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Prof. W. J. Jack.

Vol. VII.

OCTOBER, 1896.

No. 2.

OTTERBEIN ÆGIS




CONTENTS


In Our Sanctum, - - - - -	5
Some Uses of Mathematics, - - - - -	7
Mr. and Mrs. Minshall Consecrated, - - - - -	10
Robert Burns, - - - - -	12
The Pure the Abiding, - - - - -	13
Football, - - - - -	15
Y. W. C. A. Notes, - - - - -	16
Y. M. C. A. Notes, - - - - -	16
Locals, - - - - -	17
Alumnals, - - - - -	19
Exchanges, - - - - -	19



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Annual Commencement, June 24, 1897.

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IN OUR SANCTUM.

WE want to call the attention of our readers to the advertisements found in the ÆGIS. These advertisements have been obtained with a great amount of care and we know that the various firms are good, responsible parties and our readers can make no mistake by patronizing them.

OFF to Canton! This has been the exclaim of a half dozen or more of colleges in Central Ohio for the past two weeks. Merchants, manufacturers, traveling men, veterans, laborers—men, women and children of every walk of life have been to Canton to see the man who in all probability will be the next president of the United States.

But Saturday, October 17th, was the day set by the students in Central Ohio to make a

trip to the Mecca of Republicanism. A whole train-load of students, regardless of party, with bands, glee clubs and football teams, giving college yells, singing college songs and making mirth in general, went to call on the popular Ohio candidate. The company was good-natured and enthusiastic, and the eloquent words of Major McKinley more than repaid each one for the effort required to make the trip.

WELL, what shall the editor write about? There are scores of subjects which might engage the attention of an editor of a college journal. But just now when everybody is hard at work, when football is the all absorbing subject of interest and discourse, it is questionable whether anything emanating from our sanctum would engage a mere glance from even an old alumnus, a former student, or indeed a subscriber who has long been in arrears.

THE ÆGIS wants to keep before the minds of its readers the fact that this is the semi-centennial and year of golden jubilee of Otterbein University.

During the year, chapters on the history of the college will be given by some of the older friends of the institution. Its famous men and women will be recalled, histories of the literary societies will be written and everything which may be of interest in a half century of growth will be reviewed.

So friends and readers help us along in this. If you have a bit of history to give, send it in. We shall be glad to use it. If you can get a new subscription send that along too.

This is to be the grandest year in the history

of the college. You will want to know all about it. You will want to help to make it a grand year. So send in your articles, poems, jokes, or anything you may have, and make yourself a part of this semi-centennial year.

FOOTBALL, did you say? Yes, that is the word which inspires the hard student, the lazy fellow and the professor alike. The matron of the ladies' hall, the janitor of the college and the old bellman catch the spirit of the word and whoop and yell with the enthusiasm of a veteran collegian. Even the editor in his holy sanctum is caught by the magic of its mystic spell, throws aside his pen, leaves his thoughts to play in his ink bottle, and betakes himself to the gridiron to see what others see, to yell as others do, and to cheer as others can. Yes, give us football. Let those who like to play, play like Trojans. Otterbein has a good team and but for the fumbling behind the line would be unequaled in the state. It cost us one touchdown in the Kenyon game and the same in the O. S. U. contest. So let us have more practice. Three games are to be played yet—Washington and Jefferson on the 24th inst., O. W. U. on the 31st inst., and Wittenberg Thanksgiving Day. All are away from home and not one of them will be lost if we quit our fumbling.

ALL the colleges of the country are now well begun with the work of the fall term. All the classes have been organized, the new students have been classified and put at "hard, honest work," the literary society and fraternity rider have gone their rounds among them, the editors of the hundreds of college papers have greeted them most kindly and graciously, and have gratuitously given their advice and every assurance of help and good will. All the old students have gotten through telling over and over again how glad they were to see them, and expressing the hope that they were in for a course; receptions have been given so that they might get ac-

quainted with everybody; in fact everything has been done to make the tyro at college think that his college is the best, cheapest and most suitable institution to which his guardian or pater familias could have sent him to pursue a course of study.

This is about the time when the beginners have their severest tests. Now they find out that their best friends will be very limited in number. They learn for the first time that there are some professors who are by no means kind toward them. The football manager visits them, the lecture course committee canvasses them and the subscription agent for the college paper solicits them. They begin to think, and it may be rightly too, that they have made a mistake in coming to this or that college and that things are not what they seemed.

It is truly unfortunate that matters should be thus, but it always has been so and there is nothing to indicate that there will be a change soon. No one seems willing to put his reputation at stake by offering a solution. This state of affairs should not be allowed to embarrass the new student in the first few weeks of his college life and it may be some bright day, when older students have come to be more considerate of the pleasure and comfort of the new student and to have less selfish concern for their own particular interests that these disappointments and days of homesickness and discomforture will not come to the new student.

On Wednesday evening, Oct. 7, a joint debate was held in the town hall by Hon. D. K. Watson and John J. Lentz on the political issues of the day. Much enthusiasm was displayed on both sides of the money question, both by the speakers and audience. The students, both of Otterbein and O. S. U., were present in great numbers. The students have taken unusual interest in the campaign and the sympathizers of each party are always in evidence at these meetings.

SOME USES OF MATHEMATICS.

BY J. FRANK YOTHERS, '97.

IT shall be my purpose in this paper, as best I am able, limited by lack of space and personal knowledge, to state some practical uses of mathematics, and some of the benefits derived from the study of this science.

The term, mathematics, is derived from the plural form of a Greek word meaning *to learn*. The use of the plural form indicates that this department of human knowledge was formerly considered not as a single branch, but as a group of several branches, much as we use the phrase, "the mathematical sciences." This group of sciences is sub-divided into pure mathematics and applied mathematics. The branches of pure mathematics are, arithmetic, algebra, special, analytic and descriptive geometry, trigonometry, conic sections, calculus and the new science of quaternions. Applied mathematics includes surveying, navigation, mechanics, astronomy, mathematical drawing, and perhaps some other branches.

