Otterbein Aegis October 1898

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Class spirit is at flood tide in Otterbein at present.

Beautiful autumn weather adds a zest to the term's work that is fully appreciated by the students and faculty.

From the East comes the word that the recent examination in geometry at Harvard has mowed down the candidates like a cyclone in a cornfield. Many years have passed since there has been such wholesale failure as this year has seen. Nor did the havoc stop with Harvard. Even Boston Latin, Roxbury Latin and Cambridge Latin rolled up swaths of failures in geometry alone and from candidates who easily captured honors in other studies. Why is this? The Harvard examination is the great scholastic institution of this age. Its power in determining scholastic emphasis is greater than any other American force. It is as potent in the West as in the East. And in spite of the frequent attacks it has received as "tyrannous" it will continue to grow in power. The more severe the entrance examination the greater old Harvard is and the more in esteem the American people hold her.
We are glad to notice throughout the country an indication of an increased desire for learning. Last year the very liberal offer made by "The Cosmopolitan" magazine made the Cosmopolitan University within five months the largest university in the land. Similar courses are being offered by other magazines and bid well to be as successful as the adventure of last year was. Courses of lectures and correspondence schools are constantly increasing. Many of the larger schools not only maintain courses throughout the country but receive within their own walls lecturers from other institutions or specialists in the branch they discuss. This is well and indicates the real hunger of the American people for knowledge and the ability of the schools to supply the demand for intellectual food.

Amidst it all comes the inquiry Colleges and University Extension, lest the movement to extend the university to the home, the shop and the school will not keep persons from seeking the real sources of the higher learning—the college classroom. The movement may portend danger to our colleges. But does it? Nearly every exchange that has come to our table this school year announces increased attendance; the colleges are enlarging their scope by the addition of new courses and new professors; new apparatus is being purchased and put into immediate use. Does this herald decadence? True a few may not seek the classroom but rely upon the magazine and lecture bureau to supply the knowledge to be known as education. But rather with an increased desire for learning comes an increased attendance in the colleges and universities.

In our discussion of lecturers and colleges an element enters that is too often overlooked, the quality of persons offered in each and the time spent in the presence of the representatives of each movement. The personality of the man means much. Teachers must not be cranky. They must of all persons be the most level headed on all subjects presenting only a well rounded character to the student before them. It is from these that the ideal is taken. As the teacher is so the class will be. And then older teachers should not be too conservative lest the younger and more aggressive will jeopardize their positions should they give occasion to be considered behind the times. Nor should the younger be too over-confident lest their zeal over-reach its own bounds and they fall.

Election in Canada

All hail the magnificent expression of temperance sentiment in Canada at the recent election. The result has been heralded throughout the land. If the election had been a referendum as has been announced by most of our papers there would be more occasion for rejoicing. But it is not. At the best it is only a plebiscite on the general proposition, measuring the sense of the people as to the advisability of enacting prohibitory laws. And as the total vote polled is but about one-half that usually cast at parliamentary elections, and since the majority toward prohibition is only about fifteen or eighteen thousand it is easily seen that the "stay-at-home" element can completely reverse the results. However the vote indicates a healthful anti-saloon sentiment and though the way will be long and devious can only foretell the vigorous treatment of the saloon problem.

The election of Mary Harriet Norris as Dean of the Woman's Hall of Northwestern University is just, and rightly rewards years of activity in educational work. Miss Norris is a noble woman, brilliant and highly cultured. She has won high honors as a teacher, is an eminent essayist and a successful novelist.
BENEATH THE SURFACE.

[An address delivered in the University Chapel, June 14, '98, by W. H. Pouse, '93.]

This season of the year, these exercises, this occasion remind us of many interesting facts. The earth has made another journey around the sun and four more seasons have poured themselves out into the ocean of time never again to emerge. The warm air and the nourishing sunshine have again reanimated nature and the flowers have already begun to bud, burst and bloom. His gutteral croakings at nightfall remind us of the fact that even the frog in his marshy home has again tightened his drum and together with the bees, birds and beetles is once more helping to render the old cantata begun ten thousand summers ago.

Once more the dead, dull earth has changed her sad, sober, somber hue. Once more the robin has built her nest and hatched her young. Once more the anniversary has rolled around and here we are again thinking, dreaming of the future which the fates may have in store for us, hoping and trusting that to our lot the best may fall and from the weight of burdens and cares we are made to long for rest.

But all things move and for man doing his duty in life there is no rest. Life is change. Day closes night and night steps on the heels of day forming an endless chain.

