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Pres't. F. J. Sanders

VOL. VII.

JUNE, 1897.

No. 10.

# OTTERBEIN ÆGIS




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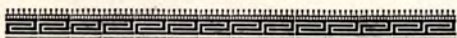
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# OTTERBEIN ÆGIS.

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**PRESTO CHANGE!** The eighth volume of the OTTERBEIN ÆGIS is completed with this issue and with it is wound up the career of the staff of '96 and '97. Many things presented themselves during the year which conspired to embarrass ye editor and to make his work at times unusually onerous and laborious, and the paper has not been just what we had hoped to make it. But we have done our best under the circumstances and now submit our work for whatever merit it deserves. All the members of the staff have worked together pleasantly and successfully and the future can bring only pleasant memories of our associations in this work. To be

sure, "copy" was very slow sometimes in coming in from some of the staff and many times the editor grew impatient. But it matters not now. All will be forgiven and we will hope for pleasanter things for our successor.

It has been the policy during the past year to represent all the organizations and interests of the college impartially and in such manner as to encourage their success. The work of the college in general has been presented as best we could do and the golden jubilee has received its full share of notice. If anything or anyone's interests were overlooked it was not intentional. In all departments we have tried to be uniformly loyal to Otterbein University. To all who have in any way contributed to the success of the ÆGIS, to the members of the faculty, alumni, students, subscribers, advertisers, and even our exchanges which have given us so many complimentary notices—we extend our sincere thanks! The Public Opinion especially merits our compliments for their promptness in issuing the paper each month and for the care exercised to make it neat and attractive in appearance.

With this, the semi-centennial souvenir number of the OTTERBEIN ÆGIS, the chief of this sanctum lays aside his editorial quill, throws the last old "copy" into the waste basket, leaves the empty ink bottle for his successor and goes out to try his fortune in whatever the future may present.

**THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL** of Otterbein University marks the first half century of the educational work of the United Brethren church. When the church was founded a



little over a century ago there was no mention made of educational institutions and indeed it would hardly have been tolerated had there been proposals of the same. But in the progress of time and the intellectual growth of the church organization, educational institutions for the training of its ministry and for the education of those who were in sympathy with the church were freely discussed; but it was only a half century ago that the first active steps were taken looking to the establishment and maintenance of such institutions. And now that we have come to the first half century mark of this work it is with the greatest pride that the older members of the church, those who have been in any way connected with the college and the students now here look back upon this history. Whatever doubtings there may have been at first have been dispelled and we see for the future educational work of the church the brightest hopes and most promising assurances. From the humblest beginning this the first educational institution of the church has grown to stand in rank with similar institutions of other denominations and is the recognized peer of any college in the state. Through all these years its graduates have filled important places in society and in the state and to-day none occupy more honorable positions than they. How fitting then it is that on this semi-centennial commencement time that all lovers of culture and all friends of the church and college should have come together in a grand celebration and jubilee.

The celebration and jubilee just past has been a gala period for Otterbein University. The faculty, students, alumni and friends of the college have anxiously anticipated this event for a number of years and no work or encouragement was spared to make it the greatest and most gladsome day in its history. In this they were in no wise disappointed. Alumni, old students and friends from all parts of the country came back to meet old associates, to renew friendships, to hold reunions,

to tread once more the gravel walks, to visit the society halls, the chapel and the library, and to see what improvements have been made in and about the college. What a halcyon week it has been. Nature did her part in making the campus a picture ground. Kind and generous citizens opened their hospitable homes to entertain the visitors. Beauty and pleasure surrounded on every side. Everyone was in tune with all that was happening. Gladness was the password everywhere. The cup of joy was running over and every heart was filled with rapture and delight.

And now that new interest has been awakened in educational work and in this college particularly, now that all our hearts and minds have again been brought into touch with each other, let us cherish the hope that greater things may be accomplished for the college and for education in general and that the stream of culture may broaden and deepen until it shall extend to every corner of the church. The future growth and power of the denomination depends upon the strength and effectiveness of its educational work. It cannot guard too carefully the interests of its colleges nor encourage too generously this means of its progress.

Otterbein University has put on the half-century crown. What a beautiful setting it must have for those who by toil and prayer have, for so many years, contributed to its support and encouragement. Let due credit be given to all who by thought or gift have nobly sacrificed for its growth and prosperity, and let all honor be given to God who has so abundantly blessed the consecrated efforts of its friends and benefactors throughout the church. The past has been fraught with many difficulties, and at times it seemed that the institution must fail. But with the ushering in of the second half-century, new light and hope inspire its friends and give assurance that it will continue to live and to send forth men and women fully equipped to meet the obligations of life, until the sun-down of time.



## HISTORICAL AND LITERARY

### EARLY HISTORY OF OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY.

BY JOHN HAYWOOD, LL. D.

FIFTY years ago education had made little advance in the church of the United Brethren in Christ. The superior education of the people, even of its ministers, was very generally discountenanced, as tending to pride, or at least, to a low grade of spirituality. In consequence of such views, which were sometimes taught from the pulpit, much labor was needed to awaken and arouse the membership and ministry of the church to the necessity of educating the youth in order to hold their place among the evangelizing agencies of the country. In the organization of Otterbein University we see the first break in the ranks of what we may call the old school of the church. Some earnest men of Scioto annual Conference, of whom Rev. Lewis Davis should be considered the leader brought the subject distinctly before the church and gave form and action to the educational movement.

But there was an interesting series of events at this time occurring in another body of Christians entirely independent of the other movement which providentially prepared the way for the United Brethren, and gave their enterprise a local habitation, if not a name. The good people of Westerville of the M. E. church, some years before, had established a school for young men, and had named it Blendon Young Men's Seminary, hoping to keep pace with the Worthington Female Seminary; and expecting to draw to it the strength of the denomination in central Ohio. But the establishment of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware destroyed this hope and left the friends of the seminary with a hopeless enterprise and a debt on their hands. At this time

in the fall of 1846, Esq. Arnold, a leading citizen of Westerville and a friend of the seminary, happened to be in a store in Columbus and overheard two men, strangers to him, talking of a contemplated educational movement in the coming annual conference meeting in Lancaster. He managed to get a meeting of the Methodist friends called, and when the matter was brought before them, a committee was appointed to visit the conference at Lancaster, with a proposition to turn over to the United Brethren in Christ their entire interest in the seminary, including its property and indebtedness. The proposition was well received and eventually the transfer of the institution was effected; and under its present name has been brought up to its present condition.

The progress of this college has been gradual, even slow. There was no man of great wealth in the church ready to invest his millions, or his thousands in building the college. All its funds were gathered in small sums from men of moderate means who were first to be labored with and converted to a willingness to give anything to the cause. The smallest sums were thankfully received. Five dollars made the soliciting agent happy. Twenty-five dollars was a very noteworthy contribution. One hundred dollars was too great a sum to be thought of, certainly not to be expected. But early in the fifties the educational idea prevailed to such a degree that men were found to devise more liberally for the college. In 1852 four or five men contributed \$500, with which a small stock of scientific apparatus was purchased.

The most notable event I will mention is a reinforcement brought from Mt. Pleasant, Pa. The Brethren in that state moved to meet the educational needs of the church by establishing



Mt. Pleasant College. But finding the financial burden too great, through Rev. J. B. Resler, the agent, transferred all its interests to Otterbein University. This brought to the college a considerable addition to its apparatus, its library, another professor, Prof. Hammond, and still more important, an accession of students and of general interest in Otterbein University, the value of which we still realize.

The war made quite a diversion and checked the growth of interest in educational matters for several years. Some students left college halls for the camp and the battle field, of whom a part never returned. Some returned and finished their studies and are now fruitful laborers in the church. A great catastrophe befell the college in the month of March, 1870. The principal college building burned down, a great part of the apparatus and library, and the society halls perishing. The greatest loss to the library, by a special work, was that of the Sinaitic Manuscript, or rather a fac simile of it, procured as a present from the Emperor of Russia by Prof. Degmeier, a native German scholar at that time holding a professorship in the university. Prof. Degmeier on learning of the manuscript and of the plan of the Emperor to distribute fac simile copies among various institutions corresponded with the Russian minister at Washington and obtained a copy. Only a few copies were distributed in the U. S. This loss was irretrievable. This precipitated a contention for relocating the college. The principal competitor of Westerville was Dayton; for a time it seemed that the institution would be carried thither. But the people of Westerville and its friends who were many managed to hold the college in its old location. One great argument for the change of location was the want of proper facilities for coming to Westerville. A hack line to Columbus gave us our only means of communication with the world abroad. But the establishment of a station at Flint on C. & C. (Big Four) R. R. helped us over that difficulty and since that the C., A. & C. and lately the electric road leave nothing to be desired in the way of traveling

facilities. It seems unlikely that a proposal for a change of location will ever be brought up.

The institution is not yet what its friends desire it to be. There is a debt to be paid. There is a provision to be made for an endowment which will justify a reasonable salary to its professors, and there is an endless perspective of improvements to be made to keep pace with the progress of the age. But much has been done. A change has gradually come over the entire church which the older brethren cannot fail to see. The hopes of the early friends of the enterprise and the fears of those of the old school have in part, at least, been fulfilled. But I will not enter into the discussion of that subject now.

#### SEMI-CENTENNIAL ODE TO OTTERBEIN.

BY MRS. L. K. MILLER.