If the history of mathematics could be traced backward to its source, it would be found that it has advanced to its present state by progressive steps, each additional advance having been dependent on the help given by the progress before made. Sometimes these onward movements are greater and more remarkable than others and the persons who made them have become distinguished for their genius and are considered as benefactors of mankind. The history of the development and progress of mathematics cannot with certainty be traced back to any period before that of the Ionian Greeks, and its subsequent history is long and tedious, because an intelligent understanding requires the introduction of numerous and intricate means and schemes which are dry and uninteresting except to those who have given the science especial attention. But, before digressing farther from my subject, it may be well to consider some of the uses of mathe-

matics as they appear under the several departments of applied science.

At first sight and to the thoughtless person, astronomy seems to be of little use and to concern every-day life in few respects. He wonders what object men can possibly have in view, who devote their lives to the study of the motions of the planets, and to the contemplation of the phenomena of the heavens. This mistaken idea, although almost universally prevalent, is to be accounted for only by the narrow range of studies of the possessor. It is astonishing how many persons go through the world, filling the measure of a long life, without casting anything but an indifferent, uninquiring and uninterested glance at the glories of the starry firmament. Prof. Newcomb, of Johns Hopkins University, is authority for the statement that astronomy is more intimately connected than any other science with the history of mankind. This science has peculiarly strong claims in every scheme of study both as a means of intellectual training and on account of the practical value of the class of facts which it embraces, as well as its ennobling influence upon the mind of the student. Before the commencement of authentic history, we find men engaged in the study of celestial motions, and its progress in modern times has been perhaps the most interesting feature in the intellectual history of this period. Its cultivation in this country has shed a peculiar lustre upon American scientific and mathematical genius. It is to this science that we owe our means of measuring time, of locating places on the surface of the earth by longitude and latitude, of fixing the boundaries of countries and sections of country, of accurately mapping out coast-lines, of navigating the ocean, of ascertaining the magnitude and exact figure of the globe we inhabit and determining its relation to the universe. Astronomy differs from many other natural sciences, in that the observed facts far from explaining themselves demand an exercise of judgment and reason in order to infer from them the truths, which they obscurely indicate. The world owes two debts to

astronomy, one for its practical uses and the other for the ideas it has afforded us of the immensity of creation. Every navigator who sails out of a harbor must understand astronomy to a certain degree. His compass tells him where are east, west, north and south. But from this he can gain no information as to his situation on the ocean or as to where the winds may be hastening his vessel. He must at least possess the theoretical knowledge requisite to use the instruments of observation and to apply the results for finding, at any time, his exact position on the sea. The calculations necessary for this purpose require a knowledge of various branches of mathematics, especially of trigonometry. Hence mathematics constitutes the chief part of the education that one must possess, to whom daily is entrusted the lives of multitudes and the wealth of an international commerce. The surveyor in the western wilds and new countries must resort to astronomical observations to determine his exact position on the earth and the latitude and longitude of the place where he may be situated.

Within the past few years, a wobbling of the earth's axis has been discovered. The discovery of the nature and the amount of this wobbling is a result of the exact astronomy of the present time. All knowledge of times and seasons is dependent on this science. The results of astronomical observation are for us condensed into almanacs, which are so common and so universally used that we scarcely ever think of their astronomical origin. At the present day we are all indebted to astronomy in another way. Our forefathers were compelled to regulate their clocks by very rude and uncertain methods. Now, at some of our principal observatories, observations are made every clear night for the express purpose of regulating an astronomical clock with the greatest precision. Every day at noon a signal is sent throughout the land by telegraph, so that operators upon hearing the click may set their clocks within a couple of seconds. From the railway station it is diffused into every household. Imagine the number of calamities that

would happen and the loss of time that would be incurred if exactness were taken away from our railroad time, and you cannot overestimate the value of astronomy, even if it had no other use than this.

The religious aspects of this study should not be overlooked. The student is constantly reminded that in studying the phenomena and laws of the material universe, he is contemplating the works of an infinitely wise and beneficent Creator, who has endowed us with faculties to behold the splendor of his works and in some degree to conceive of their vastness. Says a distinguished German educator: "Astronomy is, more than any other science, valuable as a study for youth. None will seize so strongly and fully upon the youthful mind. It hardens the body, sharpens the senses, practices the memory, nourishes the fancy with the noblest images, develops the power of thinking, destroys all narrow-mindedness, and lays an immovable foundation for faith in God."

The application of mathematics in engineering is a marvelous example of the debt which the present civilization of the world owes to the development of mathematics. Engineering is defined as "science applied," or the art of doing things in the easiest, best and cheapest way. The work is divided into many parts, as military, civil, electrical, mechanical, mining, sanitary engineering and architecture. This is not a complete list nor is it possible to mention them all in this paper. The wonderful advance in the civilization of the world during the nineteenth century arises largely from the progress of civil engineering. The workmen and the people in general have been educated to assist new methods and the introduction of new products, instead of opposing them with their ignorance. Advance in engineering has facilitated travel and communication and has brought comfort and ease to every individual to a greater or less degree. Military engineering is closely connected to civil engineering, but does not attract so much notice only as it comes into prominence through some brilliant campaign. The effects of the progress in

military engineering has been illustrated in the recent Chino-Japanese war. The success of the Japanese is due largely to their activity and energy which is opposed to the lethargy of the Chinese. But it is also due to the fact that they are well equipped with the appliances due to modern military engineering and are well versed in their use.

If space would permit, it would be both interesting and instructive to notice the uses of mathematics as they appear in mechanics and physics. Suffice it to say that mathematics has a vital relation to all branches of science. Progress in the latter is entirely dependent upon progress in the former.

There is no line of study so conducive to accurate, logical and rapid thought as a course in mathematics, honestly and ardently pursued. As a mental discipliner it has no equal. No line of study develops the mind in so many ways and is so well adapted to every stage of mental growth. Certainly, the memory will not be found to be neglected. The very first steps in number—counting, the multiplication table, etc., make heavy demands on this power. While the higher branches require the memorizing of formulas which are appalling to the uninitiated. Likewise the imagination, the creative faculty of the mind, has constant exercise in all original mathematical investigation, from the solution of the simplest problem to the discovery of the most hidden principle.

