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Prof. H. J. Zuck.

VOL. VII.



MAY, 1897.

No. 9.



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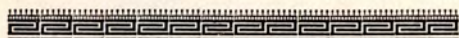
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SEMI-CENTENNIAL SOUVENIR OF THE ÆGIS. By special arrangement of the board of directors the present board of editors will not retire with the present number of the ÆGIS, but will edit and issue the June number. The purpose of this is, that a special souvenir edition may be prepared and issued on Commencement Day. This will require a great amount of time and much hard work. But the interests of the paper and the importance of the events of Commencement week require special effort and attention in advance, and on this account it is deemed advisable that the old staff take this in hand.

It is planned now to make the Commencement ÆGIS the largest and most attractive

number ever issued. Here is what we expect to have in it: First of all, *we expect* to give the graduating address of Dr. John W. Simpson; a historical sketch of the college; President Sanders' baccalaureate address; a complete running account of all the events of Commencement week; oratorical contest; literary societies' anniversary; class reunions; all about the Semi-Centennial celebration and the Semi-Centennial ode by Mrs. L. K. Miller; short sketches of the graduates and members of the faculty. Besides the literary and news matter, we shall have at least four full-page cuts on fine paper, including all the members of the faculty, the graduating class, the baseball team, the editors and managers of the ÆGIS, and such other cuts as can be arranged for. All of this will require a 40-page edition which means a large expenditure of money. The very low price of ten cents for single numbers will be maintained, and by so doing it is hoped that every student, reader, alumni, and visitor will procure at least one copy. All our subscribers should have two or three extra copies.

Hence, if you want an extra copy of this number send your order with ten cents in stamps at once to THE ÆGIS and you will be sure to get the paper. Don't wait until the last week, for we must know in advance how many copies are wanted. Order some for your friends. If you are a student or member of the faculty, see the subscription agent. Remember it will be ready for you at the conclusion of the Commencement exercises on Thursday morning. THINK OF IT! *A 40-page Semi-Centennial Souvenir to take home with you, all for ten cents.*

THE NEW CATALOGUES. The new annual catalogue is out and a right neat pamphlet it is too. It looks just like those of other years. It is the forerunner of the quadrennial which will be out soon. Here are some things we have noticed: The young ladies from abroad will continue to board and lodge at Saum Hall unless otherwise directed. * * The libraries have 8,000 bound volumes and 2400 pamphlets. * * The maximum of necessary expenses is reduced \$5. * * There is one notable change in the courses. The literary course is omitted and hereafter only the classical and philosophical courses are offered. Good thing. The matter of "two essays" for the Juniors and Seniors is omitted. Synthetic geometry is offered for the mathematicians. * * The names of those who received degrees last year are omitted. * * There are two graduate students.

There are thirty-two Seniors. John D. Riebel's name does not appear. Paul Prentiss is down with them but he is at the normal school at Ada, O. O. L. Bowers goes out literary. Ada Frankham is from Dayton, Va. Eight of them live in Westerville. All but six are "Buckeyes." Four of them are married.

The Juniors number twenty-one. Beacom is not here. Thirteen of them are "Sophical." Twelve of them live here. They have one married.

The Sophomores have twenty-eight, and eighteen are classical. Two of them are married. They are the "greatest class in Otterbein, whoopy!"

The Freshmen have twenty-three in their crowd and all but two are away from parental supervision. Four of their number are married.

The Preparatory department outnumbers them all. They number one hundred and ten and only three are married.

In music, we have ninety-one names; and in art thirty-one are counted.

In school, all departments, there are:

Ladies, one hundred and fifteen; gentlemen, one hundred and forty.

Next year school will open one week later and commencement will be two weeks earlier than this year.

Later: The quadrennials have just appeared. The issue is limited. The information which they give of alumni is highly interesting and valuable. It shows the following facts and figures: Number graduates, 442; number graduates (last decade), 165; number graduates, ladies, 142; number graduates, gentlemen, 300; number graduates in ministry, 85; number graduates in foreign mission fields, 6; number graduates, teachers in colleges, 52; number graduates, teachers in public schools, 40; number graduates, attorneys, 24; number graduates, physicians, 26.

COMMENCEMENT week is always an interesting time. It is the festal season of the college year. Work is over. The tension is relapsed and elastic spirits spring high. Music, mirth and good wishes, like incense, fill the air.

The 1897 commencement week promises unusual interest, as would naturally be expected on a semi-centennial occasion. The following is the calendar as arranged for that week. All should begin now to get in readiness for these interesting events.

CALENDAR FOR COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

Sunday, June 20th—Baccalaureate Address; Anniversary of Christian Associations.

Monday, June 21st—Oratorical Contest; Anniversary of Literary Societies.

Tuesday, June 22d—Class Day Exercises; Conservatory Evening; Society Banquets.

Wednesday, June 23d—Semi-Centennial Celebration; Alumnae Celebration.

Thursday, June 24th—Commencement Exercises; Annual Concert and Graduating Exercises of the Davis Conservatory of Music. Class Representative, John Wilson Lampson, D. D., LL. D.

♣ AULD LANG SYNE ♣

FORTY YEARS AGO.

[CONCLUDED.]

THE college had printed rules those days, and they were found in the catalogue for several years. They were a sort of decalogue for the students. However they disappeared very early, for no doubt it was found as useless then as even now to try to curb the ardor and enthusiasm of the young collegians or restrain their amorous disposition. These rules seem so full of interest that we present them as they then appeared.

RULES.