But, fellow students and friends, at a time like this when pleasing sights, harmonious sounds and those things that are eminently sensuous greet us at every turn; at a time when fancy painted pictures of future happiness are likely to hang in brilliant colors before us, and the imagination is about to trim her plumage for skyward flight, is perhaps the most fitting of all times for us to drop anchor and take our bearings for the purpose of finding out in what latitude our battleship is moored—a time most opportune for sounding the depths to know what of good or ill lies beneath the placid wave on which we sail.

If in making a summary of all those elements which tend to thwart the success of man in his life work or have made nations miss their mark of destiny, we should select that one which towers above all the others for bad results, in my opinion there is no one to be found in the whole catalogue that tends so much to subvert ideal possibilities as the inclination to do half-hearted, superficial work and the lack of patience to toil for those treasures which lie hidden beneath the surface of appearances.

The search not for riches, rank or recognition—not for fame, position or honor but for the invisible is the true business of life. The search for the invisible accounts for every advance made in the civilized world. It is this search that has written the names of Plato, Aristotle, Kepler, Newton, Humboldt and Edison in never fading ink on the scroll of earth's honored men. It has caused man to harness the lightning and make it the servant to do his drudgery. It is the search for this unseen—the search for wisdom and knowledge that has changed the uncouth barbarian into the dignified citizen whose life is an ornament to the country in which he lives.

I grant you that mystery has spent her subtle web about everything we see. And yet it is only as he will attempt to unravel the mysteries that cluster about the most common placed object—only as he will delve beneath the surface for eternal principles and laws can he hope to rise.

Just as with a tree the growth of trunk and limb become more vigorous and the supply of fruit it yields becomes more abundant the deeper its roots penetrate the soil and pump from the dark, damp earth its nourishment—so among the human species that man is destined to rise the highest who is willing to delve the deepest.

It is beneath the surface that the vital organs of our systems have their abode. It is there that gold and silver are mined and there that iron and coal have their native beds.

To every infant, this world is an enormous riddle or puzzle whose parts lie in fragments
about him. Endless variety and complexity confront us all at the beginning. There is however an order and classification of things in nature, but it does not appear on the surface and for centuries men remained ignorant of the underlying harmony. Nature is full of valuable secrets but they lie concealed to the careless eye. They are to be detected by prying deeper into individual facts, by putting a thing here and a thing there together and pondering over the relationship of things to each other in their nature, in their appearance and in their cause.

Why has the hypocrite ever been called Christian? Inferior alloys exchanged in the marts for pure metals or the trickster called a man of genius? The deceptions and kinds of fraud have arisen because the exact nature of the invisible was unknown.

"In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread"—is the curse uttered by Him in whose hands is the destiny of worlds. Beneath that curse man is doomed to live. Beneath it he must either be cursed or blessed. Beneath that dictum nothing is ours by gift. Only as a reward of conscious (often painful) effort is anything secured that is worthy of the name.

Why is it that the electric forces of the world have buried the precious ores in little fissures within the very heart of the mountain; why it is that gold is hidden so far from sight while at every footfall we dash aside the worthless relics of the glaciers; why it is that a little learning and culture and men's best wisdom are hidden treasures granted only to him who is willing to work as an Australian miner with the pickaxes of his care and within good condition and the smelting furnace of an honest, thoughtful soul in perfect trim—why, I say, that all these facts are facts may never quite satisfy the ever inquiring mind. And yet the common experience would prove that these are the conditions and not the futile theories of life.

It is only when men will have learned to take at all times a sober look beneath the surface into the very nature of things and will then govern their actions according to the wisdom thus gained, that they will learn the deepest lessons and the true philosophy of life. For it will then be that the otherwise noxious weeds of disappointment and sorrow can be turned into the flowers of joy and satisfaction. For it is nothing less than happiness that constitutes the focus of all of man's moral, mental and physical activity. But how often have men been deluded with the thought that rank, station and recognition by their fellowman form the home wherein reside peace and happiness. This conclusion, however, is a veritable delusion. It is like the mirage which entices the weary traveler into a burning desert to find a cool, refreshing drink where instead he is made to perish beneath the salt and sand of a tropic sun.

It is very true that social equality and an aristocracy based on morals and intelligence is the only true measure of honor and strength for the social compact. And yet I am of the opinion that even the breaking down of caste as based on external peculiarities and the eternal banishment of prejudice will not add so much to the sum total of genuine happiness as the royal feeling of manhood and worthiness that may throb unseen within the human heart.