For it is not always by sure, consecutive steps, as many suppose, that we advance from the known to the unknown. The imagination precedes reason. Imagination and observation supply facts, which it may require ages for reason to connect to the known. So true is this fact that even to-day there is a class of thinkers who consider the infinitesimal calculus, that most sublime branch of mathematics, as narrowly and blindly experimental. Pre eminence may be claimed for mathematics as a disciplinary study in many ways. It trains the mind to the habit of forming clear and concise conceptions and of clothing these conceptions in exact and perspicuous language. In this

branch of study, the terms convey exactly the same meaning to all minds. There can be no difference in the conceptions different persons may have of a circle, a perpendicular, or the statement that 3 and 5 make 8. The conception in each case is definite and the language may be perfectly clear. That this is not so in most other sciences, no one need be told. Is the meaning of a Greek or Latin text always evident and clear? Is it an easy matter for two persons to get exactly the same conception of the causes that led to a certain political revolution? And can either be absolutely certain, from any language which he can use, that no one will mistake his conception? It need not be argued that the habit of the mind which rests satisfied only with clear and definite conceptions, and the power of speech which is able to clothe such conceptions in language perfectly unmistakable, are most valuable attainments. And these are exactly the ends which mathematical studies, properly pursued, are adapted to secure.

Pure mathematics is practical logic, and he who does not learn to reason logically and systematically from this study can only attribute his failure to lack of honest, personal effort, without which every student inevitably must fail. Many pursue mathematics only to the extent of being able to reckon bills, compute interest and to master their direct application to the affairs of life. There is a tendency to give up the study, when the student first tries to acquaint himself with the higher mathematics, but by their omission the graduate leaves college without ever having looked into one of the sublimest fields of human knowledge, or having even the remotest idea of the language and methods of the mechanics and astronomy of the day, or being able to read an advanced treatise upon any scientific subject as treated by the modern mathematician. The beauty and power of geometry cannot be appreciated without a knowledge of calculus. And the student, who is allowed at his option to leave this out of his course, leaves college a hundred years behind his time in one of the leading departments of human knowledge.

MR. AND MRS. MINSHALL CONSECRATED.

BY REV. J. A. EBY.

THE very tender and impressive ceremonies of the formal setting apart of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Minshall as missionaries to Africa were conducted in the Hartford Street U. B. Church, of Dayton, Sunday evening, October 4. Mrs. Minshall is a member of that congregation and therefore it was a most appropriate place for such a service. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity with the members and friends of the church to enjoy the interesting exercises of the occasion, which were in charge of Rev. J. A. Eby, the pastor of the congregation.

Bishop J. S. Mills, of Oregon, Dr. G. A. Funkhouser, Dr. Wm. McKee and Rev. L. O. Burtner, the returned missionary, occupied seats on the platform and assisted in the service. The missionaries with Dr. and Mrs. S. B. Ervin, of Arcanum, O., parents of Mrs. Minshall, occupied seats before the altar.

Rev. Wm. McKee, treasurer of the Board of Missions, read the 115th Psalm, followed by a most touching prayer led by Dr. Ervin.

After a very appropriate and effective rendering of "Go Teach All Nations" by a quartet, Bishop Mills preached a masterly discourse from Matt. 24:14—"And this Gospel of the Kingdom shall be preached in all the

world for a witness unto all nations and then shall the end come."

At the close of the sermon the missionaries were introduced in a few words by Mr. Eby, who spoke of the necessity and helpfulness of having a living relation with the heralds of the Gospel in foreign lands and expressed in burning words the great pleasure which this occasion afforded him and his people, hoping and praying that during this service of conse-

cration God might lay his hand upon other young men and women in the congregation and bring them to such an experience as that of Mr. and Mrs. Minshall.

The candidates each spoke a few well selected words. Mr. Minshall with evident joy told of his impressions received from the Holy Spirit calling him to go out to the heathen world and help to lift it up and out of its sin, ignorance and superstition. He expressed the hope and purpose of giving his whole life to the



FRED S. MINSHALL.

cause if the Master should permit.

Mrs. Minshall, who holds such a large and warm place in the affections of her own congregation, as well as in the hearts of many others in other places, was listened to with rapt attention, while she, with calm deliberation and apparent emotion, spoke a few farewell words. She said her first impressions came to her in very early life in the presence of just such circumstances as those surrounding many young people in this service. These

impressions had never wholly left her and when opportunity presented itself she joined the Volunteer Band and never had any temptation nor desire to regret it.

Mr. and Mrs. Minshall were then encouraged by a few loving words from Rev. Mr. Burtner who spent three years in Africa.

Dr. G. A. Funkhouser offered the consecration prayer, during which Mr. and Mrs. Minshall and Dr. and Mrs. Ervin knelt at the altar. It was a moment of supreme delight as well as one of wonderful solemnity. No one present could but be moved by the impressive scene and the most tender words of prayer.

At the close of the service hundreds crowded to the altar to bid our dear ones good-bye and God-speed. On Monday evening at 9:35, a large company of friends and loved ones watched the train go out of sight carrying away these consecrated souls to answer in some measure the call of the multitudes for the living water of eternal life. Bishop Mills accompanies them to Africa on the annual Episcopal tour of foreign conferences. May God keep them and use them and gather them with us to Himself at last.

FRED S. MINSHALL.

No doubt it will be a pleasure to our readers to see in this number of the ÆGIS the splendid likenesses of Mr. and Mrs. Minshall, who at this writing are out on the high sea enroute to

Western Africa, where they are to take up mission work. Mr. Minshall, or "Fred" as we best know him, was born at Thamesville, Ontario, Canada, March 17, 1868. He came to the United States when he was seventeen years of age and lived for a time on a farm in Hamilton county. In 1889 he entered Otterbein University. By stopping out for a term occasionally to earn money, he was able, by dint of heroic effort, to complete his course of

study with the class of '96. Fred was always quite popular in college, and in many respects possessed rare skill. In literary work he was among the best. In him we always found a rare combination of polished style, wit and graceful delivery. He always seemed to possess an abundance of vitality and for this reason is well fitted to endure labor in tropical Africa. He occupies a warm place in the heart of every student and professor in Otterbein, and their best wishes will follow

him and his admirable wife to their far-away home in Africa.