The students of this institution are expected to observe the following rules:

1. To be diligent in study; punctual and prompt at prayers and recitations; and not to leave town during the term unless for a short walk or ride for recreation without permission from some member of the faculty.
2. To use no profane or unbecoming language; to abstain from all games of chance, the carrying of arms and the use of intoxicating liquors; to conduct themselves orderly on all occasions; and to be kind and obliging one toward another.
3. To be present at their rooms at night, unless absent at religious meetings, or some other meeting approved by the faculty, and then not to be absent later than ten o'clock.
4. To observe the Sabbath, and attend church in the college chapel every Sabbath in the forenoon, unless special arrangements are made with the president at the time of entering to attend some other church.
5. At no time to engage in scuffling, running, jumping, or hallooing in the halls of the buildings.
6. Not to throw dirt, or ashes, or water from the windows; not to spit tobacco spittle upon the floors; not to mark the walls, nor in

any way injure the property of the university.

7. Not unnecessarily to visit each other's rooms during study hours, or in any way disturb students when studying.

8. The sexes not to visit each other's rooms or halls in any case whatever.

9. Ladies not to receive the visits of young gentlemen, nor go into company, without special permission.

10. Each student is expected to write a composition, on some suitable subject, as often as once in two weeks; and public declamation will be required from all males, at least one a month.

Study hours from 5 to 7 and from 8:30 to 11:30 a. m., and from 1 to 4 and from 7 to 9 p. m. Some oral rules may, from time to time, be given to the students. These will be considered as binding as written or printed ones.

During those days there were some poets and song writers. Perhaps the most noted of them was Benjamin R. Hanby, who made himself famous by the familiar song, "Nellie Gray." The story of how it was written and how it had gone the rounds in the press before he knew of its great popularity has been variously told, but the following clipping is without doubt a correct statement:

"It was during the last year of his course that 'Darling Nellie Gray,' the song that became famous in all lands, was written. The words and music were written for Miss Cornelia Walker's album. He had no intention of publishing it, but was urged to do so by the professor of music, Mr. John Siler, and he sent it to Oliver Ditson. He received one letter concerning it from Ditson, which did not say positively that it would be published. He heard nothing from it for a year and supposed that it had not been accepted. It was being rendered by concert companies all over the land before he knew of its publication. His sister, Mrs. Ramsey, attended a concert in a town in Ohio, and, to her great surprise, 'Darling Nellie Gray' was sung. That was the first intimation he received of its acceptance

by that great music house. Oliver Ditson cleared ten thousand dollars by the song, but not one did he divide with the young author."

Hanby was a member of the class of '58, and afterward became noted for his many charming songs. He is buried in the Otterbein cemetery, and there probably has never been a student here who has not visited his grave. He was only thirty-three years old when he died, early in 1867. A large number of persons have asked that we print the words of "Darling Nellie Gray" so that they might have them permanently.

DARLING NELLIE GRAY.

There's a low, green valley
On the old Kentucky shore,
There I've whiled many happy hours away.
A-sitting and a-singing
By the little cottage door,
Where lived my darling Nellie Gray.

CHORUS.

Oh, my poor Nellie Gray,
They have taken you away,
And I'll never see my darling any more.
I'm sitting by the river,
And I'm weeping all the day,
For you've gone from the old Kentucky shore.

When the moon had climbed the mountain,
And the stars were shining, too,
Then I'd take my darling Nellie Gray,
And we'd float down the river
In my little red canoe,
And my banjo sweetly I would play.

One night I went to see her,
But "she's gone," the neighbors say,
The white man bound her with his chains.
They have taken her to Georgia
For to wear her life away,
As she toils in the cotton and the cane.

My canoe is under water,
And my banjo is unstrung;
I'm tired of living any more.
My eyes shall look downward,
And my song shall be unsung,
While I stay on the old Kentucky shore.

My eyes are getting blinded,
And I can not see my way;
Hark! there's somebody knocking at my door—
Oh, I hear the angels calling,
And I see my Nellie Gray;
Farewell to the old Kentucky shore.

CHORUS TO LAST STANZA.

Oh, my darling Nellie Gray,
Up in heaven there they say,
That they'll never take you from me any more;
I'm coming, coming, coming,
While the angels clear the way,
Farewell with the old Kentucky shore.



THE MISSION OF GENIUS.

RUFUS A. LONGMAN, '97.

IN every age there have been those who, like scintillations from heaven, flashed into the world and furnished light for the whole race. Men in their worshipful gaze at these bright lights have forgotten that within them reside the potential greatness of the sons of God. They fail to recognize the fact that none of these men, whose grasp, insight, and ability make them peers, are more heaven-sent than they. There is an element of greatness in all men. The fire that burned with such fervor in the breasts of the recognized great men of the past could have found an abundance of fuel in many another breast. It was not that the one was more of a divine genius than the other that he reached such glorious and dazzling eminence, but that he possessed an unusual capacity for taking pains; and by long and conscious practice learned to adapt means to end and sound to sentiment.

Everywhere there have been those who have remained as quiet, for many years of their lives as the dry powder in the can, but when a spark is applied immediately there flashes into existence a revelation of the hidden potentiality. Grant, the great war genius, was preceded by eminent men of whom there was expected much more than of Grant. But the instant the way was open for Grant's promotion to the chief command of the army, that instant there leaped upon the army, as from heaven, such dauntless courage, such daring heroism, such

unexampled gallantry, that no foe was able to withstand its force. While Grant had many contemporaries his equal in native intellect and generalizing power, few were his equals in industry and systematic power; and here was his strength. His battles were not won by innate genius but by the most painful diligence.

The true genius consists of high talents reinforced by exceptional industry. Go employ thy talents and thou shalt gain other talents, is a truth for all men to learn. It was by this unusual faculty for hard work that Gladstone, Lincoln and Guizot gained such eminence as benefactors of mankind that the whole world speaks of them as *our* Gladstone, *our* Lincoln, and *our* Guizot.