Why should I feel hurt or in any way injured if my neighbor does not see fit to invite me to dine with him so long as I am living a happy, virtuous life in my own home? And if business or pleasure should call us away from our homes, why should I wish to intercept myself into his presence if it is distasteful to either him or me? "All is not gold that glitters" nor is every advantage a gain. The thirst for applause and the desire to be in the so-called good society not so much for the good done there as for being seen there—if this is the last inferiority of noble minds, it is also the first sickness that makes its attack upon the common soul. No man can get something for nothing. Upon everything there is a price which must be paid in the proper coin. The theory of the conservation of energy which concludes that neither
matter nor force can be created or destroyed is not a philosophical kite but a formula of the truest and most practical type. There is a kind of algebraic equation running through all things. The road is not smooth. It is rough. Would it not suit our purposes better if these conditions were changed? If we could make our sowings and reap the harvest with less labor? If knowledge could be secured and character established without passing through the flames and under the hammer? If the possession of fame and a bank account could be secured with fewer hours of toil and labor?

Judging from almost everything we see the voice of the Allwise has seemingly said, “If thou would’st have that which is genuine and pure, enduring”—look, search and with patient tenacity labor for what is beneath the surface.

Whether we recognize the fact or ignore it— it nevertheless remains a fact that at every turn in nature we are brought face to face with mystery. Every spear of grass, every plant and flower is nothing but a secret society having its own members and laws, and all working in the most beautiful harmony toward an ideal.

We may betake ourselves to the study of science, history, literature or art and what is it but a struggle to know the secrets clustering about an ugly stone or a delicate rose? What but to know the mysteries attending the multitude of worlds that swim through space? What but a passion to seek the explanation of the growth of nations, the rise and fall of empires and to know the universal as it is couched in the individual?

The eye is the grandest member of the body. And yet he sees best who sees through his mind. Milton, the poet, though blind saw what thousands have never seen and what thousands will never behold. Homer saw the sun in all his splendor and called it a god. He saw the stars and said they were the children of God. But Paul in seeing these same objects said they were the creations of the unseen God.

Fellow students, may I ask What is man? Who are we? I am looking into your faces and you are looking into my face and yet do we really see each other? No. Seeing is transcendental. It is indeed a visionary act. I have never seen you. You can never see me. We may know each other in a measure, but we can never see each other. For that part of yourself that is really you is spirit, is invisible and lives beneath the surface and is stationed so far behind the scene that the eye cannot tell what it is. That part of yourself which I do see is not really you. It is the faintest mockery of you.

Here is an object that has a pleasing color and a shapely outline. Because of these qualities we say that it is beautiful and yet in the very next breath we contend that beauty is only skin deep. But we are certainly wrong. Real beauty belongs to us and not to our bodies; it belongs to character and not to our skin; it belongs to mind and not to the head, not to the hair that grows upon the head.

Would you be beautiful? Then crucify your passions. Chain down your prejudices. Cultivate your mind. Lengthen the diameter of your soul and reach heavenward.

As to whether the music rendered here tonight for our enjoyment be good or bad is to be determined by the answer to this question— ‘Has it appealed to the emotions which we have outgrown or has it spent itself in opening up the sluices of thought?’ If it is the former it must wear the placard of ‘empty noise.’ But if it in any degree has stirred the nobler impulses of the soul—it is music.

Should we take the trail of the invisible and trace all things back to the source whence they came and see things as they are fundamentally we would be driven to the conclusion that after all— ‘Mind is the money that makes the body rich;’ that upon every kind of investment honesty pays the best dividend two to one; that real joy and genuine pleasure are couched in living a life of strict morality and virtue; that the adder is not to be compared with the eel even though he wears a painted skin.

Let us then be no longer deluded by the pip-
ings and the songs of sirens. Let us cultivate ourselves and pursue the invisible to such an extent that all may know that we do not belong to that number who would sell their birthright for a mess of pottage; that we are striving to base our judgments upon things not as they seem but upon them as they are; that we are searching not for shadows but for substance as is found in the invisible beneath the surface.

READING.

O. C. EWRY, '99.

In taking up this discussion we are to some extent cognizant of all the difficulties with which it is attended. For this reason we shall be modest and careful in the details of the question and at the same time attempt to give some reliable data upon which some who are not advanced very far in their life's reading may establish fixed principles of reading that will always characterize their lives. It is difficult for anyone to know just what another should read and yet it is quite easy to sum up a few principles which all must follow if they wish to entertain the slightest hope of becoming a thorough and practical reader. This task is difficult, too, because whatever truth this article may contain will come under the criticism of some, who through a monotonous and one sided course of reading have acquired peculiar judgments.