MYRTLE ERVIN MINSHALL.

Mrs. Minshall, who is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. S. B. Ervin, of Arcanum, O., was born March 21, 1869, at Indianapolis, Ind. In the spring of 1890, she entered Otterbein University. Later she taught school for two years in Kansas, then returned to college. She was always one of those firm, reliable



MYRTLE ERVIN MINSHALL.

girls of Otterbein, and greatly interested in Christian work. She joined the Students' Volunteer Band in 1890, and always gave its interests sincere thought and work. Last year she was president of the Y. W. C. A. and taught a Bible class for personal workers. She possesses a cheerful disposition, a well-cultured mind, and is well prepared for the work to which she has been called.

The Ægis is under obligations to Rev. Wm. M. Bell, editor of the *Search Light*, for the excellent cuts of Mr. and Mrs. Minshall.

ROBERT BURNS.

BY M. OTIS FLOOK, '93.

IN the society of the present, it is not always that a man of literary genius is recognized by his own generation. The inventor of some common machine, which in a few years will have passed out of use and have been forgotten, will doubtless receive more of a reward than the man who contributes something to the literature of the world, which will live through all time and serve as an inspiration to thousands.

Robert Burns might have lived many years longer, but his life was a continual struggle for existence; and he died, miserable and neglected, in the very prime of his manhood. Now, those who stand highest in the annals of our literature are proud to be numbered among his admirers and friends. It is a difficult thing for human nature to believe that a fellow man can be more finely constituted than themselves. So it was with Burns and so it will doubtless be with others. He came upon the world as a prodigy, was loudly entertained by it in a wild tumultuous wonder, soon subsiding into chilling censure and neglect, until his sad, early death again roused its enthusiasm.

Some may say that his work was small. Do they consider the times in which he lived? Do they know the meagre materials with which he had to work, and how even these lay scattered and hidden—not collected and classi-

fied as we find them to-day? His was a mind not to be obscured by the mists of poverty and humble surroundings. He rose above them, he grew in intellect, and he has passed on, but left a gift which has become an imperishable part of literature.

That one alone can be a true poet, who can feel what is in the common heart and can give expression to that feeling. What a beautiful universal friendship does he display toward those of all times and countries! What generous exaggeration of the loved object! His rustic friend and nut-brown maiden are not mean and common, but exalted to the rank of hero and queen.

The peasant poet has a noble pride, not for offence but for defence. There is a look in his eyes which can repel and subdue the forward and supercilious. Although he feels himself above common men, yet he mingles with them in their own interests, even entreats them to love him. It is strange to see this proud man revealing his heart, sometimes to the most unworthy, and while he seeks comfort in friendship, yet depending on someone for it who knows only the name of friendship. Burns was possessed of a credulous heart, although he was a man of keen vision, seeing through the hollowness even of those who were accomplished deceivers. "His was a soul like an Æolian harp, in whose strings the vulgar wind, as it passed them, changed itself into an absolute melody."

All that remains of his mighty spirit seems more like a mutilated piece of what was in him—brief, broken glimpses of a power that could never show itself completely. The reasons for his popularity, extending from palace to peasant's hovel, is worthy of thought. Wherein lies his excellence and power? From his works and from his life we may read the answer—in his sincerity.

They are no fabulous joys and sorrows of which he sings, no empty sentimentalities, but the passion which is revealed to us emanates from a glowing, living heart. He writes not from mere hearsay, but from actual experience; it is those scenes among which he lived and

worked, those scenes which cause so many and beautiful emotions — high, noble thoughts, which he portrays.

Burns, though possibly not a great poet, was one of Nature's own making, therefore possessing the one most requisite quality. His poems are pervaded by a spirit of mountain breezes and green fields, and are characteristic of their nature-loving author.

Did Napoleon, languishing upon the rocky island of Helena, present such a sad spectacle as does the vastly nobler and gentler soul wasting away in a hopeless struggle with poverty and neglect, until death opened the only way of escape to him? Hear what a noted author says: "Alas, his sun shone as through a tropical tornado and the pale shadow of death eclipsed it at noon. Shrouded in baleful vapors, the genius of Burns was never seen in clear azure splendor, enlightening the world; but some beams from it did, by fits, pierce through, and tinted those clouds with rainbow and orient colors, into a glory and stern grandeur which men silently gazed on with wonder and tears."

THE PURE THE ABIDING.

W. G. STIVERSON, '97.

LOOK where you will and as long as you will, whatever you observe, whatever you examine, if therein you can trace the golden thread of purity, you can also feast your eyes on the elements of beauty and worth.

Why do we observe the fact that in literature the pure alone, remains and abides? In some of the early English poems, wrapped in a rough exterior are thoughts of purity and truth that have come forever ringing down the shores of time. Other poems clothed in the language of beauty but permeated by veins of impurity have grown dusty on the shelf or have been torn to worthless scraps by the critics and lodged in the waste basket. Some authors have written the pure and appealed to the pure in man, and they won a name and fame. Others have lacked purity, and in wanting

purity they wanted all. In the works of any author there are gems of truth forever in demand and there is also chaff which the wind driveth away. Take for example in Pope's works the "Rape of the Lock" polished, pure, harmless, living; then contrast it with the "Dunciad," polished, impure, full of venom, dead.