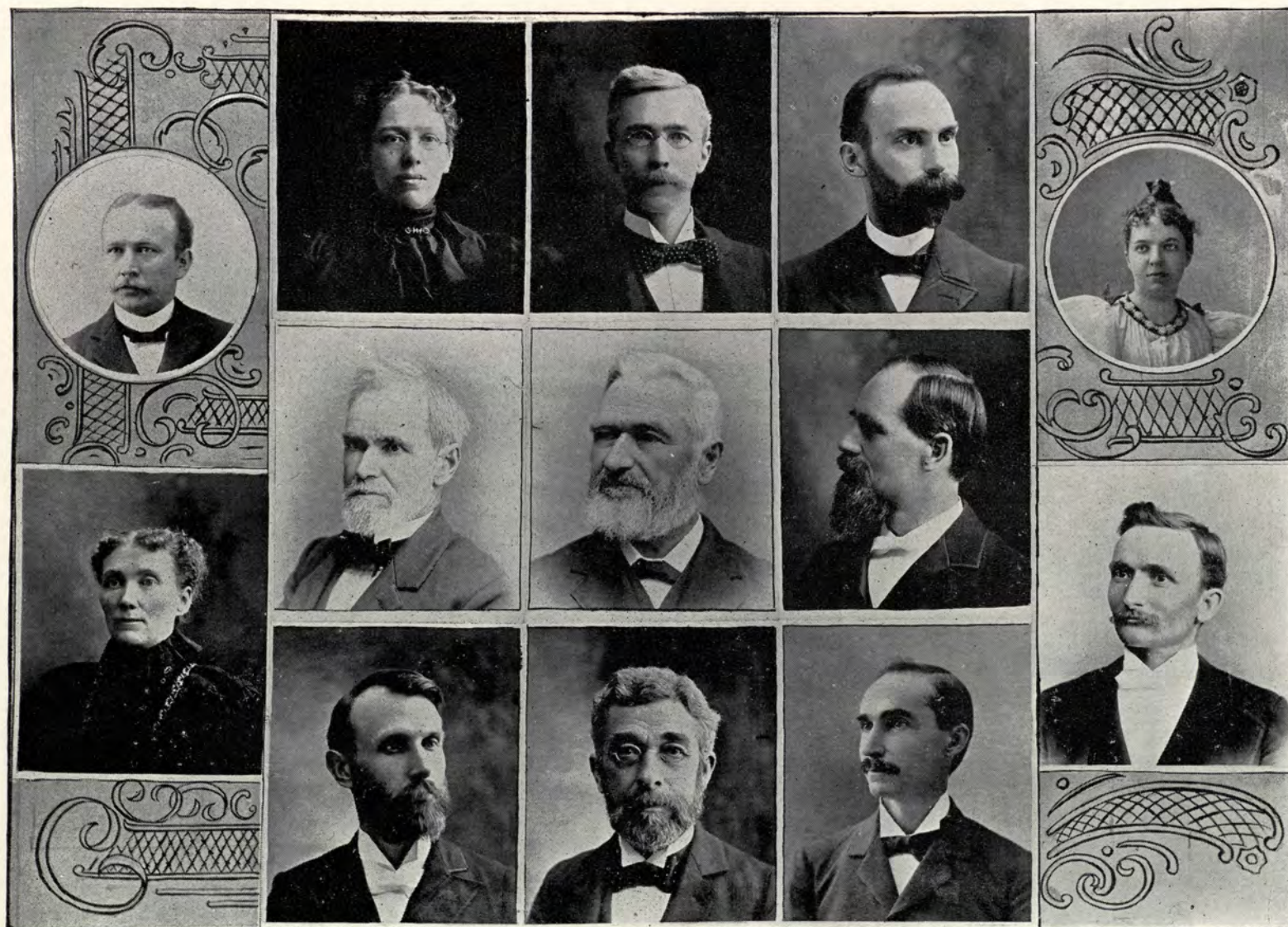
Hail, dear old Otterbein! thrice dear to me,  
And to us all who found thy sacred halls  
In years ago. How turn our hearts tow'rd thee  
In tend'rest yearnings, as the devious ways  
Of life we tread; now meeting dire defeat,  
Now on to victory!

As dust-stained travelers on the same highway  
Beguile the languid hours in converse sweet  
Of mother, home, and of the long-ago,  
Of laughing childhood and of bounding youth,—  
So we, to-day, would quite unroll the past  
And bid true panoramic views glide by.

A full half-century her age to-day,  
You say? Then let us crown her queen of queens.  
Forsooth, I knew her not so long ago;  
But when we met, my years outnumbered hers  
And we were friends—close friends for evermore,  
And she became my mother, I her child,  
And with firm hand and gentle mien she led  
Us heavenward, day by day and year by year.  
What other mother in the universe  
Of schools can be so true, so dear to me  
As she, our very own? Discarding her,  
Turning the back on her, a very orphan child I'd wander on toward life's close.  
But to my theme:

Long years ago, when Otterbein was young,  
And we were young, we sought her far-off halls,  
A dusty group of old Miami kin—  
A homesick group, whose eyes were dim with tears.  
A welcome met us, and a gathering in—  
Miami's very first. We studied hard and played,





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We laughed and cried, obeyed and *bent* the rules;  
Climbed fences 'long the swampy streets,  
And, when the ice was thickest, then we slid  
In groups, right where our halls and trees now stand.  
Skates later came, but sliding where the frogs  
Had sung in early spring was rarest fun!

How fleet the years! Before we were aware,  
Our school-days stood behind us and we wept  
Again, as round the rustic pillars of  
The tents we wound the evergreens to deck  
The place where our rare eloquence should float  
On graduation day! Parent and friend  
In admiration bent to catch each word,  
Deeming his own child, friend, the prize had won;  
And, on the morrow, to the wide, wide world  
We hied, to take our place in that great school  
Of life where masters oft with keen deceit,  
Or kind or iron rule, are met in sway.  
Thrice happy they—thrice blest—whose youth hath been  
In Christian home and Christian college spent,  
Tight held by bonds of prayer and faith in God.

Again old Otterbein oped wide her doors  
And I, as teacher, matron, entered in;  
And day by day, a dozen years or more,  
In recitation met full many a youth;  
And, domiciled in yon and yon old halls,  
Where erst the flames rolled wild above our heads,  
Bevies of girls and I found "home, sweet home."  
Bevies of girls! I yet can see them come  
With flowing hair, "dark as a raven's wing,"  
Or brown, or gold,—can hear their slippered feet,  
Their rustling gowns, their merry voices ring,  
As called by tinkling bell to evening prayers.  
Wide as the nation scattered now—these girls  
And boys, bearing life's cares, doing life's work,  
While some in shining dress, with sweet, glad face,  
Await us on the hither shore of life  
Beside their crowned Lord.

Though years in their swift whirl have made all new,—  
The streets, the walks, the buildings, and the yards,  
The trees, a perfect bower for singing birds,—  
Through all this change old Otterbein's the same;  
And well I ween my web is like the web  
You each have wov'n in all the wondrous past,  
Or will in future weave,  
With here and there a varied skein to tint  
To suit the times. Alas, that grief like this  
That breaks all hearts to-day must mar a web!  
'Tis grief to-day, and God's great pity flows  
A healing balm, to woo all lives to him—  
In joy or grief, old Otterbein's the same.

We gather close around her—closer still,  
As now life's evening, with its tinted sky  
Of gold and rarest red, God's promise of  
A real, a bright to-morrow in his home,  
Bends just above; we gather close around—

We own her motherhood; we crown her here  
To-day, with all the thousands who would join  
With us, in the sweet faith that in that world  
Of Love we'll greet her children, and we'll call  
Her name, and claim her presence through the years  
That ne'er wax old. God bless our Otterbein!  
Gird her with purity and power to mold  
Men strong to meet, and vanquish to the death,  
Each foe to right, each devotee to wrong:  
That all the earth may know that He who led  
And sheltered Israel like a flock doth guard  
And gather to his fold our cherished youth,  
For His name's sake. God bless our Otterbein.

Dayton, O., June, 1897.

## COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS.

### WHAT MODERN LIFE DEMANDS IN THE SCHOLAR.

BY JOHN WILSON SIMPSON, D. D., LL. D.

*Mr. President, Members of the Graduating Class, Ladies and Gentlemen:*—In accepting the invitation to address you to-day, I do so most cheerfully, partly because I am deeply interested in the progress and large success of this honored and influential institution of learning, whose thorough intellectual training, high moral tone and delightful social and spiritual atmosphere are well known to us all and eminently fit it to occupy a prominent place among our schools of modern culture; and partly because I am if possible, yet more interested in the educational movement of our time.

I think it must be obvious to every careful observer that the cause of education is receiving in these passing years a very decided impulse, and is now moving forward with a rapidity never witnessed before. An upward pressure in this direction is being constantly and quite generally felt. Our generation has made a marked advance upon its predecessors. The power of thought is acknowledged. An interest in literature has been awakened, and its relation to the common wants of life, is better understood. Intellect is asserting itself.



Art is summoning its students who are to become renowned. Science is welcoming its recruits from all classes and from all the walks and occupations of life. The home of many a humble student is on the road which passes by the dwelling place of learning and power. The plain and unlettered parent stands to-day beside the learned and distinguished child. Literary appreciation is increasing rapidly. The range of cultured life is broadening. Libraries are becoming a necessity, pictures are discovering noble thoughts. Statues are proclaiming principles. The advance along intellectual lines is simply astonishing for its rapidity. Indeed, to me it seems almost impossible for us to grasp the significance or realize the meaning of the educational tendencies which are now so manifest and influential. In every direction the movement is visible, and its power is felt. Culture has become the watchword of the hour. True, much that is dangerous, and much that is superficial, have taken shelter under the cover of this fair sounding word. Still, we are moving rapidly on, gaining every year in knowledge, pressing the necessity of education at every point, calling to our aid the master minds of every land, and confirming ourselves in the conviction that the acquisition of knowledge and the vigorous discipline of the mental powers is the duty of the hour. In cherishing this conviction, are we right? To a very great extent, I think we are; for the truth is being daily exemplified that the maximum of success, both in domestic and social life, as well as in all other callings, pursuits and avocations of our human existence, demands the highest culture; and that the happiness, prosperity and moral improvement and elevation of any community are irreparably connected with the education of its people. But while all this is unquestionably true, is not this educational movement in need of a *danger signal*? Unless, I am greatly mistaken, there has been, and still is, a strong disposition in some quarters, and in many institutions of learning,

either to divorce wholly the *moral* from the *intellectual*, or to give it a subordinate and very inferior place. Intellect is lauded because of the newness and expansion it brings; because of its visible results; because it achieves great outstanding triumphs; because it can be used for purposes of aggrandizement; because it buys wealth and ease, distinction and glory. And yet, after all, how poor are the highest intellectual qualities and attainments, compared with those which are moral and spiritual. The intellect has at best but a narrow horizon. The moral nature embraces, time, eternity and God. The intellect is the fiber of the plant; the moral and spiritual are the sap that turns everything into flower and fruit. Intellect is the geometry of the sky; the moral and spiritual are the glory and brightness, the infinitude and the mystery. Intellect is the plan and scaffolding of the temple; the moral and spiritual are the priest, the incense, and the sacrifice. Great as are the benefits which the intellect confers on human life, how poor are they in comparison with those of conscience and the heart. Place the results of knowledge and ingenuity as high as you please, what are they without rectitude and purity? What would the world be without the truth that binds us together, the integrity, conscientiousness, sincerity, fairness and helpfulness which pervade ordinary life? Even in the imperfect degree in which they have been found, they are the salt of the earth and the sunshine of human existence. What could for a single hour take their place? What inventiveness or intellectual brilliancy could take the place of honesty, moral cleanness, faithfulness and good will in the homes and lives of men? If, therefore, the educational movement of our times would be, and continue to be, wholesome and progressive: if it would avoid the errors of the past: be wise in its opportunities and true to its mission, it will include and emphasize the superior importance of *moral worth and spiritual development*. It will have for its



aim, not intellectuality, but *character*: not the projection of the life in one particular direction, but the elevation and ennoblement of the whole being. It will send men and women to the world's great work, not only with trained and equipped minds but with truthfulness, purity, rightecusness, love: in a word, with goodness as the underlying granite of the life. In harmony then, with the spirit of all true, sound education, and in harmony with what I believe to be the traditions and spirit of this honored institution, I wish to indicate some of the qualities loudly called for in the scholar, by the age and country in which we live: elements which he must have, if he would cover his life with beauty, carve it into nobleness: if he would be clothed with strength and crowned with honor, and have rejoicing and success in the time to come.