This is truly an educational age. Never in the history of civilization were there more authors than at the present time. All of them have their merits and their faults. It would be a peculiar occurrence should anyone present a subject of any nature upon which he could not find some printed discussion. This factor alone figures largely in the educational advance of the present age. Knowledge in its various forms is sought by nearly all. Those who through the lack of opportunities or through the failure to improve opportunities have failed to gain an education are only the more strongly exerting their energies to push forward all theories of advancement.

Complete education is not obtained by following out a college curriculum nor by adding to this a few years of specialization. It is only when an individual exerts his utmost power to strengthen his intellect by every possible means and to the very highest degree that he has completed his education. Whether then a man's education can ever be complete remains for the future existence of man to disclose. Our education here is not so much book knowledge as it is knowledge of books. When an extended course of reading is formed we cannot hope to master everything that impresses the mind but we can remember where these things are to be found. Here we realize the practical benefit of reading. Having once read a theory, when the time in our lives comes for a practical application, we are at once carried back to the source of our information of which the obtaining then becomes a very simple consideration.

Still lest I be misunderstood in the statement that we cannot become complete masters of all that we read, we must read with care. The simple leafing of a book, glancing at the table of contents and the chapter outlines or the sketching of each chapter is far from being reading. There must be a transfer of thought from the author to the reader. Someone has rightly said: "If life is not all a holiday or a day dream then reading should be pursued in an earnest and reflecting spirit." That one is fortunate who can throw himself into the spirit of an author and drinking deeply of whatever nobility the book may contain, secure for his own life new principles. Yet a grave fact exists. Careful conservatism is far better than extreme literalism. Men write quite often from sudden impulses of nature and forgetting practicability, allow themselves to be lifted up and borne along by the imagination. Hence we have theories which cannot be indorsed. If a man is a constant reader and expects his books to educate him to the best advantage, he is going to be disappointed. We are not living
with authors but we are surrounded by earnest living friends with various tendencies of life which tendencies stand out to us as great factors in the consummation of our education.

Show me a man who excludes himself from society and without question accepts the theories of the books he reads as perfect and feasible, and I will show you a man whose judgment is narrow and contracted. He has completely unfitted himself for general usefulness and is unable to advise young men or young women concerning the daily walks of life. This is not the mission of books. Like all other good things they are all right if rightly used and all wrong if wrongly used.

But let us become more technical in the discussion. Why and what should we read? We read to extend the field of our observation. Were we confined to simple experience many of us would live in an exceedingly small, small world. Could we know nothing but that which our literal observation teaches us our knowledge would be quite limited. We would know that the grass, flowers, shrubbery and animals of various kinds exist under our immediate gaze but what of the vegetation and habitation of the rest of the world? We would be in ignorance. Reading builds for us a huge tower of observation from which we can possess a bird’s eye view of all the world. We pile up thought after thought of our own and to that originality add the great thoughts of others until we have a reasoning as wide as the universe. Who has read Longfellow’s “Wreck of the Hesperus” without shedding a silent tear? The scene of this sad wreck was on the “reef of Norman’s Woe” which he never saw until some time after the writing of the poem. But the reef must have been fairly living within his mind or how could he have drawn such a picture—

“She struck where the white and fleecy waves
Looked soft as carded wool,
But the cruel rocks they gored her side
Like the horns of an angry bull.”

We should also read in order to be fitted to enjoy the advantages of cultured life and to have our moral convictions strengthened and confirmed. A good reader makes a good conversationalist. This is a very essential characteristic of the man or woman who wishes to stand high in the social world. They must be able to talk not only of parties, banquets, receptions and marriage feasts but also of politics, literature, current events and a great many of the very important questions that are facing the American people to-day.

But how does reading affect our moral lives? The man who reads sufficiently to master his own religion, will read other religions to become acquainted with their defects. The knowledge of the inadequacy of other religions will only tend to strengthen and confirm his own moral convictions and he is a better Christian for the mastery. He is also prepared to meet any opposition that might be produced.

Next let us touch as briefly as possible the latter part of the question, viz: What should we read? Life is too short and our time too much value to read anything short of the most excellent. Since every person has a different taste in literature, individual selection must rule. But it is extremely difficult for the most intelligent to choose wisely out of the thousands of books and periodicals that are flooding the sea of literature to-day. Emerson has given us three helpful rules governing the selection of books as follows:

1. Never read a book that is not a year old.
2. Never read anything but famed books.
3. Never read but what you like.

In conclusion permit me to give what I think to be an excellent course of reading. Everyone should to some extent be acquainted with the progress and development of the English literature. To do this we must read representative authors of the different eras of English literature. It is much to be regretted that the student of to-day has an overmasterly tendency of confining himself to the literature of the age. There is no doubt but that we have master-pieces of this age which we cannot afford to miss but it is none the less true that authors have lived and written before these
whom to miss would be to sacrifice some of the most valuable selections of the English language. So let us in our course begin with Beowulf, written sometime in the seventeenth century. It is a story which has been told many times to the groups of children as they gathered around the old fireplace during the long winter nights. Then after the Norman Conquest when England was groaning under the yoke of oppression, when chivalry was in its greatest strength and when the impulses of a new life were about to be given expression in the Renaissance, Chaucer by his writing furnishes us a light by which we may review the spirit and tendencies of the age. Then coming down through the Revival of Learning and the Reformation in the fifteenth and first half of the sixteenth centuries into the Elizabethan period, read Edmond Spencer’s “Faerie Queene,” with a view of catching the moral tendency of that period. Following this, study Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, Dryden, Macaulay, Defoe and Pope. Then passing into the Modern English period take up such authors as Goldsmith, Burns, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Scott and Byron. Coming into the present century, read Carlyle, Ruskin, “George Eliot,” Tennyson and Browning.

In connection with these should be read books on religion, philosophy and science. Especially should we read prayerfully and diligently that greatest masterpiece of the ages—the Bible. It is an excellent piece of literature and should be classified as such. Thus we can see how easily a course of reading may be arranged. The course just given continues for a lifetime and more. We would never be able to complete it, yet its comprehensiveness has a charm for many who in their reading wish to be thorough and practical.

ASSOCIATION NOTES.

Y. N. C. A.

The work in the mission study class is proving quite interesting. China is the chosen field and Rev. John succeeds in presenting its claims in an interesting and inspiring manner. The class which is the largest yet organized is composed of members of both Associations.

The treasurer is making a personal canvass to raise money for the budget.

The devotional committee is trying to make the meetings as practical and as interesting as possible.

It is greatly desired that many more will take up the Bible study work, for it is the basis upon which the Association rests.

On October 6th nearly every young man in the institution found his way to the prayer room of the Association building, where Professor Miller addressed them, making prominent “that the business of life is to live, and to carry it on successfully, the three great factors of our being, the physical, the mental and the moral must be developed.”

We are pleased to announce that Mr. Burton St. John, of the Student Volunteer Movement, who has been secured to make some visits among the Ohio colleges, will be here on the 8th and 9th of November in the interest of that work. Now is the time to redouble our energies along this line, so as to make the missionary department equal to its standing of former years and abreast with the demands of the age.

Y. W. C. A.

Rev. John preached in the interest of the Y. W. C. A. on Sunday, October 9th.

Mrs. Sanders’ class in “Women of the Bible” is proving quite popular with the girls.

During the week of prayer the regular prayer meeting evening was occupied by Professor Johnson with a talk of much practical benefit to girl students.

At the last regular meeting of the Y. W. C. A. this month, the report of the summer con-
ference at Lake Geneva was given by the delegate, Miss Anise Richer.

Owing to the vacancy caused by the absence of Mrs. Bertha Lambert Harris from school, Miss Anise Richer who was vice president of the Y. W. C. A. has been elected to the presidency. Miss Otis Flook was elected to fill the vacancy made in the vice presidency.

At the union meeting held on the regular Y. W. C. A. evening the time was devoted entirely to missionary topics. Miss Emma Gutierrez read a well prepared paper on “Islands Mission Work.” Miss Emma Barnett discussed “Japan and its Religions” and Mr. George Comfort gave a practical talk on “Missions from a Bible Standpoint.”

The Woman’s Association has just enjoyed a most beneficial week of prayer which began October 9th. The methods of organization were unique and have proved successful. The town was divided in sections each section being composed of the girls most convenient to it. These sections or groups of workers chose their own leader and daily cottage prayer meetings were held. These meetings usually did not last more than a half hour but within these half hours was crowded much of a beneficial character.

OTHER COLLEGES.

A new chair in Norse language and literature has been added to the University of California.

Capital University has purchased a new five-inch telescope, the money being subscribed by the students.

Mt. Holyoke College has added an elective course in journalism. The course is conducted by an experienced journalist.

Syracuse University reports an enrollment of about five hundred new students. They divide almost equally between the professional schools and the department of liberal arts.

The alumni of Harvard will erect a memorial arch in memory of her students who fell in the Hispanio-American war.

Michigan State Normal College has received a beautiful fountain, the gift of the faculty and class of ’98.

In the law school of the New York University of the candidates for a degree eighty-seven failed and ninety-two passed. Out of fourteen women, nine passed.

Groton Hall, a girls’ school in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, recently graduated Miss Minnie Cornelius, an Oneida Indian girl and a direct descendant of a long line of chiefs. Miss Cornelius is a good Latin and Greek scholar and has prepared a grammar of the Oneida language.