And so it ever is. The pure in literature like gold by continual rubbing grows brighter and brighter; but the impure by continual rubbing wears away like chalk. However, purity is not the only essential quality of literature. There are no degrees of purity, a pure thing is pure; but there are different grades of pure things. You may have a coat of pure linen and another of pure wool; both are pure, but the latter is worth more than the former. Furthermore, were either one impure, its value would decrease directly as its lack of purity increases. And so it is with the author. He may be pure, but yet stand so near the bottom round of the ladder that the finest fruit of the tree of knowledge may grow beyond his reach. Still, if he lacks purity, he falls from the ladder down and gathers no fruit at all.

The world has a singular fondness for the pure. There is perhaps no deeper wellspring in the human heart. The gardener demands pure seed that he may gather pure fruit. For he justly expects to reap whatever he sows. And this principle is just as true of the farmer as it is of the gardener; and just as true of the blacksmith as it is of the farmer, and just as true of the goldsmith as it is of the blacksmith; and if you sow silver you will reap silver, if you sow bountifully you will reap bountifully; but I am not just so sure that a large crop will not lower the price.

The chemist well knows what purity means. He knows that substances are seldom found in the pure state and that they must be purified and refined. He knows too that their value increases as they approach purity. And when he marks his drugs chemically pure he must know that they are pure, or the physician would find his patients slow to recover and the

artist would have trouble with his paints. The musician, too, has a quick discernment of the pure. He must distinguish between pure and impure tones. In mastering a stringed instrument the great problem is the production of pure tones. The worth of the human voice depends largely upon its purity. No difference what may be the strength and compass of the voice, no difference how rich in overtones, if its quality is not pure, it will never strike our ears with beauty and perfection. And then music to stand the test of time must also be pure in sentiment. This fact is attested by the foul ditties and so called love songs that come upon the evening silence, accomplish their wicked mission, then die off quickly as they came but not without leaving their unhallowed echoes. While on the other hand music pure and sweet charms and ennobles the whole soul and its hallowed strains echo and rebound forever through the groves of time. For example, "Nellie Gray," "My Country 'tis of Thee," "Star Spangled Banner" and sacred songs too numerous to mention but known to all. I guess you will agree with me that it is their sacred purity that preserves them immortal.

The miner when he digs in the earth seeks for the *pure* mineral, for he knows that in its purity lies its value. The miller must have pure wheat that he may furnish the baker pure flour so that he may in turn provide pure bread for the eater. And if the wool-grower deceives the buyer with impure wool, then the buyer must deceive the manufacturer, who in turn cheats the merchant tailor with impure cloth; and finally the wool-grower is compelled to take from the hand of the tailor an impure garment, thus receiving his own recompense and verifying the sacred canon "With whatsoever measure ye mete, it shall be measured unto you again."

Moreover, we can observe the works of nature and read therein laws of purity. Our bodies demand for their health pure air, pure food, pure drink and pure sunshine. Could we always secure these necessities in a pure state, then disease and death would be held at bay

and our bodies instead of wasting away would simply wear away. The plant requires for its development to unfold its buds and blossoms in the pure sunshine, to wave its plumes in a pure atmosphere and with its root to penetrate pure soil.

Again there seem to be laws in nature showing how purity is preserved. Animal life is constantly consuming the waste products of plant life. And plant life in turn continually saps the impurities from animal life thus preserving the purity of both. Then there is in animal life the law of natural selection, that points to the perpetuation of pure blood and the extinction of the impure. If then purity is written in nature and admired in all the works of man, and gives value to all industrial products, if it so enhances these tangible things, then how much greater its value in that higher order of creation, the human mind, the growing budding soul. The pure is admired in countless forms but there is one thing that no one can despise and that is a pure heart. "Guard thy heart with all diligence for out of it are the issues of life." No one will deny that purity of heart is the greatest factor in the development of character; in fact it is character itself. The stone-mason when he works in the quarry, if his heart be pure, he will not only read the story of the rocks of sand, of granite and of marble but he will find that stone which the builders rejected, now the head of the corner, the eternal Rock of Ages. The astronomer if purity reigns in his heart, will not only study the stars of the heavens and watch the planets circling in their course, but through the sacred Telescope he will fix his eyes upon the bright and Morning Star. The botanist when he roams over the meadows and through the woodlands if purity rules his mind, will not only behold the beauty of the rose, the lily, the pansy and the daffodil, but to his great joy he will find that rose without thorns, the Rose of Sharon, and the Lily of the Valley.

We need this purity of heart to burn up the dross and cast out the selfishness. No one will deny that the spirit of selfishness is abroad

in our land running riot and working ruin. We watch with tearful eyes the push, and pull, and grab of politics. We must be content with little or no money while the great volume of our currency is locked up in safes. The voice of industry that formerly filled every city and mansion, every hollow and hut is now still and cold. The factories are closed, we no longer see the smoke rising from the furnaces and the humming of spindles is hushed in our land. For the cause of all these evils, many reasons are assigned; but here is the key to the whole situation. Is not the spirit of selfishness at the bottom of it all? What we need, is not more free silver nor sound gold but a proper use of the money that is. The trouble is, there is too much money in impure hands. Purify those *hands* and the currency will circulate all right. Send pure men to the legislature and they will send us back pure laws. Exalt pure men to the executive chairs and our laws will be enforced. But just as sure as we continue to make selfish ambition and money the test of statesmanship, the days of our blood-bought nation will soon be numbered. But on the other hand if we elevate to office men of purity and worth, then our national honor will be pure, our country free and prosperous and our own beloved land will bloom and blossom as the rose.

FOOTBALL.

OTTERBEIN O, O. S. U. 12.

SUCH was the result of one of the greatest intercollegiate games of football played in Ohio this year. The game was arranged at the beginning of the season to be played at Columbus but the date Oct. 17, being students day at Canton it was decided to play the game there.

Accordingly on last Saturday, the day fixed upon, both teams with friends from a half dozen colleges in central Ohio betook themselves to the Mecca of Republicanism and

played one of the best games ever put up between the teams.

For some unaccountable reason the O. S. U. management had their own way, apparently at least, and dictated the officials of the game and then closeted them until the time for the game to begin. What went on behind the scenes no one outside knew only as the rotten decisions and unjust partiality of the officials in favor of O. S. U. indicated in themselves.