No man is born into the world possessed of the heaven-begotten genius that he is commonly supposed to possess. All of them have been largely dependent upon their predecessors for their achievements and when we hear of a Watts, a Stephenson, a Morse, a Newton, a Descartes, an Edison or a Bell, springing upon the public the announcement that some great principles have been discovered, and some new appliance has been devised to harness the lightnings and make them obey the will of man, and that new uses have been found for powers not known before, we at once look to see how much was known before him and how different is his discovery from what is already known. We find that a Newcomen and a Papin preceded Watt; a Galileo, a Kepler, and a Copernicus preceded Newton; and that all had very much to assist them. But with their great minds, their indomitable energy and untiring industry they made themselves possessors of what there was and added to that new knowledge, which in turn they gave out to the world to renew, to redeem and to regenerate. They accomplished a great work, but neither came about it intuitively. They toiled early and late and were crowned with success.

"No truth has to art or to science been given,
But brows have ached for it, and souls toiled and
striven."

Many a man has gone through college with-

out any credit, either with his classmates or his teachers, of being brilliant or capable. But a few years' battle with the world adapting himself to the exigencies of the times, overcoming the difficulties in his way, soon reveal in him the powers of a king. He commands and the world obeys; he speaks and all give ear—he is peer to his surroundings. "What do you intend to become?" asked Lord Melbourne of young Benjamin Desraeli. "Prime Minister of England, my lord," promptly, confidently came the answer. And although few young men in England had smaller promise of attaining this object than then had Benjamin Desraeli, yet, by persistently keeping to his determined purpose, he at last, to the amazement of the world, realized the object. The caprice of majorities, and the favors of those high in authority were forced to yield to his resolute will.

The world knows her geniuses by what they do. The works of Leibnitz and Spinoza are examined and the authors are pronounced geniuses. The inventions of Edison and Morse and the discovery of Roentgen are examined and everybody says these men are exceptionally endowed with a natural insight that made it possible for them to arrive at such magnificent results. But when all is known it is seen that none of our geniuses have given to the world a single good thing without first having spent days and nights previous in hard work. Of course they all have unusual endowments to begin with, but these will profit nothing without arduous training and continuous industry. Every line of our greatest and most perfect poets bears obvious traces of utmost care and finish in workmanship; every line of the noblest and most exquisite prose bears evident marks of curious study in adjective and verb, in rhythm and cadence.

The way to success then is through untiring effort. With this quality those who may seem dull to-day will to-morrow, in all probability be in the front. But all men are more or less creatures of circumstances. Every now and then a great crisis occurs in the world's history when some new advance, rendered inevitable

by the slow growth of the past, halts for a moment on the threshold of realization. A genius is needed to make the advance; but genius is always then and there forthcoming from the vast reservoir of potential greatness forever present in all civilized countries. It is the noble chance that brings forth the noble knight; the men lucky enough to take the tide at its flood, lucky enough to reach maturity at the very moment of the turn, achieve a visible success perhaps somewhat disproportioned even to their real and undoubted merit. Or, rather, they throw unduly into the shade the men who precede and the men who come after them. It is very largely the movement that makes the man and not the man that makes the movement. There are geniuses that literally swarm among us. In this age such men as Franklin are wasting like spendthrifts on a solitary problem vast constructive and organizing powers which in any other age would have secured them world-wide fame and reputation; such men as Agassiz, working for pure love with inexhaustible industry, through a whole life-time, at questions which everybody else ignores and neglects; such men as Edison filled to the brim with ingenuity, acuteness and insight, till it oozes out at the very finger ends, pouring forth in an abundance upon an unheeding world the suggestive results of the piercing, keen and all-sided thinking. Genius is choking and strangling itself in the keen struggle for recognition and consequent usefulness. Men of ability throng thick around us. Let occasion come for their service and their power will be known.

"The Mission of Genius: to watch and to wait,
To renew, to redeem, and to regenerate."

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

How dear to our hearts is
Cash on subscription,
When the generous subscriber
Presents it to view.
But the man who won't pay—
We refrain from description,
For, perhaps, gentle reader,
That might be you.—Ex.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGE.

W. F. COOVER, '00.

PHILOLOGISTS and historians have come to no definite conclusion relative to the origin of language, and the theories advanced concerning the first period of development are many and different. No monuments bear the inscriptions of the earliest Indo-European language maker; there are no words in the developed language that tell in what part of the old world he was an inhabitant. At this period all other languages fail to record the history of this branch, and, it is left for us to infer and to gather what we can from what we presumably take as the natural law of development.

In all probabilities Egyptian and Chinese civilizations were flourishing, and some think that at the very beginning of this rude civilization, and when in the stage of root-development, the Indo-European separated from the Chinese, and ever after ran a separate course. The kinds of speech in use by the barbarian and civilized peoples and nations are placed in four main divisions by philologists; namely, The Agglutinative, the Isolating, the Incorporating, and the Inflectional. The last is divided into two minor classes, the Indo-European and the Semitic, which by many are considered as distinct classes. In speaking of the different classes of languages in their primitive stages, philologists agree that all spoke at first in mono-syllables, each of which conveyed some generalized information. The sentence had not yet been formed, nor even the phrase, and language consisted of exclamations and root-words. It is said that no tribe in existence now, is in this stage of root development, though some have just past through it.

All of the earlier types of this language have perished, since writing was unknown to the age. Some claim that not only the first type, but also the second has been lost, with many Teutonic, Slavonic and Italic stems, which have

produced so many branches. The position which the Indo-European has taken among the other languages, its quality of recorded and developed material handed down to scientists from the period after root development, has had more to do with scientific study than all others. Two classes of roots compose this ancient mother tongue, demonstrative or pronominal, and attributive or adverbial. In the pronominal are included all the pronouns, many prepositions, conjunctions, and suffixes. In the attributive all the nouns and adjectives, all the verbs, and a greater part of the adverbs. The pronominal roots often occur in the primitive state, in simple mono-syllables, as: *sa*, *ho*, *ta*, *to*, meaning this, that; *dva*, *tri*, *tuo*, meaning three. Often these roots have acquired case endings, some of which are easily traced back to the primitive stage, others have become so joined together, and changed in form that the original part cannot be told. The more prominent roots have given rise to many series of words and formed quite a large part of the early word list.