Dartmouth opened the year with the largest Freshman class in its history.

Marietta College will again assert her claims as a leader in educational movement. This time she will establish a professorship in the Cambrian language and literature, the chair being filled by a Welshman properly qualified to teach the Welsh language, history, biography and literature, and to conduct original research in the achievements of the Welsh people and to trace the Welsh influence as a factor in the world’s civilization.

Cornell will have a new medical school in New York city. The department has been endowed with $1,500,000 by Col. O. H. Payne, of the Standard Oil Co.

Before many years pass the advanced schools of learning that have not a teachers’ course or a department in pedagogy will be a rarity. This new movement is a unique experiment—an effort to offer college work in literature, science, philosophy and the arts in such a way that persons actively engaged in teaching can
get the full advantages of a college training. Already Boston University offers courses with leading educators. For twenty weeks, on Saturdays, at a mere nominal price, teachers near the school can hear such leaders as Dr. T. M. Balliet, Professor Hugo Munsterberg, Sarah L. Arnold and Samuel T. Dutton.

For several years Dr. W. R. Harper has sought to provide adequate opportunities to teachers for further equipment. This way has been granted by Mrs. Emmons Blaine, daughter-in-law of the late James G. Blaine, who gives $5000 annually for five years. With this sum Dr. Harper has opened a department of the university down town. The faculty of this college for teachers consists of twenty members, embracing the departments of psychology, pedagogy, sociology, history, politics, Greek, Latin, French, German, English, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and geology. The work to be done is not at all on the Normal plan, nor does it pertain to methods of teaching. It will deal solely with the higher education and offer continuous courses so that persons pursuing them will rank equally with the regular university student, only requiring more time, of course, for completion. Instruction will be given afternoons and Saturdays each course being four hours a week for twelve weeks, each session lasting two hours. Dr. Edmund J. James, formerly Professor of Political Science in the University of Chicago, has been promoted to Dean of the new Teachers' College. Professor James has been for thirteen years professor in the University of Pennsylvania and has been in Chicago since 1896. The new movement is a direct expression of that closer connection between the public school work and the university, and the logical outcome of the University Extension movement, both of which Dr. James has earnestly advocated for a number of years.

Under the efficient management of the new dean in the department of pedagogy, Dr. Charles DeGarmo, Cornell has equipped her teachers' courses with men of university calibre, and many specialists of the present university chairs will offer courses in the department, placing it on a par with the schools of law and medicine.

The Teachers' College in New York city has passed into the control of Columbia College. Its faculty has been strengthened, courses lengthened, and field broadened. Generally teachers' colleges or departments in other schools are taking on new strength, so that the present year finds more than doubled interest taken in professional training of the teachers.

Ohio Normal University, at Ada, has passed into the control of the Central Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. By the change the resources of the school have been enlarged and its field is to be improved and enlarged. Just what will be its relation to Ohio Wesleyan University has not been announced.

The University of Indiana is trying an experiment in the holding of chapel exercises. The plan is to assembly only once in one or two weeks and to have some prominent educator or lecturer deliver an address. President Sanders, of Otterbein University, has been called to address one of these meetings, delivering his popular lecture "The Transfiguration of Life."

CLASS AFFAIRS.

Rister, roster, rip, rap, bus,
Nothing at all is the matter with us.
Dickety, dockety, blow your bazoo,
We're the class of "naughty-two."

The social season was opened October 13, by a delightful party, which was given to the Freshman class by Ivan Rudisill. To his credit may it be said that the affair was a decided success. The rooms were tastefully decorated with palms and cut flowers in honor of his fellow classmates and everywhere could be seen the well matched colors of gold and
bronze green. Music, progressive crokinole and elaborate refreshments were the enlivening features of the evening, after a preliminary class meeting had been held, in which a secretary and a treasurer were elected. Miss Mamie Ranck and Mr. James Harbaugh were the favored recipients of the respective offices. Although there was some commotion on the outside, all efforts made by would-be desperadoes culminated in a very dismal failure.

**Freshwoman.**

**The Prep. Banquet.**

The students of the Preparatory department gave a banquet in the Association building Saturday night, October 15. At precisely eight o'clock the doors were opened and soon the reception rooms were thronged with merry-faced lads and lasses in evening costumes. The Preps have selected as their colors white and sapphire blue and these were worn during the evening for the first. The halls were beautifully decorated with flowers and vines. Games, music and conversation were the main features of the evening. At 10:30 supper was served by caterer John Williams. Two tables decorated with smilax were set the length of the gymnasium. Four courses were served which were interspersed with music and toasts, the latter being given by Messrs. C. O. Callender, H. L. Dallas and Miss Adelle Burger. After supper a fine musical program was rendered. Misses Grace Miller and Adelle Burger gave a piano duet, followed by a violin solo by Miss Glen Crouse. The Misses Maggie Lambert and Danae Abbott each rendered difficult piano selections, showing their ability as musicians. Miss Burger then sang the class song composed by herself. At a proper hour the banqueters departed, pronouncing the evening one of the happiest ever spent.

