B. Bryant.
L. W. Weinland and J. B. Gilbert
Clarinet Duet....................Ella Sibunklin
Adventure.....................Ella Sibunklin
D. A. Kohr.
Current News....................Ella Sibunklin
Roll Call.
"A Piece of Unpublished History,
"Hark! the Trumpet!"
"In the Garden,"..................Mr. Kinney
Philomathean Glee Club.

The long expected and much advertised baseball concert occurred Wednesday evening, April
10th. A fair audience was in attendance, and were delightfully entertained by the rendering of the following program:

- Cadets' Parade
- Selection by Glee Club
- Staccato Caprice
- Within the Forest
- Hindoo Song
- Duet from Norma
- Tom, Tom the Piper's Son
- Nocturne
- Le Cavalier Fantastique
- Duet from Bellini
- Sunlight
- Coquette

Miss Ebeling, of Columbus, rendered several charming selections on the piano, and Miss Rike sang a number of beautiful solos. Both of these received an enthusiastic reception. The Euterpean band and the Conservatory Octette acquitted themselves admirably, while Messrs. Gantz and Gilbert rendered a charming clarinet and saxophone duet.

Senior Reception.—A delightful reception was tendered to the members of the senior class on the evening of the 15th, by Miss Ada Lewis, a member of the class. On entering the parlor, each member was transformed into some noted personage by having a card attached to his back. A series of suggestive questions soon enabled each one to establish his identity. A short time was then spent in conversation, when ribbons bearing hand painted quotations were passed to each one of the guests. It was soon found that the ladies' quotations were supplementary to the gentlemen's. Each quotation having been matched, the couples thus formed repaired to the dining hall where an elegant supper of three courses was served, the tables being decorated with the class color, apple green. After the refreshments the following toasts were responded to: Pres. C. A. Funkhouser, "Class Spirit;" Miss Daisy Custer, "The Boys of '96;" Miss Lula Baker, "'95 from the Standpoint of '96;" Miss Edith Turner, "The Faculty;" and J. C. Blackburn, who spoke on "The Class Color," and proposed a toast to its health. The remainder of the evening was spent in games interspersed with music and conversation. One pleasing feature of the evening was the "Geographical Anagrams" in which Mr. W. B. Gantz was awarded first prize and Mr. J. C. Blackburn the booby prize. The evening was in every respect most enjoyable, and it was long past midnight before the guests reluctantly took their departure. Miss Lewis proved herself a charming hostess, and made the first class party of '95 an unqualified success. Besides the nineteen members of the class there were present Misses Baker, '96, Barnes, '98, Cornell, '94, Crippen, '98, Howell, '98.

At the late Philophronean open session the following program was rendered:

Music..................The Chapel
Glee Club.
Essay........The Napoleon of the Blacks
R. E. Bower.
Address..........Industry and Indolence
S. C. Markley.
Piano Solo..................Ballade
Mrs. Todd.
Oration........Nihilism and Nicholas II
J. C. Blackburn.
Eulogy.........Adoniram Judson
J. W. Stiverson.
Music..................The Young Lover
Glee Club.
Poem ..................A Reverie
W. G. Kintigh.
Piano Solo...............Scherzo
Mrs. Todd.
Miscellaneous Business.
Roll Call.
Music........Give Me the Waltz
Glee Club; Solo by L. M. Barnes.

The music rendered by Mrs. Todd was especially fine. The glee club deserves to be complimented especially on their last performance. Owing to the inclement weather the attendance was not as large as usual on such occasions.