But before doing this, I shall notice briefly two dangers peculiar to the student of our country and which stand in the way of true development and personal power; dangers unless carefully guarded against, will prevent any measure of high, honorable and permanent success. The first of these is undue self-reliance. It is among young people that the representatives of self-reliance or independence usually are found. They are, before all things, independent. They go their own way and steer their own course. They read, speak, think, after their own fashion. There is something, too, in all this, which we cannot but like. It may be extravagant now and then. It may be slightly ludicrous; but then all enthusiasm is ludicrous when viewed in cold blood. But this self-assertion has in it a precious element. Without it, the sense of the worth and place of the individual is lost, and we think of humanity only in the lump. Without it, the tastes, views, feelings and convictions would be merged and assimilated into the common mass. All the freshness, sacredness and rich diversity of life would disappear, and it would grow dull and tame enough. It is this tendency which induces us

to strike out in all directions, and opens fresh paths for our energy and knowledge. I frankly confess, that I like a brave, self-reliant young person, who, without affectation or display, has an independent, fearless way of looking at things. I am not afraid of such an one. I rather value him as he is discharging one of the important functions of life. He is keeping the world from growing old; he is cherishing a gift which is divine: that which makes him a proper and not a common noun, —a man and not a thing. But excellent and necessary as this quality of self-reliance is, it very frequently overshoots the mark, and in so doing, degenerates into narrowness and conceit. Self-reliance may be, and in a majority of cases, is, one of the narrowest and most injurious of things. This is true when it repudiates the past, and scouts the times that are gone.

A thoughtful survey of the years which have sped by, cannot fail to impress upon the unprejudiced mind a sense of our dependence. Our common utensils are the implements of a former science. We do our work every day with tools and implements which have been produced only by the sweat of other brows and other hearts. Discovery and invention keep pace with the requirements of the age, never far ahead, and yet never far behind. We wondered once what we should do for fuel, as the forests were disappearing under the strokes of the woodman's ax. Then inexhaustible supplies of coal were announced, and a method of burning coal was suggested. The cheap candle-light was succeeded by the more brilliant oil lamp, and that by the brighter gas-jet, and a flame which is fed by springs in the earth; and now electricity is prepared to illumine our paths and cheer our homes. Each new thought is quickly appropriated and becomes a part of our working capital. We begin life upon an advanced plane. We handle the mysteries of other years as the science of familiar things. Our possibilities are greatly enlarged, still we



ought never to forget our debt. The question addressed by the Apostle Paul to the Corinthians is equally applicable to us: "Who made thee to differ from another, and what hast thou that thou didst not receive?" Pride is excluded and modesty is commended. Our vantage ground is the splendid platform of past achievements. All literature, all science, all art, and all religion, join in the tribute of praise and gratitude to the diligence and service of other people and other times. Equally narrow and injurious is self-reliance when it repudiates the ideas and beliefs of the present because they are common: because they are held by this or that party: because they have been favored or condemned by a favorite author or teacher. It is appalling, the number of young people who are doing or trying to do, this very thing. Contracted in their mental vision, biased in their judgment, swayed by their antipathies and inflated with pride and self conceit, they flatter themselves that they are superior in knowledge to those whose thought has been matured by experience and ripened by years of thoughtful and matured observation. I warn you, young friends, against this rash and boastful spirit, and bid you remember that true scholarship is always coupled with modesty.

We rise in glory as we sink in pride,

Where boasting ends, there dignity begins.

In a world like ours, it is utterly impossible to be as independent as we would wish to be. We all receive our knowledge and ideas from the great world of which we form a part. We cannot leap out of our environment. We are cradled and nursed, and breathe and grow, in an atmosphere which penetrates and saturates us. The greatest and most original thinkers have all realized this, and have been the readiest to acknowledge their dependence, and to own how poor thought became, and how unreliable, too, when they tried to strike out in a solitary path. Our intellect grows thin and blind when we cut it off from sympathy and generous trust. Nor is this all. In a time

when knowledge has been so vastly increased, it is simply impossible for any one person to survey even imperfectly the whole field of learning. All we can do is to choose our speciality and stick to it with diligence and devotion. If we would learn anything, we must be content to be ignorant of many things, and gratefully accept the conclusions which other minds have reached through laborious efforts. Self-reliance is good when the hand-maid of humility. It is well to mark out as far as possible our own life path, to learn to swim for ourselves, to be independent. Our country is remarkable for producing both men and women of this type, individuals who have struggled heroically with adverse circumstances in acquiring an education. But very few individuals have ever risen to greatness and honor and retained them together with their influence, who have been dominated by self-conceit. A quiet moderation is the surest token of greatness and success. Your vain, superficial young man who thinks he is superior to all his fellows, who is never slow in pushing himself forward and occupying the highest room, generally fails to maintain his position, and has to yield reluctantly his place to a more modest and efficient competitor. Be self reliant, then, conscious of your own powers and abilities, but withal humble and modest.

The second danger I would guard you against, is undue haste. The progress of our country has been truly marvelous. But little more than a century has passed away and the whole of our vast continent has been brought into subjection to our laws and institutions. As the result of this rapid development everything in our country is precocious. By our system, the child is not the father of the man, he is the man himself. He begins to ape his father's ways long before he is out of his teens, and is more anxious than the parent to wield the responsibilities of life in the home, in society, in business, or in some other sphere on which he has fastened his vision. He



leaves school, oftentimes, just when his education ought to be commencing, and plunges into the arena of the world. I am well aware that necessity which knows no law is sometimes the occasion of this haste: but more frequently it is the desire of young people to shake off the habiliments of youth and assume the habits and practices of those who have reached maturity. The danger lies in entering the battle of life imperfectly prepared. Young people hasten to the field of action with the powers of mind and being but imperfectly developed: with an intellect which has hardly entered upon its development, and before anything like adequate conceptions of life have been formed, and the result is that they rarely ever afterward gain the proficiency which is the harbinger of success in any sphere or labor. Whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well. There is no short road to learning and success. No real greatness is spontaneous. No matter in what direction our wishes lie, the element of time must enter into our calculation. Deliberate thought and patient labor must be employed. All the great achievements of human life are the results of long and continued exertion. As in nature we cannot always see the slow process by which her mighty work is accomplished, we only note the outcome after years and centuries have rolled away, so it is with the people who have startled the world by their discoveries and achievements. Patiently and laboriously, they have worked unnoticed in their humble homes and quiet studies. Day after day, they have acquired more skill, more knowledge, and more foresight, until at last they have distanced their companions in the race of life and reached the pinnacle of honor and success. One who attained distinction and success in his undertaking, was in the habit when addressing young people, of summing up his advice in these words,—“do as I have done,—Persevere.” And he himself toiled patiently and persistently for fifteen years before he gained a single victory in the

work to which he had given his life. For forty years the distinguished naturalist, Buffon, toiled at his desk from nine in the morning until two in the afternoon, and then again from five until nine in the evening. So regular and continuous was his work, that it became a necessity of his nature. His studies were the charm of his life. So painstaking, unceasing and conscientious was he in his labor, that the work that has given him immortality was rewritten ten times before it was given to the world, and then after almost fifty years of vigorous, comprehensive thought. Of Meyerbeer, we are told that he was a man of some talent, but of no genius: that he lived a solitary life, working fifteen hours a day: and even then years had to pass before he gave to the world his “Roberto,” his “Huguenots,” and other works which have been confessedly among the greatest operas which have been produced in modern times. Newton although intellectually well endowed, when asked how he achieved his extraordinary discoveries, modestly replied, “by taking thought unto them.” Kepler, when speaking of his progress and studies, said “that diligent thought given to these things paved the way for still further thought, until at last I brooded over them with all the powers of my mind.” The world may say that these men owe their success to accident, but there are fewer of such accidents than we suppose. Their fame and greatness are justly to be accredited to their long, preparatory discipline and training, to habits of reasoning, of intellectual activity formed and strengthened, when others were wasting the golden years in idleness and dissipation. Daniel Webster confessed again and again, that if he had not labored faithfully by day and by night and year after year, when the great opportunity came for speaking against Hayne, he never would have been able to grasp it and deliver the speech which gave him glory and fame, and made men from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi feel that at last a mighty statesman had come. “Behind that



speech," said the great orator, "were twenty years of hard work." Do not hasten to be wise or great, but learn to labor and to wait. Toil on in hope seeking nectar like the bee from every flower, improving daily your opportunities, and laying up in store a reserved force, which, when the favorable time comes, you can use with power because familiar with its use, and which will lift you to independence, if not fortune and renown. Now, this power of patient, persevering application, comes, and can come, only from that underlying quality of all real manliness,—*determination* or the supremacy of the will in the life. That which gives to man much of his manliness makes woman truly womanly, and makes honor, usefulness and distinction possible to both, is resolution or the power of decision. It has sometimes been defined as the power of self-cohesion, or the power to resist outward changes. Let me make this clear by an illustration from the pen of another. "If you take a ball of snow and toss it into the water, you will soon notice a rapid disintegration of the mass. It grows less and less until it assimilates itself to the surrounding substance and wholly disappears. But, if you take a piece of quartz and throw that into the water, you will observe that it sinks to the sandy bottom and lies there. The waves beat over it year after year, and yet it loses not a whit of its integrity, but remains an insoluble element in the waves." In like manner, let one person be plunged into the current of society, and by and by you will observe that society draws out of him all that is possible and absorbs it. The stream washes out of him his individuality. His tastes, opinions, sentiments, prejudices, loves and hates, are merged into those about him. But you put another individual into the same current and he is never merged into it, but preserves the same flinty outlines, amid all the surging of the waves. He is never disintegrated by the current.