The attributive root is neither noun nor verb, but becomes either by the addition of verbal or case-endings. It is said to have been somewhat like the Chinese mono-syllable of *to-day*, in that it was capable of specifying a class of things, an action, or a state of an action. This class is divided into three classes. First, the primary being a vowel, or a vowel and a consonant. Second, the secondary, which is composed of a consonant, a vowel and a consonant. The third is composed of two consonants, a vowel and a consonant. The first two classes are the more ancient, for in the last some suffixes are known to have been added. The main classes just spoken of have formed the foundation upon which all other inflectional languages, save one, have been constructed. In these classes in their various developments, we trace every language descendant from the Indo-European, and read the history of ancient times. They are, as it were, a key to the past by means of which modern scientists are drawing their conclusions concerning the

origin of language and locating man's first abode. They are the elements of speech that existed before grammatical distinction, before inflection, or the separation of the parts of speech. The roots were equally ready for the purpose of noun, adjective or verb.

One of the most important things at this stage of development was the separation of the noun, which was then used as either noun or adjective, and of the verb. Shortly after this came the pronoun, adverb and interjection, developed mainly from the pronominal roots. No definite order can be given in which the parts of inflectional development followed one another. Scientists say this cannot be hoped for until the science, and the history of almost undeveloped languages are much better understood than at present. Many of the minor branches of language have as yet received no special attention, and only the most important are understood at all. The Indo-European is the only one in which verbal analysis has become prominent.

In the Semitic tongues there is no analysis, and synthesis is not carried to as great an extent as in some. In the other languages of the world synthesis is a prominent characteristic and probably culminates in the American compounds. It is less prominent in Mongolian tongues, but word analysis, which is found as an active principle in the Indo-European, does not appear. The compound words that were formed in the synthetic period have suffered constant change, until some Indo-European languages approach the mono-syllabism of the Chinese. For many years the word combining system kept in the ascendancy, and during this period such inflectional languages as the Sanskrit and Greek were developed, for the variation from the Mongolian language, from which it is supposed ours separated, had not become noticeable. But from this time on, the analytical tendency has increased, and languages much more simple in construction have arisen. The English language shows this more fully than any other, but it is also noticeable in the modern languages of Europe. The

synthetic principle originated at the time of Indo-European barbarism and increased in a marked degree till about the beginning of the Greek language, when for several centuries it slowly lost its ascendancy, and after this began to lose rapidly. The rapidity of growth was probably due to the encroachment of the barbarian hords from nearly all portions of Europe upon the declining civilizations of Greece and Rome. The complete words and idiomatic expressions were not well understood by the new conquerors and auxiliaries and words of relation came to be used more. Ideas, instead of being represented by single words as in the synthetic, were represented by a group of words. During the time of the Norman conquest many words were reduced to mono-syllables, inflection was dropped, and separate auxiliaries, pronouns, and prepositions were increased. This forced mingling of the different languages, hastened the change, and out of this can be seen growing a language of simple structure and largely mono-syllabic. It has discarded what was valueless to a great extent, and kept what was valuable, using the analytic mostly, though often using the synthetic when that method suited better.


The English has approached the Chinese in its loss of inflection, and in the form of words. It stands at the head of linguistic development, having the better parts of the old, and it has added the best of the new. It is spoken by a larger per cent. of the population of the world than any other language and in a greater number of countries. Morris says, "If any modern language is to be the basis of the future speech of mankind, the English seems the most probable, both from its character and extension, to attain that high honor."

I noticed she was pretty,
I thought she smiled at me,
And after I had passed her
I turned my head to see.

A piece of banana peel
My careless wheel beguiled;
I cracked a curbstone with my head,
And then I knew she smiled.—Ex.

CRITIQUE—LUCILE.

NELLIE ALCYONE SCOTT, '99.

 WEN MEREDITH'S *Lucile* was written by the son of the popular novelist, Lord Bulwer Lytton. The book is a novel, written in a most novel style. It is a long poem of the love and noble character of a woman.

It is written in a verse that is entirely original, and that might be called odd, were it not so peculiarly suited to the story. The author says in the preface that he has endeavored to follow a path on which he could find no foot-prints before him either to guide or to warn. Whether he has made a success of his attempt is doubtful. The book has been and is very popular. Most people who have read books at all, have read *Lucile*; and though many have criticized it severely, they have in a sense enjoyed it. It has even been studied in reading circles, and one of the best art galleries in Columbus represented the five principal characters as specimens of their best work at the World's Columbian Exposition.

But what do these facts prove? That the book as a poem was a success? No; but they do indicate that it must possess some merit, even if it is only that coveted charm that wins people.

The versification of the poem is almost indescribable. Sometimes there is one continual flow of words; words of all kinds and of all shades of meaning. French, Latin, Greek and English, all have a place in this new kind of poetry. Sometimes the verse runs short; it is brief, and even abrupt, containing only one or two words; and they quite frequently are the popular English oaths, as, "By Jove," "Bref," "Egad," etc. But as was said at first the verse is most fitting for the conversational and descriptive style of the poem.

There is a light rythm in the meter that for a while may seem charming, and which runs along so easily that a reader soon experiences sensations peculiar to one running down a

steep grade. Two of the author's common habits and faults are sudden flights and downfalls. Sometimes he carries the reader above the clouds by a thought or description that is eloquently expressed, but in the next sentence the whole effect is spoiled by a relapse into the commonplace. It is not necessary to compare and analyze the verses of Lucile to convince one of their inferiority; to recite a few of them is fully sufficient. Have you ever read any poetry, that grand symphony of thought, of feeling, of language, and of song? Have you ever read Homer's "Iliad" or "Odyssey," or Milton's "Paradise Lost?" If you have you will recognize real poetry. Listen to these lines:

"Now in May Fair, of course—in the fair month of May,
When life is abundant, and busy and gay;
When the markets of London are noisy about
Young ladies and strawberries—only just out."