In the first half Otterbein would have scored had not time been called six minutes before the expiration of the half. In the last half O. S. U. made their first touchdown after seventeen minutes of desperate work and kicked goal. It was now quite dark and O. S. U. getting the ball on Otterbein's kick off soon made another touchdown and kicked goal, making the score as above. The game was then called on account of darkness.

The inexcusable and reckless fumbling behind our line without doubt cost us one or more touchdowns, for at no time did our team lose the ball on fourth down. It was lost each time on a fumble or by a robbery on the part of the officials. O. S. U. lost the ball frequently on fourth down.

With the exception of Dempsey on left end our line up was the same as in the Kenyon game. The referee was P. H. Deming of Case School and time keeper was Alfred Young, of Oberlin. The crowd did not number over 600 and was a sad disappointment in a financial way. However the management did not lose on the game. It was hinted around that there was a weak point in our line. The game would have been a tie at least if we had not suffered some yellow work by the officials.

OTTERBEIN 18, KENYON 6.

THAT was the result of the best and most friendly game ever played with Kenyon. The game was easily won and the only fault to be found is that it was not

about 30 to 0. But we won for the first time over Kenyon and we did it easily. Here is how it was done:

THE LINE-UP.

OTTERBEIN.	POSITION.	KENYON.
Seneff	Center	Jenkins
Bash	Right Guard	D. Williams
Haller	Left Guard	Daly
Barnes	Right Tackle	Crosser
Long, captain	Left Tackle	Hazzard
Moore	Right End	Southworth
Beacom	Left End	Cunningham
Lloyd	Right Half	Sawyer, captain
C. Teter	Left Half	Hamilton
Prentis	Full Back	Conger
W. Teter	Quarter	Blake

Otterbein won the toss and chose north end of field. Kenyon kicked and Prentis downed at 10-yard line. Otterbein steadily advanced to 30-yard line, when Kenyon got the ball on downs. Kenyon bucked for 2 yards and lost on downs. Otterbein advanced by Prentis, Lloyd, Teter and Moore with rapid gains to 45-yard line and lost the ball on fumble. Sawyer advanced the ball 4 yards for Kenyon. Otterbein gets ball. Prentis and Teter advance the ball for 7 yards and lose on fumble. Kenyon kicks to 5-yard line and Prentis brings back 4 yards. Teter advances 2 yards, Prentis 9 yards for Otterbein. Kenyon by Sawyer bucks through to first touchdown. Conger kicked goal. Score, Kenyon 6; Otterbein 0.

Teter kicked off for Otterbein to 18-yard line and ball carried back to 22-yard line. Conger kicked for Kenyon. Ball hit C. Teter and he touched it down. Teter kicked goal. Score, Kenyon 6; Otterbein 6.

Kenyon kicked off and Teter downed the ball on 20-yard line. Prentis bucked 2½ yards and again for 24 yards, Lloyd 5 yards and Teter went around the end for 17 yards. Ball lost to Kenyon on 14-yard line. Sawyer bucks repeatedly for 12 yards and lost the ball on downs. Otterbein advanced the ball with Prentis and Lloyd to a second touchdown. Teter kicks goal. Score, Kenyon 6; Otterbein 12.

Kenyon kicks off and is near Otterbein's goal, when time was called.

Otterbein kicked off to 11-yard line and Kenyon downed the ball. Close playing followed on both sides, the ball passing from one team to the other. Otterbein had the ball on the 39-yard line and Prentis, Teter and Lloyd bucked through with big gains to touchdown. Teter kicked goal. Score, Kenyon 6; Otterbein 18.

Ball alternated for remainder of time between teams and ended with ball in Otterbein's possession on 45-yard line. Time 25-minute halves.

Referee—Rider, of Williams College. Umpire—Lieutenant Hart.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

Otterbein will send a full delegation to Toledo on October 29, to represent the Association at the annual convention of the Y. W. C. A. of Ohio.

An interesting joint meeting was held Oct. 13, led by J. W. Stiverson. It was a missionary fact meeting, and the facts gleaned by many of those present were instructive and entertaining.

At the regular business meeting of the Association held October 6, the reports given by the various committees show the work to be in a good condition. It is the aim of the officers and cabinet to make this the best year that our Association has ever known.

A most helpful sunrise prayer meeting was held Thursday morning, Oct. 8, in the Association hall, observing the Day of Prayer for young women. The meeting was led by Miss Lenore Good. The work of the international committee was presented and a good collection taken to aid the international work.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Following the joint meeting of the Associations on Tuesday evening, Oct. 13, a class was

organized for the purpose of studying missionary biography. Mrs. W. J. Zuck will direct the class in the study.

Our Bible Study Committee are carefully at work preparing a course of Bible study for our Association—one we are led to believe of great value, and towards which we are anxiously looking. While it is in progress of preparation, they have given us a very helpful plan of topical study.

While we have lost many student workers from our Association, who failed to return to their college work this year, we feel ourselves especially favored by the new recruits which have joined us in the work for this year. Some of our most earnest and staunch workers are among those who are with us for the first time. Almost all of the new students who have entered college this year, are earnestly engaged in the work.

LOCALS.

The senior class has decided by a small majority not to wear caps and gowns.

Dr. Haywood is now spending a short time in Dayton, visiting his daughter, Mrs. Miller.

Anise Richer was agreeably surprised by the arrival of her mother from Peru, Ind., on the 1st inst.

Dr. Garst has not failed in meeting one of his classes on account of sickness in twenty-seven years.

Professor Peterson has moved to Columbus, and will now come two days out of the week to instruct his classes.

The senior class has organized with Mrs. Frankum as president, W. E. Crites secretary, and C. S. Bash as treasurer.

Miss Bertha Lambert is at present missed from her classes on account of weak eyes. She has been for some time in Columbus under the care of efficient Dr. Rogers of that city. We

are glad to announce that her eyes are much improving, and we hope to see her in college again soon.

The seniors are going to get out a class annual. W. E. Crites will be editor and D. H. Seneff business manager.