A man of determination, not only will withstand the disintegrating and assimilating forces which play about him, but will actually modify

them. He not only preserves his self-hood but impresses himself upon those about him. He changes circumstances, creates new ones, and makes them all tributary to the object upon which his heart is set. The man of strong will power can accomplish almost anything. It is the master element in human nature. It possesses a kind of omnipotence. It can fix the course of the life and keep it fixed, until the end is reached, no matter how difficult the path may be. He who has a strong and concentrated will, has won half the victory. Indeed, he already feels the laurel upon his brow.

In the city of Brooklyn, not many years ago, died a miser who had accumulated the astonishing sum of almost a million. How did he do it? Through the persistent determination to be rich, cost what it might. He laid by dollar after dollar; he controlled his appetites and passion; he subjugated all those elements of his nature which craved for the dear influences of a home, the blessed beauty of the love of wife and children. These things he put under his feet, utterly annihilating them, and became as stony as though he had no heart. He kept that vision of gold in view all the time and never once lost sight of it. There never was an opportunity to save a dollar that went by unchallenged. He always saved and never gave. To be sure, the man's soul dwindled to a microscopic point. Every sweet and elevating influence was extinguished, but the man achieved his wretched work. He had determined to conquer and subdue the world, and before he died he had piled up almost a million of dollars. One of Napoleon's favorite maxims was,—the truest wisdom is a resolute determination. And his life beyond all others, showed what a determined man could accomplish. He threw his whole force of body and mind direct upon his work. Imbecile rulers and the nations they governed, went down before him in quick succession. He was told that the Alps stood in the way of his armies,—“then there shall be no Alps,” he said, and the road across the Simplon was constructed,





Bender. Bowers. Lutz. Rowland. Longman. Yothers. Moore.  
 Mathews. Crites. Long. Haller. Stewart. Newell. Seneff. Gilbert.  
 Bash. W. Stiverson. Lambert. J. Stiverson. Bennert. Byrer. West.  
 Guitner. Murrell. Snively. Sherrick. Stewart. Frankham. Gilbert. Ingalls. Leas.

Photo by Baker.

CLASS OF '97.



through a district formerly almost inaccessible. "Impossible," said he, "is a word to be found only in the dictionary of fools." He was a man who made everything bend to the object he had in view, and to this quality more than to any other, may be traced his marvelous achievements. "The longer I live," said one of the greatest and manliest of his time, "the more I am certain that the difference between men, the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant, is invincible determination. A purpose once fixed; then death or victory. That quality will do anything that can be accomplished in this world, and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a two-legged creature a man without it." This same gifted and honored man writing to one of his sons said, "you are now at that period in life, in which you must make a turn to the right or the left. You must now give proofs of determination, principle, strength of mind or you must sink into idleness and acquire the habits and character of a desultory and ineffective young man. And if you once fall to that point, you will find it no easy matter to rise again. I am very sure that a young man may be very much what he pleases. In my own case, I know it was so. Much of my happiness, and all of my prosperity in life have resulted from the change I made at your age. If you seriously resolve to be energetic and industrious, depend upon it that you will for your whole after life, have reason to rejoice that you were wise enough to form and act upon that determination." These words and examples tell better than I can do, that it is the person of determination, the person in whose life the will has supremacy, who is sure to be happy and successful. Before such an one, outer difficulties are dispersed and he sees them no more. Or what is better still, he neither fears nor regards them, but holds unswerving on his way. The person who is irresolute and yielding, is likely soon to give up the whole strife, for the difficulties that surround him at the start, remain, press upon, and hinder him more and more. There are

some animals which will not molest you if you face them, but they will follow you if you flee.

We might almost fancy that the circumstantial difficulties which beset men, have a kind of brute instinct in them to attack the fearful and the wavering, while just as certainly they will dissolve and flee before the face of resolute determination. Be driven with the wind, be tossed like the helpless waves, and the winds will toss and make you their sport; but trim your sails for progress, and hold on your course by chart and compass, and the winds will blow to help and the tides will but lift you on to the haven where you would go. The government of the life by the will while an essential characteristic of strong character, is not the only, or even the most important one. The voluntary faculty, considered apart by itself, is simply firmness, constancy, persistence; its value depends altogether upon the direction which is given it. The true scholar will not only be a resolute man, but will ally his determination to a high and noble purpose. His aim in life will be one worthy of all that is deepest and strongest in a human nature, and which he can pursue with all a youth's fresh enthusiasm, and with all an adult's matured power. Any approach to an ideal life must give serious consideration to this matter of purpose. No one ever yet drifted into character or success. Life is an earnest thing, and all its excellence and glory and reward will be missed, if we do not meet it with a high conception of what we ought to do. If you are free from care, and your future is not to be chained down to hard, daily toil, as will probably be the case with some of you, this will be to you a great gain, for it will leave you free to project the life in whatever direction you choose. The coming years will be absolutely in your own hands to shape to any purpose of helpfulness or useful ministry, on which you may fasten your mind and heart. And what golden years you may make them! How radiant with blessing to others, and how full of honor and sweetness to yourselves can they become, if you choose as the central purpose



of your career, the doing of good to all you can reach. Beyond question, the grandest use of life is service. "Beautiful," says an eloquent writer, "is the eagle as he soars above the clouds, and bathes himself in the pure sunlight: but how much more beautiful when he visits the eaglets in the clefts of the rocks, bearing to them their daily food." The truth wrapped up in this striking simile is what you ought to realize in the sphere of your daily and practical life. I am sorry to say, you do not come to it by instinct, nor is this high mission and duty always made clear during the progress of your education. A thousand sad and regretful examples forbid any such conclusion on your part. How many men and women, cultured in the best culture of the schools, are doing absolutely nothing to benefit and uplift the world? How often it is painfully true that education is so inefficient that it becomes almost contemptible and creates a skepticism, as to whether or not, viewed in a practical light, it pays? Multitudes who have gone through years of schooling and spent thousands of hard earned dollars, only go out in the world to waste their precious years in having a good time. Days, weeks and months are passed in self seeking and self-gratification in the pursuit of that which effects the senses only, instead of giving help where it is sorely needed. The pound is kept in a napkin. Occasionally it is brought out for the inspection of a few admiring friends: but service, real, down-right service, is never dreamed of. Life in the parlor or drawing-room, or in the club, or amid the whirl of social festivities, or the excitement of commercial speculation, that is the uppermost thought with thousands and it is oftentimes their ruin, too. There seems to be a sad lack of honorable ambition where there is this willingness to live without a purpose, and to pass out into eternity without accomplishing anything good or helpful to our associates in life.

Imagine a young lady, the child of cultured parents, herself too, having enjoyed the educational advantages which money and favorable

locality could secure, living such a listless, purposeless, ignoble life, as these words reveal: "We breakfast at ten: Breakfast occupies the best part of an hour, during which we read our letters, and pick up society news in the papers. After that we have to go and answer our letters, and my mother expects me to write her notes of invitation, or reply to such. Then I have to go into the conservatory and feed the canaries and parrots, and cut off the faded flowers and the faded leaves from the plants. Then it is time to dress for lunch, and at two o'clock we dine. At three, my mother likes me to go with her when she makes her calls, and then we come home to a five o'clock tea, when friends drop in. After that we take our drive in the park and then we come home to dinner; and after dinner we go to the theater or the opera; and when we get home, I am so dreadfully tired, that I do not know what to do." Now, that is the kind of a life which was lived by an educated young woman, in an age of opportunity like this. And that was the very life that was given as an excuse for not having time to do something to brighten and make better this needy and troubled world of ours. It seems appalling that a man or woman of culture or means should be willing to go through life as the bird cleaves the air with no mark whatever, of usefulness left behind. And yet there are such and their number is legion.

The one thing which ought to run like a golden thread through all our modern culture is that the purpose of education is not only fit for society and success, but even more,—for a broad, helpful, unselfish life. All honor to the institution with which you have been connected, and which has, as I happen to know, in clear and unmistakable language, emphasized upon your attention the nobility of service, the grandeur of life in which self is lost, and found in the being of good to others. And never was there a time when this service was more needed than now, to say nothing about the poor who sit in their rags, the Rachael's weeping for their children; the women who are sinners and wondering if there be for them any



pitying word, any helping hand. Passing by altogether, the unfortunate, the sick, the wayward and the lost, who lift heavenward a mighty appeal for help, and send through our selfish society a cry which ought to pierce it to the very heart and stir it out of its sluggish ease, we find near to our doors those who are sadly in need of the help which it is in our power to give. Are we not all acquainted with people who seem to be under the influence of some evil fate; who always remember the things which it would be pleasant to forget, and who always speak the things about which we wish they would be silent; people who have a talent for misery; who are miserable themselves, and make others equally wretched; people, who when the sun is rising, and filling the east with the fresh, pure light of the dawn, look westward where the heavy clouds of the night are still hanging in funereal gloom; and who, when the west is burning with the gorgeous splendors of sunset, look eastward where the gray twilight is ascending like the shadowy ghosts of the departed day? They always walk on the shady side of the street. Their life is like an arctic summer, for, when they have had six months of darkness, at the north pole, instead of taking six months of pale sunlight which follow, they escape to the south pole to get another six months of darkness there. People of this kind are very numerous even among the wealthy; but wherever found, they are the most miserable people. They may have luxurious dinners, but their intellects, and especially their hearts, are starved. They have company at their tables, but they are without intimate and helpful friends. They have music about them, but none in their hearts. They have pictures on their walls, but no forms of beauty in their fancy,—no golden splendor, no romance, no mystery, no grace. They are in want of something which comes alone from the heart and which, as a rule, we are most reluctant to part with. We must carry our light and fire into their cold and darkness. There must be sacrifice on our part that we may help and enrich them. We must lose

part of our vital force, it is true, if we are to endure even for a little while the chill and gloom in which they are living. We must burn some of the fuel which might keep us warm, to give them heat and comfort. We must be fretted by their fretfulness, and depressed by their depression. There will be a conscious loss of life when we come in contact with them. Virtue will go out of us at their touch, but to render this service, makes life sublime, worth living for, and to submit to this loss, is to follow in the footsteps of the noblest character the world has ever seen.

Let this purpose of helpful action, then, be the one which will govern your distribution of time, your companionships, your reading, your employments, and even set a bound to your pleasures. There is no danger that such a purpose will dull your vivacity, or take the zest out of your life. No life palls so swiftly as a life of selfish ease and luxury. There is a vivacity like that of champaign, a moment's froth, and then flatness; and there is the vivacity like that of a diamond, the gleam of a well-trained mind, a strong, unselfish heart, a hopeful, helpful life.