Another:

"The month is September;
Time morning: the scene at Begore, pray remember
These facts gentle reader, because I intend
To fling all the unities by at the end."

Another line:

"Must I, I decline it, tho' flat."

Need any comment be made on these verses? Surely not, for you have already detected their inferiority. Just before describing Lord Alfred he says,

"I resolve one by one, when I pick from the mass,
The persons I want, as before you they pass.
To label them broadly, in plain black and white,
On the backs of them, therefore, whilst yet he's in
sight
I first label my hero."

What a vision of Lord Alfred is suggested by these lines! But fortunate it is, that the description is so well portrayed, that we forget, if we cannot excuse the metaphor.

Enough for the poorer verses, for they are not all poor. Indeed some of them are gems for their thought and neatness of expression, and some of them have almost become proverbial. Listen to a few of the better. Before Lord Alfred goes to return the letters to Lucile, he says of his going:

"Of the years long departed forever, to take
One last look, one final farewell."

And of Lucile he says:

"With hair neither black nor yet brown, but that tinge
which the air
Takes at eve in September when night lingers long
Through a vineyard from beams of a slow setting sun."

Another, exquisite for the description:

"Brief twilight in which southern suns fall asleep."

The following also may be called good:

"After noontide the clouds, which have traversed the
east
Half the day, gathered closer, and rose and increased.
The air changed and chilled."

But the most beautiful of all is the tribute to womanly wisdom and tact of Lucile, now the *soeur* Seraphine when she goes on the battlefield to the tent of the Duc De Levois, to plead for the son of his rival.

"As some minstrel may fling,
Preluding the music yet mute in each string,
A swift hand athwart the hushed heart of the whole,
Seeking which note most fitly must first move the soul;
And leaving untroubled the deep chords below,
Move pathetic in numbers remote; even so
The voice that was moving the heart of that man,
Far away from its yet voiceless purpose began,
Far away in the pathos remote of the past."

Can one imagine a finer or more beautiful figure than this?

For its literary worth the poem, Lucile, is very poor, but it is of interest as a society novel in verse, for the fine feeling which underlies it, and for the treatment of many subjects that are introduced. Many cantos have apparently no connection with the story; many of them are poetical fancies about nature, or metaphysics, or some mystery. One, a description of a mountain storm is very good. The first chapter of Canto V., part I., with the refrain, "There's many a slip twixt the cup and the lip," to me is one of the fullest and deepest.

The whole canto I judge is a tribute to one whom Owen Meredith had loved and lost. Perhaps it was Lucile. In the preface he says: "I do not inscribe to you this book because I would avail myself of a vulgar pretext to display in public an affection that is best honored by the silence that renders it sacred." From these words and from the sentiment of this

canto, I have drawn this conclusion, but perhaps it is only a fancy.

The VI. canto of part I. deserves mention, not as a whole, but for the chapters that tell of the meeting of Lucile with the Duc De Levois in the chateau on the mountain, when she again refuses to marry him. It is a delicate subject that the author must handle here, and he has done it full justice. The spirit and the tense feeling of that meeting is experienced by the reader, so vividly is it described. When we see Lucile here at night, alone in that lonely inn, with the man who was jealous of her, and who loved her almost to madness; as we see her and listen to her, we think that the nobleness and strength of womanhood are perfected in her.

One may think when he has read these chapters that the author has done his best, and that he cannot continue the role of the characters. But it is not so, for if anything they improve. Each one maintains a distinct and positive individuality.

On the whole, we may conclude that the book, as a novel, is far superior to its merits as a poem. And the secret that Lucile is read and loved by so many is, that the story of a woman's love, its disappointment, its sacrifice, its nobleness, is told with such skill as to move one to tears. Although there may be an effort at display, although there may be many faults in the book, nevertheless it has expressed what no other book has expressed. Its purpose was noble and it has accomplished that purpose.

BACTERIA.

S. E. SHULL, '98.

NATURE is full of illustrations of ethical truths, but it has no stronger evidence of the power and importance of little things than in the wonderful work of Bacteria.

Bacteria are minute plants of the lowest and simplest group. They are fungi or plants which take their nourishment from other living

or dead plants and animals. They are single celled and have no nucleus. Bacteria were formerly thought to be animals but are now generally classified as plants. Being exceedingly small, from one twenty-five thousandth inch to one fifty thousandth inch in length, they can be studied only under a microscope of very high power. Fifteen hundred would be required to reach across a pin-head. Although they vary greatly Bacteria are classified in three groups with reference to form: The spheroidal or Micrococci, the rod shaped or Bacilli, the spiral shaped or Spirilli. The spheroidal Bacteria are often found arranged in pairs, or grouped in cuboidal masses, or joined in chains. Of the rod shaped the Bacterium which causes consumption is long and slender, and a mass of these under the microscope looks like collected debris. The species which produces typhoid fever is not so long in proportion to its thickness. The Bacteria of Asiatic cholera is of the spiral form and is short and thick and the species causing recurrent fever is also spiral but is long and slender, tapering at one or both ends. In color some Bacteria are bluish-green under the microscope, others appear phosphorescent, and others are scarlet. The sacred scarlet drops which appear on the moist consecrated wafer left in the shrine by the priest or monk, are nothing but collections of these scarlet Bacteria.

Many species of Bacteria have the power of motion, and placed under the microscope in water, are seen to move about like many low forms of animals. This explains how they came first to be classed as animals. In fact after watching them swim and dive and seemingly sport about in the water it is difficult to think of them as plants. Only a few of the spheroidal ones have the power of motion, many of the rod shaped ones, and most of the spiral ones. They move by means of hair like projections from one or both ends or sides.