The freshmen have no class yell. They are trying to borrow one from the juniors but have little encouragement from that source.

Rev. J. M. Martin, of Jackson, was here a few days last week visiting about the college and arranging for placing his son in college.

The juniors have organized with O. W. Burtner as president, W. L. Barnes secretary, W. C. Teter as treasurer, and Anna Baker class historian.

Messrs. Stiverson, Seneff, Barnes and Ewry and Misses Arnold and Linard assisted in a musical entertainment at Sparta on the evening of the 16th inst.

The "dead goners," as some of the girls who have no "points" for Thursday evenings call them, continue to vex the patience and long suffering of the college janitor.

The preps forgot about their organization until some kind unknown friend called them together through a chapel announcement, and they then succeeded in effecting an organization with Mr. Lott as president.

Some of the ladies are talking of organizing a Girls' McKinley club. Such a movement would be novel indeed, and if they choose to do so there is no reason why they should be interfered with in forming such a club.

On Monday evening, Sept. 28, Bisop J. W. Hott, under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the college, gave his lecture, "The Bible in Bible Lands," in the college chapel, to a very appreciative, and much interested, but unhappily small audience. The lecture was one of rarest merits. The Bishop in his clear, vivid, striking style took us up and down Bible lands,

until we seemed to stand on sacred ground and see the holy events of by past ages enacted over again.

The girls of the Carpenter club had their pictures taken recently. It has been circulated about this club that the members of it discuss every phase of love at first sight, courtship, marriage, divorce and kindred topics with a familiarity really remarkable, at their tri-daily meetings around their festal board.

Dr. Haywood's class in astronomy made a trip to the O. S. U. observatory, Thursday afternoon, Oct. 1. The afternoon was enjoyably and profitably spent in the study of the observatory instruments. Another trip will be made in the near future, for practical use of the instruments in planetary and lunar observations.

Miss Sevier has just placed a Wilke gasoline china kiln in the art department, and will hereafter do the firing for her pupils in that department of her work. This will doubtless be a great improvement in the facilities of this department. Miss Sevier is to be commended for the enterprising spirit which she manifests in her work.

The Physical Culture department is now in splendid progress. The department for young men is directed by the efficient and genial director, Paul Prentis, of Dayton. The department for young ladies is under the supervision of Miss Evangeline Merritt, of New York, a young lady of especial abilities and excellent culture in this art. Each have large classes and are proving themselves efficient in their respective departments.

Friday evening, Oct. 2, the Philophronean society held a most unique and novel session. The program was announced as a "Mock Republican National Convention." The hall was tastefully decorated with bunting, flags and pictures of chiefs of the party. The details of a national convention were acted out in very perfect form, and it was remarked by some of

the visitors that the affair was an excellent imitation of a convention. W. G. Stiverson acted as chairman of the national committee and J. P. West was chosen temporary, and afterward permanent, chairman of the convention, and sounded the keynote of the meeting. D. H. Seneff presented the resolutions and M. H. Mathews led the silver forces and headed the bolt from the convention. L. A. Bennert nominated Senator Allison; C. E. Byrer, Thomas B. Reed; J. W. Stiverson, Gov. Morton; and O. W. Burtner, McKinley. Balloting followed and by a small majority McKinley was nominated. Candidates for vice president were presented by W. S. Baker, G. B. Kirk, and O. C. Ewry, they nominating Hobart, Kurtz, and H. Clay Evans, respectively. Hobart was nominated on the first ballot. A large McKinley and Hobart banner was then swung up and cheers given for the ticket, after which the mock convention adjourned. A large number of visitors were present and expressed themselves as highly pleased with the session.

"O remembrance!

Why dost thou open all my wounds again?"

A club is a heavy staff. The staff of life we used to get there was also heavy. We would rather remember the experience than be compelled to endure it again. The scenes at the club of our day would have put to blush even the shades of "elemental chaos" and produced "mental displacement." The club is a dangerous thing when it is used three times each day to beat the well-intentioned efforts and actions of the professors, lady principal, and the janitor or the Y. M. C. A. The memory of it gives one the delirium tremens of a second year Latin student. How we welcome the change for the better! How much sweeter everything tastes when you are in love. Now at each meeting of this semi-centennial club, are poured into the credulous ears of the "unappropriated" the sweetest words that love can frame. How encouraging and invigor-

ating! The topics of marriage, divorce and future state are interspersed just often enough to afford spice and variety, which are always welcome guests. We would hasten the day when all shall institute this reform.

ALUMNALS.

'94—M. B. Fanning spent the summer in Europe.

'94—W. A. Garst is pursuing his law studies in O. S. U.

'96—W. R. Rhodes is professor of natural science in Westfield College, at Westfield, Ill.

'94—Mary Murray will be headmaster of the Alden school for girls at Deuchburg, Mass., the coming year.

'96—J. M. Martin, superintendent of the Elmwood schools, spent Sunday, Oct 11, with college friends here.

'96—Katherine Thomas spent a few days in Westerville with college friends the first of the month. She is now visiting in Dayton.

'96—Lula Baker will spend the winter at her home in Westerville. She continues to receive instruction in music from our efficient professor, Gustav Meyer.

'96—C. R. Frankum spent a few days with us last week. He was one of the seventeen hundred voters who came from Rockingham county, Virginia, to Canton, O., to visit Wm.

McKinley. We hear gratifying reports from Mr. Frankum's work at Dayton, Va.

'92—Robert E. Kline, surveyor of Montgomery county, was about the college on the 17th inst. and accompanied the boys on their trip to Canton.

'92—Miss Bessie C. Kumler and Mr. Chas. H. Bosler were married Oct. 8, at the home of the bride's parents in Dayton. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Geo. M. Mathews, assisted by Rev. Colby of the Baptist church. The bride and groom left on the evening train for New York, and after two weeks they will be at home in Dayton. Mr. Bosler is a popular attorney, and a representative to the Ohio legislature from Montgomery county.

EXCHANGE.