Side by side with determination and lofty purpose in the life of the scholar of to-day, we must place moral courage. It is impossible to look out into the world without being convinced that there are multitudes engaged in tasks which are thoroughly uncongenial. Occupations and professions for which they have no gifts, no tastes, no aptitudes and no hearts. On the one hand, we do not see men playing at the practice of the law, men, who without legal skill, are making it not a profession that sifts right from wrong, that, in the tangled web of life unwinds the meshes of error, but a mere medium for the practice of chicanery and for defeating the very ends which law is designed to subserve. On the other hand, do we not see men and women playing at the practice of medicine, men and women, who, without sufficient medical training, without a deep sympathy for suffering humanity and are accepting this high profession, not as a call



from a beneficent Father, to his children in suffering and pain, but merely as a stepping-stone to the winning of a livelihood. Ministers there are in the pulpit who have never been called to that high office by either God or man. Not only are they without the mental discipline, the intellectual power and the administrative force, but as well without the tact, the sympathy, the good common-sense and every other quality supposed to reside in that calling, save that of mere piety. Artists there are, who, without any power to re-produce Nature, are seeking to palm off on the uncritical and the inartistic, combinations of color which Nature abhors. In our colleges and our universities are young men and young women who were never intended to go down under loads of science, of mathematics, of language and philosophy, but rather to follow the plow, hold the plane, or to set in order the affairs of a home. Out on the farms of Ohio, are hundreds of young men and young women with the capacity for a noble character and a splendid life, who are going to their daily labors, like slaves driven to their tasks, tortured by the consciousness of an unfilled destiny. In our offices and work-shops, in our factories and counting-rooms, are men and women who despise figures, who have no genius for machinery, but who have the qualities which in other spheres would enable them to render beneficent service. Behind our counters stand young men and women, bright and gifted spirits, dealing out not merely goods, but sentiment and humor, truth or untruth as the demands of the customer may require, to whom the whole business is a drudgery beyond the power of words to express.

It has been very aptly and wittily said "that there are shoe-makers cobbling away in Congress, whilst statesmen at home are pounding away at their lasts. Merchants there are who are failing in the pulpit while Beechers and Whitfields are going to pieces in business, and all the while the world is wondering what can be the cause of so many empty pews. Surgeons there are handling the cleaver and the

meat saw, while butchers are amputating human limbs. And why? Partly, no doubt, because of a lack of self-knowledge. Imagining themselves to be possessors of qualities which have no real place among their natural or acquired endowments. They have been led to undertake something beyond their reach. Fancying what they have borrowed, to be their own, they have gone out to do that for which they have no gifts, no tastes and no heart. But far more does this universal mis-fit, everywhere visible, spring out of a lack of courage to be ourselves, to do our own work, to live our own lives, to find out our own limitations, and be assured of success by working in them with fidelity and with joy. Undoubtedly, courage at this point would result in a marvelous re-adjustment of our human activities. The diversified pursuits of life would be emptied of the drones and the incapable, and our occupations would take on a dignity, a respectability and power which at the present time they do not possess. More than this, life would also take on a variety and vivacity and a picturesqueness, which in the conduct of to-day is not discernible. Just as these dull homes of ours would be full of interest, if we would fill them with the things which we admire and love, not what others tell us it is proper to have, just as this audience would take on variety and character if men and women wore, not what the shops told them was the fashion, but what their own taste and comfort suggest so life would take on beauty if we only had the courage here to do our duty. To defy the tyranny of custom, to stand like adamant against the power of tradition, and be loyal to your highest convictions, and your loftiest purposes, will test you as you have never before been tested. "To thine own self be true, and it must follow as the night the day, thou can'st not then be false to any man."

But last of all and most of all, will you need for the realization of the aims and character worthy of the scholar, the crowning element of Christianity. Luther, the man of quickened conscience, of strong faith and true heart, who



first taught the Scriptures to speak German, and German to become the language of the learned; Zwingli, the heroic soldier-preacher, who loved his kind as he loved his reason, and believed in a God so good as to mean His Heaven for man; Calvin, the man of stern spirit, resolute of will, and mighty in act as he was in intellect; Knox the preacher, loyal to his people, tender of heart, bold in speech, creating at the same time and by one act, a nation, a church and a school system, best and broadest of his own day and equal to ours,—these are the great characters of the 16th century and the makers of its history. But what gave to these men their greatness? In whose name, by whose strength, and in obedience to whose will as they understood and believed it, did they live and act? Their inspiration came straight from Christianity. Abolish these men and the 16th century loses its significance. Abolish Christianity and you abolish these men. And what is true of the 16th century, is true of all the centuries. The very basis of all noble character, the very essence of that power which has exerted the mightiest influence upon the destinies of nations and of men, is Christianity. The loftiest and finest minds have been pre-eminently Christian, minds full of heroic trust, minds which have derived their inspiration from, and confessed their dependence on, the light and strength which come from above. These are the mortals who really shape the world's history and command the respect and esteem even of unbelievers. The Hales among the judges, Addisons among the writers of literature, the Cowpers, the Pollocks and Miltons among the poets, the Tillotsons, Melancthons and Fenelons among the scholars, the Washingtons and Wellingtons among the generals, the Newtons among the philosophers, the Faradays among the scientists. I cannot illustrate this point better than by quoting the words of Tyndall in regard to Faraday himself. On one occasion Tyndall dined with Faraday, and at the table Faraday said grace. "I am almost ashamed," says Tyndall, "to call his prayer a saying of grace. In the language of

Scripture, it might be described as the petition of a son, into whose heart God had sent the spirit of his son, and who with absolute trust, asked a blessing from his father. We dined on roast beef, Yorkshire pudding and potatoes, talked of research and its requirements and of his habit of keeping himself from the distractions of society. He was bright and joyful, boy-like in fact, though he is now sixty-two. Contact with him warms my heart. Here surely, is a strong man; I love strength but let me not forget the example of its union with modesty, sweetness and tenderness, in the character of Faraday." This, then, is the point I wish to emphasize. It is an undoubted fact that Christianity imparts beauty, purity and strength to the soul. It gives modesty, sweetness and tenderness to the character. It puts purpose, substance and influence into the life.

When Jenny Lind lay dying, she whispered to a friend at her side, "I have always tried to put God first." That was the secret of her beautiful and noble life. She consecrated herself and her gifts to God, she yielded her whole life to be filled with Him and used for His glory. We are therefore, not at all surprised to read, that when she came to sing some sacred song, such as "I know that my Redeemer liveth," those who heard said "it seemed as though an angel were discoursing of heavenly things." This consecration was the spring of that life which made her sing day after day to the sufferers in a London hospital where she had built a whole wing at her own expense.

When men build a ship, they do not think their work complete when the strong oak timbers are knotted together; nor when the tall mast points to the stars; nor when the white sails are spread to the breeze; nor even when the righ cargo is taken on board. There is something else needed, and that is the ton after ton of heavy iron that must nestle close down to the keel. After all, it is the ballast which insures the success of the voyage. If that is in its place, you may be sure of reaching the port for which you are steering. When you are in



mid-ocean, no matter how the winds may howl, no matter how the terrible waves may be throwing their white caps, the weight that is down below will be strong enough to draw the masts up by slow degrees, until they again point heavenward. It is the weight far down out of sight which enables the ship to hold successfully on her track in the teeth of the storm. It is precisely the same in human life. You need more than education, more than genius, more than social gifts and influence. You must have nestling in the very center and core of your hearts, a deep sense of God and Christ, the divine weight of religious principle. You must be ballasted with a profound conviction of spiritual responsibility. Then will go into your will a power which will enable you to bring good resolutions to their birth; then will your purpose be earnest and serious, free from all frivolity and of a kind to command the approbation of God, angels, and all good people. Then will your courage be of a superb and shining quality, and enable you to successfully meet the most difficult tests.

If you would realize the possibilities of a splendid character, a life successful and joyful to the highest degree, and bring to the world the helpfulness it so sorely needs, open your hearts to the incoming of God. Let Him abide there as your most welcome guest. Let Him clothe you with the ornament of a loving spirit. Let Him enrich you with the wisdom which is pure, peaceful, gentle, easy to be entreated, and which is from above. Let Him impart to you His strong courage, His deep, tender sympathy, His unselfish devotion, to the

good of others. Then take the place which His divine Providence suggests as the one you are to occupy; assured that in no place can a culture and life such as that which I have been indicating, be thrown away. But, that, wherever you may be, in humble home or in elegant mansion, in the center of a happy domestic circle, or in the stress and strain of public life, or in the lonely walks of a solitary career, in the midst of the refined and cultivated, at the bed-side of the sick, in the hovel of the poor, or in the house of God, we shall be the better for your presence, the wiser for your counsel, the stronger for your sympathy, and the world, brighter, purer and better for your passing through it. Let that be your life, and your name will be embalmed to sweetest memories; your image will be enshrined in the heart with the highest reverence and richest love; and by and by the music of angel-welcomes will be in your ears, as the celestial visitants convey you to the land of cloudless light, sorrowless life and endless day, where you shall hear the grandest welcome which ever struck on human ear,—“Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.” My parting and last words will be the lines which embody my own life motto:

I live for those who love,  
 For those who know me true;  
 For the heaven that smiles above,  
 And awaits my coming, too;  
 For the cause that lacks assistance,  
 For the wrongs that need resistance;  
 For the future in the distance,  
 And the good that I can do.







## EVENTS OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK

**C**OMMENCEMENT time for the year 1897 is now a matter of history, and all the pleasures and delights which it afforded can be enjoyed again only as the mind turns back its leaves and looks at the pictures left on its hastily written pages. The week just closed was perhaps the most pleasant, most important, and, withal, the most interesting of any similar period in the life of the institution. Fully one week before the final day, alumni, ex-students, former presidents and professors and friends from every part of the country came pouring in and before Sunday had passed nearly every home and place of entertainment was filled to its utmost capacity. But no one seemed to regard the great crowd which was gathering. Everyone was intent on having a good time and right well did all succeed. Nature never did better on such occasions. Bright sunshine, cool breezes, and a clean and beautiful earth was the enjoyment of all. No one wished for anything more delightful as regarded the weather.

The Ægis would gladly give a detailed account of all the events of the week but the space at our disposal for this purpose is limited and only such items will be noted as may seem to be of permanent interest.

### LITERARY SOCIETIES.

On Thursday evening June 17, the Philalathean and Cleiorheteian societies held their commencement sessions. Both halls were filled with admiring friends and the literary and musical programs were *par excellence*. After the literary and musical programs came the farewells of the seniors of each society and the presentation of diplomas. Those who received diplomas from the Philalathean society were Misses Sherrick, Ingalls, Murrel, Snively, Gilbert, Leas, and Guitner. In the Cleiorheteian society Ada Markley-Frankham, and

Misses Stewart and Roloson were presented with diplomas. Following the sessions each gave a most delightful reception and banquet to their friends. Dainty menus and a delightful social time in each were the pleasant features.