Bacteria reproduce by the individual dividing and becoming two, four, or eight full fledged Bacteria instead of one, and also by forming spores or seeds. These spores are

almost indestructible, and even after many years, when placed under favorable conditions will grow. This explains the fact that the germs of disease may exist for years in a book or some article handled by a person affected with a contagious disease. Bacteria divide very rapidly and their increase is simply wonderful. There is nothing else in nature equal to it. A French scientist has computed, that the product of a single individual under favorable conditions, if none of the offspring were destroyed and they in turn continued to reproduce, exceedingly minute as they are, would in a week's time pack the space occupied by the oceans of the world.

These little plants are almost universally present. They are to be found everywhere in the soil, in the upper water of the oceans, in the air, and even in the intestines and alimentary passages of all animals, but are not found in the tissues of any healthy organ. The disease producing Bacteria may be present in the dust of rooms and enclosed apartments occupied by sick persons, and may be carried in the clothing and in various ways, but are not found in pure open air. Some are capable of resisting great extremes of heat and cold, so that the germs of some diseases cannot be destroyed in this way. Some perish without oxygen, others cannot exist in the presence of oxygen. All require a certain amount of moisture and therefore dried fruits, meats and other articles keep better than undried.

We generally hear of Bacteria in connection with disease and have the impression that they are associated only with sickness. But the fact is that the number of disease producing Bacteria is relatively very small. There are many species which are not in any way connected with disease, and are doing a work in nature without which all other plant and animal life could not long exist. Some species cause milk to sour, butter to become rancid, and meats to putrefy, but on the other hand there are species which are among our greatest benefits and produce changes with which we could not dispense. Bacteria are essential to the production

of vinegar, some kinds of cheese owe their delicious flavor to the changes produced in them by Bacteria, and the gilt-edge butter of the expert dairyman would be insipid were he not assisted by Bacteria. The ripening of cream is due to their agency, many of our most delicious dishes would be unpalatable were it not for the work done on them by these minute plants. They are the agents of fermentation and of many of the processes of chemical and physical change. They are the scavengers of all dead vegetable and animal matter and through their agency the highly organized bodies of plants and animals are resolved into simpler compounds in which form they serve as nutrition for other plants. It is by this means that the demands of growing plants can be supplied. It is through the agency of Bacteria that the clover and other litter turned under by the farmer nourish the growing crop and thus furnish food for mankind. Without Bacteria dead vegetable and animal matter would not decay and the soil would soon become impoverished. Scientists tell us that the changes produced by Bacteria are as essential to the continued existence of all life as air and sunshine although the effects of their being taken away would not be so immediate.

Bacteria performs a wonderful part in the economy of nature. Just how vital and how extensive science has not yet definitely determined, but rapid strides in the knowledge concerning these little plants has been made in the last few years. Several of our schools have opened departments of Bacteriology and the future will no doubt reveal many other wonderful things concerning Bacteria.

If you love a girl and seek some way
 Aside from telling her to show it,
 It is best to give her a hug, they say,
 That's a round about means of letting her know it.—Ex

"Give me a kiss, my darling do,"
 He said when he gazed in her eyes so blue,
 "I won't," she said, "you lazy elf,
 Screw up your lips and help yourself."—Ex.



BASEBALL



OTTERBEIN DEFEATED.

THE baseball season has opened up in earnest and we have had our first unsuccessful experiences. When we think of the way the score has stood in every game we have played a big lump comes in our throat and we can hardly swallow it. But it goes down and then we are up and at it again. Of course the grounds were rough, some of our best men could not play and besides it rained so we could not practice. Well, well, somebody must be defeated and the blunt of it has fallen to us this time. After all it seems that the other teams were better than ours and as a result they beat us. But we have a good team and we will win some games yet. The boys are working hard and merit better success. Yet bear this in mind, kind reader, we have been playing against the best teams in the state and every time we have made a most creditable showing against them. When you consider that every man is a genuine student you will surely admire their pluck in staying in it.

April 24—At Columbus, Otterbein 5, O. S. U. 14. The day was an ideal one for ball players and the game moved off lively. However it looked like we would be shut out for awhile but the gods were propitious and in the eighth and ninth we made our scores. For the most part the boys played a good game as the record shows. We give the record of the game which tells the whole story:

OTTERBEIN.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Long, c.....	4	0	0	6	1	2
Mathews, 3b.....	5	0	2	3	2	1
Jones, ss.....	5	0	0	1	7	3
Stoughton, 2b.....	4	2	3	0	1	0
C. Teter, 1b.....	5	1	0	8	2	2
O'Brien, rf.....	4	1	0	1	0	0
Lloyd, p.....	3	0	1	0	0	1
W. Jones, p.....	1	1	1	0	1	0
W. Teter, rf.....	5	0	0	2	0	0
Kunkle, lf.....	4	0	1	1	0	0
Totals.....	40	5	8	*22	14	9

O. S. U.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
McKee, 2b.....	5	1	2	2	4	0
Sayre, 3b.....	5	3	4	2	0	1
Saxbe, lf.....	5	2	1	1	0	0
Ball, lb.....	5	2	2	8	0	0
Magley, cf.....	4	0	2	3	0	1
Tyler, c.....	5	1	2	6	0	0
Bower, ss.....	5	2	1	3	2	1
Culbertson, p.....	3	2	2	0	3	1
Bond, rf.....	4	1	1	2	0	0
Totals.....	41	14	17	27	9	4

*Magley hit by batted ball.

*McKee out for interference.

O. S. U.....	2	0	2	4	3	0	2	1	*—14
Otterbein.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2—5

Earned runs—O. S. U., 5. Two base hits—Mathews, Sayre, 2; Ball, Magley. Three base hit—Sayre. Home runs—Tyler, McKee. Stolen bases—O. S. U., 9; Otterbein 8. Left on bases—O. S. U., 5; Otterbein, 11. First base on balls—By Lloyd, 2; by Culbertson, 5. Struck out—By Lloyd, 2; by Culbertson, 5. Passed ball—Tyler. Time—1:50. Umpire—W. E. Baker. Attendance—300.