Glad to meet you all, fellow exchanges. Yes, rather late in getting in, but then I am getting nicely settled and although nearly seven weeks of back work confronts me, yet I congratulate myself that I am in better shape than the many fellows who will not get in at all this year. A new man in the ÆGIS sanctum, but with only a few hours to become acquainted with so many exchanges and get my work into the printers' hands I must pass on.

Nearly all the exchanges have something to say about football, but the following from the Denisonian of Sept. 25 strikes us as rather

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uncomplimentary to the colleges of the state athletic association:

"It has been stated that all games will be played under the regulations of the O. I. A. A., organized last year. That is, Denison will play upon that basis. It is the general opinion among the boys, however, that Denison will have the distinction of being alone in her fidelity to the adopted rules. It is probably true that not another college in the association will fulfill its contract to exclude every phase of professionalism. Several of them have already made notorious misinterpretations of the code."

This statement seems entirely too sweeping and unqualified. The Denisonian may know of *some* who have "made notorious misinterpretations of the code," but we are quite certain that Denison will not "have the distinction of being alone in her fidelity to the adopted rules."

I said I loved her, and she asked
For proof upon my part;
I sent her an X-ray print, which
Showed an arrow through my heart.
—Ex.

When all my thoughts in vain are thunk,
When all my winks in vain are wunk,
What saves me from a rocky flunk?
My pony.—Ex.

"WON AT LAST."

Under an ancient elm tree stood
A fairy form in gray—
Her eyes were bright as the stars at night,
As she merrily trilled a lay.

I stood in the window and watched her face
It was eerie and passing fair,
As the ditty she sang so merrily rang
On the waves of the evening air.

I was stirred to the depths of my very soul—
Ne'er heard I a voice like that,
And I threw all I owned at her very feet,
For she was my neighbor's cat. —Ex.

COLLEGE 16 to 1.

I like a girl better when she's 16 than when she's 1.

I like 1 girl better sometimes than 16.

I like a 1 page lesson better than a 16 page.

I like a 16 minute chapel speech better than a 1 minute one—when I have a class after chapel.

I like 16 peeps at the book better than 1.

I'd rather buy ice cream for 1 girl than 16.
Sixteen trains can't make as much fuss as this 1 Jerkwater—when a feller wants to take a little nap in the morning.

At 16 a girl is nicer to nurse than when she's 1.

I'd rather see 16 girls chewing the rag than 1 chewing gum.

There ain't 1 man in 16 o' these fellers talkin' 'bout 16 to 1, on the street corner that knows what he's talkin' about.—The Dynamo.

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SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1896.

SOUTH BOUND

Cent. Time.	2	28	38		8
	A M	P M	P M		
Cleveland L	*8 10	8 00	†1 40	-----	-----
Euclid Ave	8 22	8 12	1 50	-----	-----
Newburg	8 34	8 25	2 03	-----	-----
Hudson	9 10	9 05	2 35	-----	-----
Guyahoga F	9 23	9 19	2 48	-----	-----
Akron	9 35	9 33	3 00	-----	-----
Barberton	9 51	9 50	3 16	-----	-----
Warwick	10 07	10 07	3 32	-----	-----
Orrville } A	10 28	10 28	3 56	-----	-----
} L	10 33	10 33	4 00	-----	-----
Holmesville	11 02	†11 04	4 39	-----	-----
Millersburg	11 12	11 16	4 40	-----	-----
Killbuck	11 22	11 29	4 50	-----	A M
Brink H'v'n	11 49	11 56	5 17	-----	5 45
Danville	11 58	†12 06	5 26	-----	5 54
Jambler	12 16	12 25	5 45	-----	6 12
Mt. Ver } Ar	12 30	12 40	6 00	-----	6 25
} Lv	12 48	12 45	-----	-----	6 30
Mt. Liberty	1 09	-----	6 23	-----	6 39
Centerburg	1 17	1 12	6 32	-----	6 57
Sinbury	1 34	†1 34	6 48	-----	7 20
Jalena	1 39	†1 39	6 53	-----	7 25
Westerville	1 52	1 52	7 05	-----	7 38
Columbus A	*2 15	2 15	†7 30	-----	8 05
	P M	A M	P M	-----	A M
Cincinnati	*6 00	6 40	-----	-----	-----
	P M	A M	-----	-----	-----

NORTH BOUND

Cent. Time.	3	27	35		7
	A M	P M	A M		P M
Cincinnati	*8 00	*8 00	-----	-----	-----
	Noon	Night	A M	-----	P M
Columbus L	*11 45	*12 35	†6 00	-----	†5 05
Westerville	12 09	1 06	6 27	-----	5 33
Jalena	12 20	†1 21	6 40	-----	5 46
Sinbury	12 25	†1 26	6 44	-----	5 51
Centerburg	12 42	1 51	7 04	-----	6 13
Mt. Liberty	12 51	†2 01	7 12	-----	6 23
Mt. Ver } Ar	1 08	2 20	7 28	-----	6 45
} Lv	1 13	2 25	7 33	-----	6 50
Jambler	1 28	2 40	7 47	-----	†7 00
Danville	1 46	†2 59	8 00	-----	7 20
Brink H'v'n	1 55	3 09	8 12	-----	7 30
Killbuck	2 24	3 41	8 42	-----	P M
Millersburg	2 36	3 55	8 53	-----	-----
Holmesville	2 46	†4 06	9 08	-----	-----
Orrville } A	3 20	4 45	9 37	-----	-----
} L	3 25	4 55	9 42	-----	-----
Warwick	3 45	5 18	10 02	-----	-----
Barberton	4 01	5 37	10 17	-----	-----
Akron	4 20	6 05	10 36	-----	-----
Guyahoga F	4 32	6 17	10 48	-----	-----
Hudson	4 45	6 30	11 02	-----	-----
Newburg	5 20	7 05	11 42	-----	-----
Euclid Ave	5 31	7 16	11 57	-----	-----
Cleveland	*5 45	*7 30	†12 10	-----	-----
	P M	A M	P M	-----	-----

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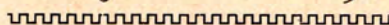
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