On the evening of the first the gentlemen's class in physical culture gave an exhibition of their advancement and skill in order to raise funds for placing the striking bag, in position.
This was held in the gymnasium, the gallery being filled by students and friends. The work as presented was interesting and varied and plainly manifested what can be accomplished by a few hours spent wisely. The exercises consisted of dumb bell, club, and wand work interspersed with fencing, marching, tumbling, and four hand exercises. All who attended were pleased and those taking part received many congratulations from them. The class has been small and the interest manifested by the student body as an entirety was not what it should have been. Miss Luella Fouts, the instructor, has labored faithfully to accomplish the good results that the entertainment so evidently showed. Gentlemen, you do not know what excellent work and four of ours has been. Miss Luella Fouts, the lady's class was held in the gymnasium, th floor to the main floor to accommodate all. This shows one of two things, or perhaps both, that the gentlemen's class awakened less interest or the girls could command more friends than the boys. One gratifying circumstance is the interest taken in the work by several of our professors. The exercises were of a lighter nature and in some respects eminently better than those given by the boys. Light dumb bell and club work were indulged in to a small extent, but the greater part of the evening was spent in movements tending towards gracefulness. Perhaps we should say not tending towards but requiring gracefulness to carry them out. These movements including the fan drill were conducted by Miss Rose Fouts. "The poising, marching and fan drill were the only exercises superior to ours," so say the boys. This is questionable. The ladies expect to continue their work during the present term and also will give another public exhibition near commencement. At that time we shall expect still greater advancement and we will honor it with still greater attendance.

On Saturday afternoon, April 20, a public recital was given in the Philomathean hall, by the vocal students under the able direction of Miss Rike. The delightful and entertaining program was highly appreciated by the audience. Among those who appeared in public recital for the first time were: Miss Duncan, Miss Wardell, Miss Immel, Miss Hurd, and Mr. Weinland, all of whom showed much musical talent. Miss Shauke has a voice of excellent culture and skill. The accomplished singing by Miss Knapp, Miss Doty, Mr. Markley and others proves that Otterbein is not lacking in musical ability. Miss Rike certainly deserves much credit for the rapid progress and development of her pupils. Those who failed to attend the recital missed a rare treat. The following is the program as rendered:

Sylvia......................Schnibur
My Little Love................Hawley
My Lady's Bower..............Hope Temple
Duet—"The Lord is My Shepherd" Henry Smart
Helen Shauke, Miss Rike.
Little Doris........................DeKoven
Piano Solo........................Florida Waltz
Beauty's Eyes....................Tosti
Swinging........................Franz Ries
Cradle Song........................Miss Crimm
Singing............................Harty
As Thou Wilt.....................Mr. Markley
At the Convent Gate............Tosti
Dreams—"Put by the Lute" Gerritt Smith
Miss Shaneka.

COLLEGE NOTES AND VERSE.

The State Oratorical Association now comprises ten colleges, and at the recent convention a proposition to enlarge this number was voted down. Miami University, University of Cincinnati, Heidelberg, Otterbein, and Antioch have been attempting to get into the Association for several years, and, having failed, are now con-
templating the organization of another State Association. If the new one becomes a strong rival of the old, an additional inter-association contest will, perhaps, be necessitated.—Wittenberger.

HARD TO BEAT.

Last night I held a little hand,
So dainty and so neat,
Methought my heart would burst with joy—
So wildly did it beat.
No other hand into my soul
Could greater solace bring
Than that I held last night, which was
Four aces and a king.

Westyan Lit.

Apropos of the charges of plagiarism made in connection with the recent oratorical contest at Columbus, it might be remarked that even the editors of college journals are sometimes deceived in regard to the originality of some of the articles submitted to them. The writer, in boyhood, stored away the following fugitive stanza as a striking illustration of human nature. We should like to give proper credit for it, but cannot, as it was at that time printed in the Scissors column of a country newspaper and credited to Ez. It reappeared as an original in the Buchtelite of March 6, and seems destined to a second run of popularity, as we have already noticed it in one of our exchanges credited to the Buchtelite. Here are the verses which somebody plagiarized from the Buchtelite's poet before the latter was old enough to know that he had been thus wronged:

"There was a sign upon the fence—
That sign was 'Paint.'
And every mortal that went by,
Sinner and saint,
Put out a finger, touched the paint,
And onward sped.
And as they wiped their finger-tips—
'It is,' they said."

WAITING.

Slowly the sunlight faded,
Softly the stars looked out—
Contrast of light and shadow,
Contrast of joy and doubt.
Gently we bear our sorrow,
Patiently keep our doubt,
If we but see the sunshine,
If we but look without.
Kindly life teaches her lessons,
Glorious grants her reward,
Waiting is but for the moment,
Waiting, the golden chord.

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