May 1—At Westerville. This was the date for the game with Kenyon but the rain kept pouring down all day and of course there was no game. An effort is being made to make another date with them.

May 8—At Granville, Otterbein 9—Denison 16. The Denison's called this their "inaugural ball." The Denisonian says: "The sky was clear, the air warm, the sun bright. Bright maids, in brighter colors, contrasted happily with the quiet, restful green of the distant hills and intervening valleys." The surroundings may have been perfect but they have a wretchedly poor ball park. It is nothing but a corn-field plowed up and rolled smooth, is uneven, has a gutter running through it, and for that reason alone our boys did not win the game. We are used to playing on a plain field and not on a hillside. Denison won their game on errors made from having to throw up hill and down hill to the bases. They may come over here to play again and then we'll show them what we can do with them. This was the score:

Otterbein.....	0	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	1—9
Denison.....	3	2	1	1	0	4	3	2	*—16

May 15—At Westerville, Otterbein 11, Capital University 4.

Well, well! We have at last turned the tables. Defeat has changed to victory. We have met another enemy and this time they are ours. A good crowd, a good team, splendid playing and a little rain and withal it was an easy victory. Now boys stay at it. Freeze on to the ball, twirl it over the plate, shut them out. This is the record you made and it is all right.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AB	R	1B	E
Capital.....	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	21	4	7	3
Otterbein.....	2	4	0	0	5	0	*	25	11	10	4

Three base hit—Benzine, of Capital. Bases stolen—Capital, 4; Otterbein, 6. Struck out—By Lloyd, 4; by Meckling, 1. Time of game—1:37. Umpires—Baker, O. U.; Braun, C. U. Batteries—Lloyd and Mathews; Meckling, Felger, Trump.

The game was called in the first half of the seventh by Capital refusing to accept the decision of Baker.

Our line up was as follows: Lloyd, p.; Mathews, c.; Teter, W., 1b.; Stoughton, 2b.; Kumler, 3b.; Jones, ss.; Lott, rf.; Teter, C., cf.; Kunkle, lf.

AUMNI CORNER

PERSONALIA.

'96—Miss Katharine Thomas is expected to spend some time in Westerville after June 1st.

'92—Rev. J. A. Howell, pastor of the Episcopal church at Lebanon, Ohio, is spending a few days at the home of his parents here.

'87—Rev. E. M. Counsellor, better known in college as "Peck," is doing most successful work as pastor of the United Brethren church at Shelby, Ohio.

'88—W. L. Mathers, M. D., is a very successful physician and surgeon at Bowling Green, Ohio. He has quite an extensive practice and does honor to his profession.

'96—We have good reports from Prof. E. E. Hostetler, instructor in the high school of Peru, Ind. His work as a teacher at that place the past year has been most acceptable.

'92—C. R. Kiser, M. D., who is a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, O., and who is now practicing medicine in St. Louis, Mo., is spending a short time in Westerville.

'96—Prof. W. R. Rhoades expects to be present at O. U.'s Semi-Centennial commencement. He has enjoyed a most successful year as professor of sciences in Westfield College, Westfield, Ill.

'96—Miss Eva Byrde Doty has enjoyed a most successful year as teacher in the high school at Bowling Green, Ohio. She is a popular instructor and is held in high esteem by those with whom she is associated.

'70—Anvilla Rundles (Kiracofe), editor of the Woman's Department of the Missionary Monthly, Dayton, Ohio, recently spent a short time with friends here. This was her first visit to Westerville since her graduation.

'94—Rev. W. V. Thrush, of Ridgeville, W. Va., graduated at the late commencement of Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati, O. Mr. Thrush is a good student and we predict for him a bright future in his chosen work.

'90—Harry J. Custer, M. D., D. D. S., recently sailed for London, England, where he has been appointed surgeon in the London Oral Hospital. The ÆGIS congratulates Mr. Custer on this appointment and wishes him continued success in his work.

'86—Rev. W. S. Gilbert, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of Eugene, Oregon, was recently elected as a member of the school board of that city. Mr. Gilbert is a wide-awake man and a successful pastor and well deserves the high esteem in which he is held by his people.

'94—M. B. Fanning, who is engaged in educational work at Duxbury, Mass., was recently highly honored by the American Oriental Society, at a meeting held in Baltimore, Md., by being elected a corporate member of that body. This is an old and famous society, the purpose of which is to advance the study of Oriental languages and institutions, and it counts among its members some of the best known American scholars. Mr. Fanning is to be congratulated on the recognition thus received. Quite recently he presented the library with a German edition of Horace, bound in the college colors. This is the second volume he has presented to the library.



DIFFERENTIALS



LOCALS.

Dr. Bigger, of Tiffin, conducted chapel exercises on the morning of May 13.

Prof. Zuck is building an elegant new house on the corner of Home and Grove streets.

Many of the Seniors have already handed in their theses and the rest will soon bring theirs to completion.

At a recent meeting of the Westerville board of education, Miss Lockey Stewart, '97, was elected to teach in the B primary grade.

A certain Junior was recently found very anxiously making inquiries as to advisability of attending the "Orion" concert in Columbus.

On Friday afternoon, April 20, Prof. Asa Green, the "Inspired Scientist," lectured to quite a large number of the students in Prof. Miller's room on scientific subjects.

A C. E. social of much interest was given in the Philomathean and Philalethean halls

May 1. The evening was very stormy, but the social was one of exceeding good feeling and inspiration of the society.

On Saturday evening, May 15, Mr. Davenport, whose reputation as an elocutionist has existed for twenty years, gave a lively entertainment in the college chapel for the benefit of the baseball team. The entertainment was one of some good merits. Quite a large number were present.