**Preparatory Student.**

**Other Classes.**

After several attempts the Sophomores have succeeded in organizing. A. L. Gantz was made president. The other officers are W. O. Lambert, vice president; Miss Katherine Barnes, secretary; C. A. Keller, treasurer.

Out of mutual sympathy the Juniors have deferred election. Each one hesitates to impose the duties of president upon his classmate.

At a meeting held Saturday, October 15th, the Seniors decided to adopt the cap and gown as the class emblem for the school year. Already the class is discussing the principal Senior events of the year with a view to early and thorough preparation.

**Alumnals.**

M. H. Stewart, '97, is studying dentistry this year at Ohio Medical University.

Miss Lela Guitner, '92, left Westerville Wednesday, the 12th, for New York, where she expects to spend the winter.

W. C. Whitney, '95, was in town over Sunday, October 9th. Mr. Whitney has opened an office in Stark county where he will practice medicine.

M. H. Mathews, '97, who was last year connected with the U. B. Publishing House, is teaching this year in the Steele high school. Algebra is his special branch.

J. M. Martin, '96, made a short visit to Otterbein during the first of this month. Mr. Martin is engaged in teaching this year, filling the position of superintendent of schools at Unionville Center.

During the last several weeks we have had with us one of Otterbein's soldier boys, Mr. F. B. Moore, '97. Mr. Moore is a member of the 5th O. V. I. which is now stationed at Cleveland. Mr. Moore has had quite an experience, having been to Tampa and Fernandina, where most of the troops were located.
We are very glad to have Mr. Moore with us and hope he will call again soon.

G. W. Jude, '91, has entered the law office of the district attorney at Johnstown, N. Y., as a student of law.

O. L. Bowers, '97, was in town Sunday, the 9th. Mr. Bowers is now employed in an insurance office at Cleveland.

Charles A. Funkhouser, '95, has entered the second year of the law school in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Minnie Sibel Ward, '90, is now matron of the Ladies' Hall at Western College. Mrs. Ward with her husband has for the past several years been conducting a preparatory school in Chicago.

Miss Martha Roloson, music, '97, left on October 4th for Montrose, Colorado, to take up work as teacher in music the coming year. Miss Roloson's continued success with Davis Conservatory the past year assures a prosperous year for her in Colorado.

Mr. C. E. Byrer, '97, has been granted the McElvaine scholarship in Bexley Hall Seminary. This scholarship is granted by custom only to the leader of the junior class provided he is an A. B. This scholarship reflects much honor on Mr. Byrer and certainly upon Otterbein where Mr. Byrer received the foundation for his work. We hope to hear more from Mr. Byrer in the future.

The following is an abstract from a letter received from Miss Alma Guitner, class 1897, who is now studying in Berlin, Germany:

"Leaving New York Saturday, Sept. 10, at 1 p.m., we crossed the Atlantic in quite fine weather most of the time, entered the English Channel on the 20th, and sailed along the coast of England, of which our view was lovely. We saw a number of towns and once saw a moving train. The Isle of Wight and the chalk cliffs of England were very interesting. Had a good view of Dover with its fortress and castle. Once we caught a glimpse of France.

"We reached Berlin Saturday, Sept. 24, and are now comfortably domiciled bei Fraulein Ferber, Kleist strasse, 37. Our room contains beside the stove, which is a very tall porcelain structure, two single beds, a wardrobe, a tall mirror, a chiffonier, a washstand, with two bowls, etc., a fine center table with a splendid lamp, three straight chairs, one large easy chair, and a sofa. The room has no carpet. I have not seen a carpeted room in Germany. Rugs large and small are numerous, and the floor is prettily inlaid.

"Saturday, October 1, Miss Avery, of Norwich, Conn., who is my roommate, and I went with Miss Mueller, one of our Berlin acquaintances, to Schmargendorf, a beautiful village about one-half hour from Berlin, for an outing. Miss Mueller is a member of the choir of the Twelve Apostles church, and that evening the choir and their friends entertained us. We all had coffee and cakes, and a whole evening of the most delightful music, all the singing, of course, in German. We get to see the real German life in this way, and it is very interesting. We speak and hear very little English; and in the Berlin stores we have no difficulty in making ourselves understood."