On Friday night the Philophronean and Philomathean societies held their sessions. The literary and musical performances in each were of a very high order. The Philophronean society that night used for the first time their newly furnished hall. In the past few weeks the walls and ceiling had been frescoed most beautifully, new art glass windows put in, fine oak furnishing for doors and windows, an elegant and substantial rostrum, new Brussels carpet, and the chandeliers were polished and re-hung, in fact, nothing was left undone which would add to the beauty and taste of the hall. The graduating members were Messrs. Bennert, Byrer, Haller, Lambert, Longman, Lutz, Mathews, Moore, Seneff, Stiverson, J. W., Stiverson, W. G., West and Yothers. In the Philomathean society the following gentlemen received diplomas: Messrs. Bash, Bender, Crites, Gilbert, Long, Newell, Stewart, Rowland, and Bowers. On the following Tuesday evening occurred the annual banquets of these two societies. At the appointed time about one hundred and fifty friends and members of the societies assembled in their respective halls and until the midnight hour the halls were a scene of beauty, gaiety, song, feasting, and speech-making. The banquets were the happiest and most largely attended in any year.

### PRESIDENT SANDERS' RECEPTION.

The reception given each year by President and Mrs. Sanders to the seniors and other friends is always regarded as one of the most pleasant social functions of the year. The re-



ception given by the president and his good wife Saturday night was no exception. The whole house and the pretty lawn were beautifully lighted and decorated and provided with comfortable seats. Nearly two hundred guests from all parts of the church were present and the few short hours at the president's home were enough to satisfy the highest expectation of every guest. While President and Mrs. Sanders received the guests in the front parlor, dainty and cooling refreshments were served through the rooms and on the lawn.

#### BACCALAUREATE DAY.

Sunday morning brought a delightful rain and the temperature was perfect for the great event. After a little waiting the class headed by President Sanders and Dr. Garst entered the chapel and occupied seats immediately in front. On the platform were besides the president and Dr. Garst, Dr. H. A. Thompson, Revs. Burtner and Creamer. Before the address was given the union choir directed by Prof. Resler sang, "The Heavens are Telling." Then the president began his address. For two years he said he had been preparing for this occasion. His theme was the "Transfigured Life." For one hour speaking without notes or manuscript such words of wisdom and eloquence came from his lips as had never been heard in the college chapel. The speaker was at his best and the address seemed entirely too short. We would gladly give a synopsis of the magnificent address but space precludes our doing so.

In the evening the anniversary of the Christian Associations was held in the college chapel. E. L. Shuey, of Dayton, delivered the annual address.

#### ORATORICAL CONTEST.

On Monday afternoon was held the semi-centennial oratorical contest. A friend of the college gave \$50 to be divided into prizes for contestants in an oratorical fray. Mr. R. J. Head, '01, who won first place in the contest last term carried off the first prize of \$25 in gold. Subject, "Arbitration vs. War. W. G.

Stiversen, '97, won \$15, subject, "From Death Unto Life." C. S. Bash, '97, won \$10, subject, "True Heroism." G. L. Graham received fourth rank without prize; subject, "We, Too, Will Conquer."

#### ART DEPARTMENT.

None of the visitors who came to visit about the college missed the opportunity given all the week to visit the art rooms which are in charge of Miss Sevier the instructor and her enthusiastic and successful pupils. Several days had been spent in arranging the work of the different pupils in most tasteful and attractive style. If space permitted we should be glad to speak of many of the pieces and those who have been so efficient. Let it suffice to say that the work of the year as exhibited on the walls and tables speak in stronger terms than any words can of the proficiency and mastery attained in the department.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF LITERARY SOCIETIES.

On Monday evening occurred the anniversary of the literary societies. The colors of the respective societies abounded everywhere, yet each was about equally represented. Every speaker and all the musical numbers were of the very best and the societies made a splendid showing in every particular. We give the program in full:

Music—Overture Storm King.....Bebe  
EUTERPEAN BAND.

#### INVOCATION.

**Cleiorheteian**...MRS. SUE BOVEY-HALL, B. S., M. M., '83  
Address—What Can a Woman Do?

Music—Breeze of the Night.....Jerome  
Cleiorheteian Quartette—ALBERTA FOWLER,  
FAITH LINARD, EVA RANCK, ADA BOVEY.

**Philomathean**.....E. A. GILMORE, A. M., '90  
Address—The Province of a College.

Music.....Selected  
PHILOMATHEAN ORCHESTRA.

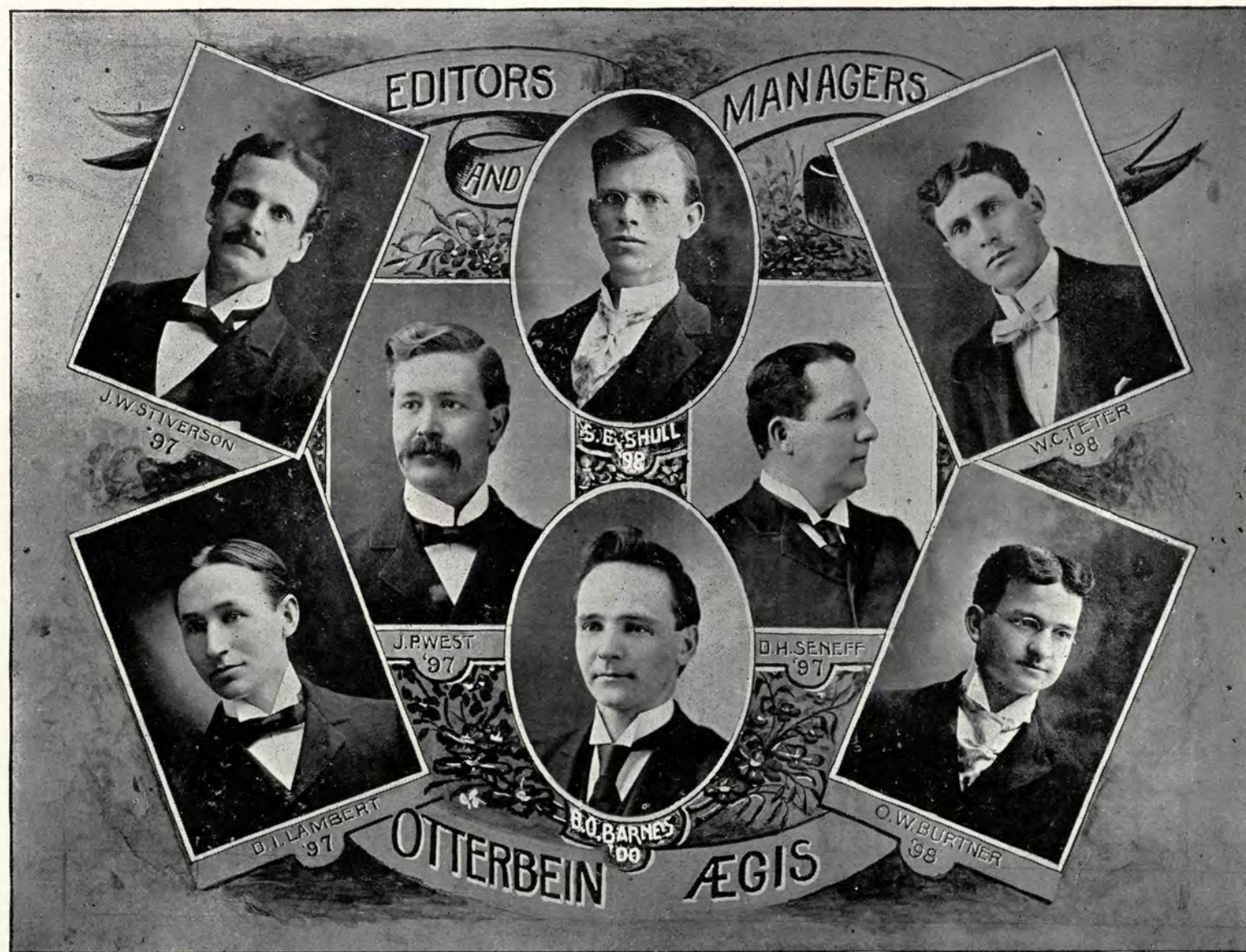
**Philaethean**.....MRS. FANNIE B. BONEBRAKE, B. S., '84  
Address—The Prophetic Element in Poetry.

Music { (a) The Chimes.....Maey  
(b) Voices of the Woods.....Rubenstein  
Philaethean Quartette—MARGARET BRADICK,  
MARTHA NEWCOMB, MAUDE BARNES, LENORE GOOD

**Philophronean**.....M. DEWITT LONG, A. M., D. D., '76  
Address—The War of Jupiter and the Titans.

Music—Comrads in Arms.....Adolphe Adam  
PHILOPHRONEAN GLEE CLUB.





ASSISTANT EDITOR.	EDITOR-IN CHIEF.	EXCHANGE EDITOR.	ASSISTANT BUSINESS MANAGER.
LOCAL EDITOR		SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.	BUSINESS MANAGER.
			ALUMNAL EDITOR.



#### CLASS DAY.

On Tuesday morning the Seniors gave their class day exercises. As usual one of the largest crowds of commencement week came out to see what the Seniors were going to do. The usual blanket sheet programs announced that the exercises would be of an historical nature, and would furnish some amusement for the crowd, as well.

The curtain rose upon the class clad in caps and gowns and Ada Markley-Frankham delivered the president's address, Mr. J. B. Gilbert gave the class poem followed by Mr. W. E. Crites with the class history. Miss Nell Snavelly then read the class prophecy. Stereopticon views of the old college building and professors and students past and present, together with war-time scenes and college farm recollections made up the unique historical program.

#### CONSERVATORY RECITAL.

The recital of the Conservatory of Music was another of the rich treats of commencement week. Nearly all of the pupils of the vocal and instrumental departments were given a place on the program and the showers of applause which greeted each performer evinced in no unmistakable manner the high appreciation by the audience of the rare skill and ability which characterized every performance of the evening. Not only was the occasion one of rare enjoyment as regards the music, but also the social feature was in particular evidence. Rich costumes and beautiful boquets, gave a splendor to all the surroundings and made the event one of the most pleasant of the evening meetings of the week.

#### MEETING OF TRUSTEES.

Tuesday morning the board of trustees of the college met in the Association hall. One important change was made in promoting Professor Gustav Meyer, of the Davis Conservatory, to membership in the faculty and placing him on a guaranteed salary. Under the direction of Professor Meyer the department

has grown until its director merits a place in the faculty.