Another new departure was made on this our Semi-Centennial year on Thursday morning, April 19, in the way of a college picture. The picture was taken in front of the Association building, with the various classes arranged in order and the faculty in front. The picture is a good one and may well serve as a memento of present college life.

Our worthy Editor-in-Chief, J. P. West, was one of the speakers at the Hocking County Teachers' association on Saturday, May 15. He read a paper on Tompkin's "The Philosophy of Teaching." Some of the other speakers present were the president of Ohio University, the superintendent of the Marietta schools, and other men of like rank.

Misses Nettie Arnold, Lula Baker, and Martha Newcomb gave a most enjoyable piano recital in college chapel Monday evening, May 17. For two years past these young ladies have been faithful and successful students in the Davis Conservatory of Music, as their skillful performance proved. Their playing was a credit to themselves as well as to the Conservatory. Other piano pupils kindly assisted to make the evening a success by rendering some piano duos which were highly appreciated.

Bishop Mills, who is so well known in Otterbein circles, was recently present at and conducted chapel exercises. The Bishop has just returned from his tour through the mission fields of Africa, and his reports of the opening field with its prosperous outlook; of

the marvelous opportunities for American students there; and the cheering reports from the Otterbein students who are already in that field was very inspiring. Bishop Mills has a warm place in the hearts of the people of Otterbein and Westerville, and his inspiring presence is always warmly welcomed.

A very interesting, instructive and entertaining lecture was given in college chapel on Greece by Prof. Scott, on May 10. His lecture, lasting from 9 o'clock until 10:15, was a combination of rare humor and instruction very seldom heard. In 1890 Professor Scott made a tour through that country, and his vivid descriptions of the modern customs of that immortal people were such that can be forgotten by none who heard him. The most interesting phase of his lecture was that relative to the present Greek war with the Turks. His description of that part of the country where the war is now raging showed forth the struggle in a new light. The prolonged applause which followed was representative of the appreciation by the student body.

A valued and wealthy friend of Otterbein, taking a proper interest in the improvement of the students in oratory, has offered three prizes \$25, \$15 and \$10 for the best orations in an oratorical contest which has been appointed for one day of Commencement week. Already several names have been entered for the contest, but a still larger number ought to

participate, in order to make the occasion sufficiently spirited and entertaining. Names should be handed to Prof. Guitner, who has been placed in charge of the contest. Capable and impartial judges will be selected, and the best men will surely win. The prizes are liberal, and should attract a goodly number of contestants, as there will undoubtedly be an immense audience to inspire the orators.

EXCHANGES.

"Is it right," asked the Freshman inquiringly,

"To use aids in pursuing our courses?"

"Of course," said the Soph., "read your Bible,
Was not Elijah translated by horses?"

A long time ago one of our alumni wrote this on seeing a young lady's glove:

In a lady's dainty glove
Is the seat of rosy love.
But remember, lady sweet,
When the finger ends you eat
Cupid will without a doubt
Find the holes and scamper out.

The Telephone, of York College, Neb., has just come to our sanctum for the first time. It is neat and attractive.

The Oakland (Cal.) Ægis gives the following in justification of the student who studies on Sunday: "If a man is justified in helping an ass out of a pit on the Sabbath day, how much more justified is an ass in helping himself out."

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Seeing the names of several senators registered at the hotel, with the words "and valet," a Freshman of one of our colleges registered "and valise."

Teacher—Mr. Cunningham express the meaning of the following sentence in fewer words:

"When Mr. Flood, accompanied by his wife and children, stopped the horse before his house, he threw down the reins, and they alighted."

Mr. Cunningham—The reins descended and the Floods came.—Ex.

We have on our table the first and second numbers of The Student, of Battle Creek, Mich. It is a neat paper and we hope it may continue. Some of its departments will be improved as it grows older.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

Students and others who wish to improve their time profitably, while in school or during the summer months, should take an agency for Everybody's Dictionary, vest-pocket size. This little dictionary contains over 33,000

words and is the most useful book published. One man has sold more than 1,500 copies. It makes a splendid "side line" in connection with other business. Write for catalogue and terms, to The Practical Text Book Co., Cleveland, Ohio.



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	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		
Ouyahoga 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 01		
Holmesville	11 03	11 04	4 32		
Millersburg	11 14	11 16	4 43		
Killbuck	11 26	11 29	4 55	A M	
Brink H'y'n	11 53	11 56	5 25	*5 45	
Danville	12 02	12 06	5 35	5 54	
Gambier	12 20	12 25	5 55	6 12	
Mt. Ver { Ar	12 30	12 40	6 10	6 25	
Lv	12 48	12 45	6 15	6 30	
Mt. Liberty	1 09		6 34	6 39	
Centerburg	1 17	1 12	6 42	6 57	
Sunbury	1 34	1 34	7 00	7 20	
Galena	1 39	1 39	7 05	7 25	
Westerville	1 52	1 52	7 18	7 38	
Columbus A	*2 15	2 15	†7 45	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 00
Westerville	12 09	1 06	6 27		5 28
Galena	12 20	1 21	6 40		5 41
Sunbury	12 25	1 26	6 44		5 46
Centerburg	12 42	1 51	7 04		6 08
Mt. Liberty	12 51	1 20	7 12		6 16
Mt. Ver { Ar	1 08	2 20	7 28		6 35
Lv	1 13	2 25	7 33		6 40
Gambier	1 24	2 40	7 47		6 55
Danville	1 42	2 59	8 00		7 15
Brink H'y'n	1 51	3 09	8 12		7 25
Killbuck	2 22	3 41	8 42		P M
Millersburg	2 34	3 55	8 53		
Holmesville	2 45	4 06	9 04		
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	5 05	10 36		
Ouyahoga 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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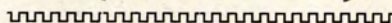


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