Sugar Grove Seminary is certainly doing well in the hands of Otterbein alumni. Mr. D. H. Seneff, '97, who went there first as an instructor has been elected principal. Jesse C. Mosshammer, '94, this fall took charge of the department of Latin and German. Miss Anna Baker, '98, has charge of the classes in English, and Miss Pearl Hain, art, '98, has taken charge of the art department. Sugar Grove certainly ought to prosper while these persons have charge of their respective departments.
"Tony" Dixon is with the U. S. troops in Porto Rico.

Miss Kate Alder visited over Sunday with her sister in Plain City.

Frank Anderson made a business trip to Pittsburg a short time ago.

W. A. Kline was called to his home, near Dayton, on business the 9th inst.

Joseph Caulker was elected president of the C. E. society for the coming term.

B. F. Cunningham spent several days attending the Central Ohio conference.

In addition to his regular college work Mr. D. J. Good will preach at Sparta, Ohio.

Rev. C. U. Queen, a former student of the University, paid the school a visit on Sept. 29th.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Shauck visited their daughter Miss Alice the week following the 16th inst.

"Bob" Kunkle, of O. M. U., and his mother, visited relatives and college friends on the 2d inst.

Professor Landis, of Union Biblical Seminary, gave a short but interesting chapel talk on the morning of Sept. 26.

On the evening of Oct. 8th Miss Nola Knox entertained a number of her college friends. The occasion was one of merriment and pleasure.

President Sanders left Monday, the 17th, for Indiana, Michigan and southern Canada attending conferences and looking after the interests of Otterbein.

Frank Douglass, ex-'98, is married and is now preaching in Bridgewater, South Dakota. Mr. Douglass is quite an enthusiast
along the line of music, and has organized at his church a glee club, choir, band and orchestra.

Miss Laura Creamer, a former student and resident here, now of Marietta, has resumed her school work in Otterbein. Miss Creamer entered the Sophomore class.

The Christian Endeavor society held a "Lancaster" meeting in the college chapel similar to the "Los Angeles" meeting of last year, for the benefit of the Lancaster mission.

Messrs. Wuichet and Troup, of Dayton, who have just returned from the South where their regiment was encamped, called on a number of the Dayton ladies on Wednesday, Oct. 5th.

President Sanders presided over the session of the Educational society of the United Brethren church held at Dayton, Ohio, the first of the month. The society held its meetings in the chapel of the Seminary.

R. D. Funkhouser as manager, and Messrs. Gantz and Dempsey as coaches, are doing all they can for the success of Otterbein's football team. Considering the fact that quite a number of new men are on the team, and owing to the late start very little hard practice has as yet been given.

Milton Gantz has just returned from a five months' visit among the Rocky Mountains. Judging from what Mr. Gantz has told us concerning his visit the gentleman has certainly spent a fine and profitable vacation.

The Freshman class push is a thing of the past. They had troubles of their own. Some unkind friend in the early part of the evening stole nearly all the cake. After eating the cake so kindly placed near the door the select few on the outside volunteered to give protection and wired the Freshmen in. They finally grew bold, and one of them said, "Look out! Look out! I am coming out!"

He never came. A short while afterward some of them, holding a conference in the back part of the house to formulate plans for their safety, became so enthused that they forgot themselves and by accident forced Bennert and Bear through one of the
windows near by. Recognizing the danger that two of their number were in, they encouraged them with words spoken from the inside. At 12:30 a.m. they started home carrying lanterns, clubs and revolvers for protection.

The practice game with O. M. U. clearly demonstrated to the people on the side-line, that if some of us who are at present holding positions on the team, wish the men playing against us on a regular college team to have a genuine respect for us as football players, we must be wide awake and much more aggressive. Any man that chooses to loaf on a football team can do more harm in two minutes than a coach can do good in an afternoon’s practice. Always be out on time, practice faithfully, take care of yourself physically as well as you know how, and in a match game use your grit and muscle, then no one will say that an Otterbein player is an easy mark. Remember that someone is watching your playing and that you are making a reputation for yourself as well as for your college.

A new Otterbein Athletic association has been formed. All those who subscribed one dollar or over can become members by signing the constitution. The officers elected were F. B. Bryant, president; R. D. Funkhouser, vice-president; H. S. Gruver, secretary; W. E. Lloyd, treasurer; J. W. Harbaugh and W. F. Coover the other members of the official board.

Mrs. Kumler, of Dayton, is spending a short time with her daughter, Miss Ada.

Work has commenced in the gymnasium under the direction of Mr. D. J. Good.

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