A measure was passed requiring all students, except juniors and seniors, to pay a fee of \$1.00 per term for gymnasium work, provided equipment of the room can be made and suitable instructors procured. It was also recommended that the game schedules be reduced at least two engagements from that of this year. The financial report showed that the debt had been reduced \$2,700. Besides the granting of degrees to the seniors the degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. W. J. Shuey, and LL D., on Judge John A. Shauck. The degree of A. M. was conferred on J. A. Barnes, L. L. Barnard, A. C. Flick, R. W. Kohr, H. L. Pyle, B. L. Seneff, S. C. Swartsel, L. F. John and L. A. Thompson; Ph. M., W. B. Kinder and F. M. Pottinger.

#### SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

On the morning of June 23, just as the sun began to shoot its rays over the village, the old college bell began to peal out over the village, announcing to the people of the village the Semi-Centennial and Day of Golden Jubilee of Otterbein University. Early in the day the village was all activity and from every store, shop, and residence beautiful flags were floating and playing in the wind. The village put on its best attire in commemoration of the day and the event. Everybody was happy and the greeting of old alumni and ex-students so abounded that it seemed as if all the graduates and ex-students of the college had returned once more to the college. No one was happier than our good President Sanders. In fact, all the members of the faculty, their wives and children had a kindly greeting for each and all.

For the happy celebration of this event everybody about the college had worked enthusiastically and earnestly. And how well they did their work those who were here to participate alone can testify. But it was a grand success in every particular, and praise and credit cannot be too largely bestowed upon



those who contributed so much to the success of the occasion.

The program has been announced a number of times but we give it in full again as it was followed on that day. It would be rich and profitable reading and of great permanent value to have in print all the addresses and the doings of the several classes in their reunions. But this is beyond the possibilities of the ÆGIS. The program as presented was carried out in full and our readers need only to read carefully to understand as well as we have space to tell of the memorable event.

#### Mass-Meeting in College Chapel

Invocation by  
REV. GEORGE A. FUNKHOUSER, D.D., LL.D., Class '68

Music—Wedding March . . . . . *Mendelssohn*  
Misses Martha Newcomb, Honori Cornell,  
Ada Bovey, Pearl Seeley,  
Edith Updegrave and Effie Richer

Historical Sketch—  
EX-PRES. HENRY GARST, D.D., Class '61,  
Westerville, O.

Memorial Address—  
EX-PRES. H. A. THOMPSON, D.D., LL.D., Dayton, O.

Semi-Centennial Ode—  
MRS. L. K. MILLER, M.A., Class '58, Dayton, O.

Otterbein University and the Education of Women,  
MRS. L. R. HARFORD, M.A., Class '72, Omaha, Neb.

Music—Galop di Bravura . . . . . *Schubhoff*  
Misses Ada Bovey, Pearl Seeley,  
Effie Richer and Edith Updegrave

The Future Work of Otterbein—  
BISHOP E. B. KEPHART, D.D., LL.D., Class '65,  
Baltimore, Md.

#### 2:00 P. M.

Class Reunions, Reunions of Former Students, and Trustees.

#### 3:30 P. M. (Sharp)

Grand Parade of Trustees, Professors, Graduates by Classes, Students, Friends, Citizens.

(Line of march: From the College east on College Avenue to State Street, north on State to Main, west on Main to Saum Hall, thence to College Campus.)

#### 4:00 P. M.

Mass-Meeting in Front of Main College Building.

Addresses by BISHOP J. W. HOTT, D.D., REV. W. J. SHUEY, and others.

While the speeches in the forenoon were all of the very best, yet the greatest attraction of the day was the parade in the afternoon. All the graduating classes except those of '57, '62, '63, '67, '71, '73, '79 and '80 were represented.

A register was kept and about one hundred and thirty alumni were in the parade. It was a grand and imposing scene, as the big line of alumni, students and citizens, headed by Messrs. Jacob Beard and Johnathan Parks—students here in '47 when the college started, marched down College avenue and back on Main to Saum Hall and to the campus, where the final speeches occurred. Class yells and songs of every description were heard and every body thoroughly enjoyed the whole affair: It was a memorable occasion and all who joined in may well feel proud of the part they took.

The day was closed with the alumnal celebration and banquet.

#### GRADUATING EXERCISES.

And now on Thursday morning came the crowning event of the whole week. All interest was centered here. This was the supremest and happiest hour in the lives of the thirty-two young men and women who then stepped from college halls and college associations into the active duties and responsibilities of life. All that they could ever hope to attain in college was now theirs and to try their future fortune in the world was the task before them. Let us hope that each and all may succeed in the fullest measure, that their lives may be filled with gladness and sunshine, that they may bring honor and credit to their alma mater, to their homes, to their country, to themselves, and to their God.

The class is the second largest in the history of Otterbein, and naturally enough the friends who gathered on this occasion swelled the crowd to enormous proportions. A few were disappointed because the seniors did not give their own orations, but after hearing the splendid address of Dr. Simpson few there were who did not feel that the innovation was a good one and that they had been more than repaid. We are truly glad to be able to present the splendid and magnificent address of Dr. Simpson on this occasion.

Following the address President Sanders in beautiful and touching words presented the



diplomas at the same time announcing the degrees.

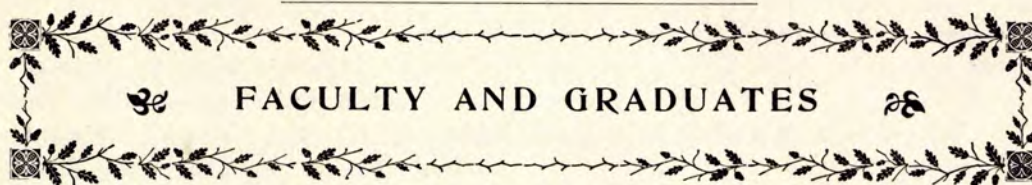
Then came the hand shaking, congratulations and good-byes—and all was over. It was just forty years to the exact date since the first class of two members graduated from Otterbein University. How notable it is that the grand old college should live to send out such a large and promising class on this the semi-centennial year of its founding and on the fortieth anniversary of its first graduating exercises.

Through the very great kindness of Dr. Simpson we are permitted to give his address

in full. He merits the thanks of the ÆGIS and every member of the graduating class.

#### COMMENCEMENT CONCERT.

The concluding exercise of the week was the graduating performances of Misses Creamer and Roloson whose numbers are given elsewhere, and solo work by Miss Lillian Miller, of Columbus, Mr. F. J. Resler and Miss Helen Shauck. It was the first graduating exercises of the Davis Conservatory of Music in ten years. The performances were all of the very highest order and were greatly appreciated by the audience.



#### OUR FACULTY.

THOMAS JEFFERSON SANDERS. Born in Wayne county, O.; attended the country schools and later the academies at Burbank, Smithville and Canaan, O.; graduated from Otterbein, '78, degree A. B.; A. M. '81; Ph. D., University of Wooster, '88; superintendent of schools, Edon, O., '78-'81; West Unity, O., '81-'82; Butler, Ind., '82-'87; Warsaw, Ind., '87-'91; president of Otterbein '91 to the present.

WILLIAM JOHNSON ZUCK. Born at Mt. Pleasant, Pa.; reared in the city and attended the city schools; graduated, Otterbein, '78, degree A. B.; A. M. '81; principal of Roanoke Classical Seminary, '78; student in theology, Western Theological Seminary, '79-'80; principal Shenandoah Seminary, Va., '80-'82; professor English Language and Literature, Lebanon Valley College, '82-'84; professor of History and English, Otterbein, '84-'85; English Language and Literature, '85 to date.

HENRY GARST. Born at Germantown, O., attended the country schools and later the academy at Germantown; graduated from commercial college, '51 and clerked in a store in Dayton;

graduated from Otterbein, '61, degree A. B.; A. M. '64; D. D., Lebanon Valley College, Pa., '77; minister at Miami City, O., '61-'63; Cincinnati, '63-'68; Miltonville, '68-'69; student in Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, '64-'67; professor of Latin, Otterbein, '69-'86; president of Otterbein, '86-'89; professor Mental and Moral Philosophy and the English Bible, '89 to the present.

LOUIS HARTLEY MCFADDEN. Born at Zanesville, O.; reared in Westerville and received early education in the public schools; graduate from Otterbein '74, degree A. B.; A. M. '77; teacher, '74-'75; professor Natural Science, Lebanon Valley College, '76-'82; adjunct professor Natural Science, Otterbein, '82-'84; professor Natural Science '84 to date.

JOSEPHINE JOHNSON. Born in Wisconsin; early life spent in both country and city; pupil in the high school of Clermont, Iowa, '71-'72; graduated from Western College, '77; teacher in Elroy Seminary, '78-'79; teacher in Western College, '79-'81; principal of the Ladies' Department, Otterbein, '81-'85; student in Germany and France, '85-'86; professor of Modern Languages, Otterbein, '86-'90; student in Berlin, Germany, '90-'91; professor Modern Languages, Western College, '91-'93; professor



Modern Languages, Otterbein '94 to date; traveled in England, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland and Italy.

RUDOLPH H. WAGONER. Born at Sidney, Shelby county, Ohio; reared on the farm and received early education in the country and in Sidney high school, '83-'85; teacher in district school '85-'86; entered Otterbein, September '86; tutor, '90-'91; graduated in '92, degree A. B.; tutor in Otterbein, '93; principal Preparatory department '93 to date.

JOHN EMANUEL GUITNER. Born at Greencastle, Pa.; reared in the city and attended the city schools and Greencastle Academy; graduate of Otterbein, '60, degree A. B., A. M. '63; tutor in languages, Otterbein, '62-'64; adjunct professor of languages '64-'65; professor of Latin, '65-'67; professor of ancient languages, '67-'69; professor of Greek, '69 to date.

FRANK ELLSWORTH MILLER. Born at Clearport, O.; reared on the farm and received early education in country schools, graduate Otterbein—degree A. B., '87; A. M., '90; Ph. D., '92, being the only graduate of the university who has taken that degree from the university; principal of schools, Mogadore, O., '87-'88; professor of Mathematics, Northeastern Ohio Normal College, Canfield, O., '88-'89; president of the same institution, '89-'90; principal of Preparatory department and adjunct professor of Mathematics, Otterbein, '90-'93; professor of Mathematics, '93 to date.

GEORGE SCOTT. Born in New York city; early education received in public schools and Woodstock Literary Institute, Ontario, Canada; graduate of Alfred University, degree, Ph. B., '77; A. B., '78; Ph. M., '80; A. M., '81; Litt. D., '86; Ph. D., Yale University, '90; assistant professor of Greek and Latin, Alfred University, '77-'78; professor of Greek, '78-'81; professor of Latin, '81-'88; principal of the Latin School, Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts, '85-'87; traveled and studied in Greece and Italy, '89-'90; professor of Latin in Otterbein, '87 to date.

TIRZA LYDIA BARNES. Born at Cambridge, O.; attended the city schools of that place;

graduated from Columbus high school, '81; graduate of Otterbein, '85, degree, B. S.; teacher, Somerville School, St. Clair, Michigan, '85-'86; principal Ladies' Department, Westfield College, '87-'90; principal Ladies' Department and Instructor in English and History, Otterbein, '90 to the present.

MARY ISABEL SEVIER. Received early education by private tutor and in Rogersville, Tennessee; studied art under private instruction, also in Cooper Institute, New York, and Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, '87-'90; a graduate of Columbus Art School in '90; principal of the Art Department, Otterbein University, '93 to date.

GUSTAV MEYER. Born at Neustadt, Germany; began the study of music under his father at the age of six; attended public school, '64-'69; studied in the Royal Gymnasium at Hannover, '69-'79, graduating the last year; studied in the University of Goettingen, '79-'81; student in University of Erlangen, '81-'82; completed his education at Leipzig, the musical center of Germany, '82-'84; came to the U. S. '85 and was director of the Conservatory of Music at Geneseo, Ill., '85-'90; director of music at the Agnes Scott Institute, Decatur, Ga., a suburb of Atlanta, Ga., '90-'93; visited his Fatherland '93-'94; with four assistants established a Conservatory of Music at Joplin, Mo., '94; director of Davis Conservatory of Music, Otterbein, '95 to date.

JOHN HAYWOOD was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1825, where he attended the public schools and subscription schools of that time; working at odd times in his father's blacksmith shop and doing a little teaching two winter terms in common schools, till October 1845. At this time he came to Ohio to pursue the studies of a college course in Oberlin Collegiate Institute, as that institution was then called. He graduated with his class in '50, taking the degree of A. B. and three years later receiving the A. M. in course. The next spring, March 1851, he was employed to teach in Otterbein University and at the summer meeting of the trustees, was appointed Profes-



sor, teaching in preparatory studies and various departments of the college curriculum. This connection has continued till the present time, save five years, '62-'67. Since '67 his title has been Professor of Mathematics till '93, when he retired from the responsible work of the college with the title Professor Emeritus. He married the principal of the Ladies' Department, Miss Sylvia Carpenter, in 1852. He has kept a continuous meteorological record since 1855, contributing observations to the Smithsonian Institution, the Signal Office, and the Weather Bureau. In '92 the college conferred the degree LL. D.

#### THE GRADUATES—THESES AND DEGREES.

The subjects of the graduating theses and the degrees conferred are as follows:

##### A. B.

C. S. Bash, "Influences of Roman Law on Modern Civilization;" A. D. Bender, "Great Events of Civilizing Forces;" L. A. Bennert, "A Treatise on the Cell and Cell Theory;" C. E. Byrer, "Evolution as a Process;" W. E. Crites, "The Influence of Invention on Social Conditions;" J. B. Gilbert, "Sanskrit Literature;" Alma Guitner, "Greek Explorations;" H. H. Haller, "A Law of the Bible;" D. I. Lambert, "The Holy Spirit;" M. D. Long, "International Arbitration;" R. A. Longman, "The Influence of Environment;" L. W. Lutz, "Duty;" M. H. Mathews, "Roman Law;" F. B. Moore, "The Arthurian Epic;" J. E. Newell, "Theories of Calculus;" D. H. Seneff, "Virtue of Civil Law;" Edith W. Sherrick, "Losses of Anglo-Saxon to Modern English;" M. H. Stewart, "The History of Protestantism;" J. W. Stiverson, "The Conscience;" W. G. Stiverson, "The Higher Potencies of Attention."

##### Ph. B.

Ada Markley-Frankham, "The Revival of Learning;" Laura Ingalls, "The World's Advocates of Materialism;" J. D. Riebel, "The History of St. Peter's Cathedral;" H. E. Rowland, "History and Development of the X-

Rays;" J. P. West, "The Roman Education;" J. F. Yothers, "Cartesian Geometry."

##### B. L.

O. L. Bowers, "Genius;" Laura Gilbert, "Ancient Art;" Flo Leas, "Women's Place in Fiction;" Mary E. Murrell, "Immortality in English Poetry;" Nellie G. Snively, "Luther;" Lockey R. Stewart, "The Ancient Drama."

##### MUSICAL.

Requirement for graduation, public rendition of five numbers.

Miss Martha Adell Roloson: Liszt, Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 14; Rubinstein, Kamennoi-Ostrow; Chopin, Etude Op. 10, No. 7; Seeling-Loreley, Concert Paraphrase; Schubert-Tausig, Militair Marsch.

Miss Edith Leona Creamer: Liszt, Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 10; Schubert-Liszt, Ave Maria; Moszkowski, Concert Etude, Op. 24, No. 1; Schumann Nachtstueck; Chopin, Polonaise In A flat, Op. 53.

#### THE SENIORS—WHEN, WHERE AND WHITHER.

##### CLASSICAL.

C. S. BASH was born Nov. 1, 1866, near Beach City, O. His boyhood was passed on the farm and in the district school. Later he attended Wilmot high school and prepared for teaching, which occupation he followed for several years. He expects to enter the ministry.

ARTHUR D. BENDER was born in Westerville Dec. 6, 1876. His early education was received in the Westerville public schools. In 1890 he entered O. U., where, with the exception of one year spent in Avalon College, Mo., he has been a student ever since. He will perhaps enter business with his father in Cleveland, O.

L. A. BENNERT was born March 24, 1871, near Dayton. He was reared on the farm, attended the common school, and also the township high school. He received the B. S. degree from the National Normal University, Lebanon, O., in class '92. He has had several years experience in teaching and expects to continue in that profession.

[ERRATA.—On page 37, sketch of Mr. Yothers should read, "he attended the public schools and clerked in a store," instead of "engaged as public school clerk."]



C. E. BYRER was born at Middlebranch, O., July 10, 1870. He was brought up on the farm and received training in the district school. Before coming to college he spent two years in the Marlboro high school. He expects to enter the ministry.

W. E. CRITES was born at Spring Valley, O., Aug. 27, 1874. His early education was obtained in the country schools and in the high school of Spring Valley. Previous to entering O. U. he spent a year in the commercial school at Dayton. He expects to teach.

JESSE B. GILBERT was born in Dayton, Ohio, Sep. 20, 1875, where his early education was obtained. He has been a student here since '93. In connection with his regular course, Mr. Gilbert has given considerable time to the Departments of Art and Music. After leaving O. U., Mr. Gilbert will pursue his studies in a foreign university preparatory to teaching the Latin language.

ALMA GUITNER was born in Westerville, O., Dec. 12, 1874. For her earlier instruction she is indebted to the public schools of the village. She is the daughter of Prof. Guitner of the Greek department of the college.

H. H. HALLER was born in Dayton, O., Feb. 12, 1869. He attended the city schools, and studied in Union Biblical Seminary the year previous to his entering Otterbein. He expects to complete his theological course.

D. IRA LAMBERT was born at Plantsville, O., Jan. 3, 1870. In '94 he graduated at the O. N. U., Ada, O., with the first honors of a class of one hundred and fifteen. In the same fall he entered Otterbein. He will now pursue his studies at Princeton, preparatory to the ministry in the Presbyterian church.

M. D. LONG was born in Galion, O., Feb. 12, 1876. He was educated in the city schools and at Western College, Toledo, Iowa, spending three years in that institution beginning in '91. He expects to study medicine.

R. A. LONGMAN was born near Germantown, O., Jan. 12, 1869. He worked on the farm and attended the country school. One term was spent at Lebanon in college before return-

ing here in '90. Last year he graduated in the literary course and then served as college pastor at York College, Neb., returning this spring to complete the classical course. He will continue in the ministry.

L. WALTER LUTZ was born Aug. 25, 1872, at Middletown, Md. His early education was received at the Middletown high school. The first three years of his college course were spent at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa. He entered O. U. last September. Mr. Lutz's future occupation will be the ministry.

M. H. MATHEWS was born at Forestville, O., Sept. 12, 1873. His early life was spent in Dayton, O., where he was graduated from the high school. He entered Otterbein in the fall of '93. After leaving O. U. he expects to study law.

F. B. MOORE was born near Attica, O., May 9, 1872. He was brought up on the farm and educated in the country schools and Fostoria Academy. He has taught several years and will continue in that profession.

J. E. NEWELL was born near Bristol, Ind., June 20, 1879. Was reared on the farm and attended the country school. He is making a specialty of mathematics and expects to teach that science.

D. H. SENEFF was born May 20, 1866, in Springfield, Penn. He was reared on the farm and is indebted to the common schools and to Hayward College, Ill., for his early schooling. He has taught seven years and now expects to study law.

EDITH WILEY SHERRICK was born at Everson, Penn., July 30, 1876. Her preparatory course was taken in Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Penn. The Keystone state has a good representative among the girls of class '97.

M. H. STEWART was born at West Mansfield, O., Nov. 14, 1875. He has had the advantage of various city schools where he has lived. He will engage in the manufacturing business.

JOHN W. STIVERSON was born at Enterprise, Hocking Co., O., Oct. 1, 1868. Previous to entering college he taught four years in the public schools of the county. He is a graduate





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Photo by Baker.

# OTTERBEIN BASEBALL TEAM.



of the business department of the university at Ada, O., and studied one year in Union Biblical Seminary at Dayton, O. He expects to complete a theological course.

WILLIAM G. STIVERSON was born at Enterprise, O., May 13, 1872. His early training was received in the district school. Later he taught in the rural districts. In 1894 he stayed out of college and was principal of the schools at Murray City, O. He expects to continue teaching.

PHILOSOPHICAL.

ADA MARKLEY-FRANKHAM was born at Mt. Carmel, O., July 15, 1876. She owes her present attainments (1) to the public schools of Westerville, (2) to Otterbein College, (3) to the State of Virginia. Ada has the honor of being president of class '97.

LAURA L. INGALLS was born in Westerville, O., Nov. 14, 1875. She attended the public schools of the above named place, showing marked ability and graduating with highest honors in class '92.

J. D. RIEBEL was born at Rosamund, Ill., April 5, 1870. His early education was received in the public schools, after which he taught school. In 1889 he first entered O. U. Since that time he has been out of school three years. His work after leaving Otterbein will be that of an architect.

HARRY ROWLAND was born at Hilliard, O., Nov. 30, 1870. Mr. Rowland's early life has been spent in this vicinity in the fresh air of the country. In 1890 he was graduated from the Westerville high school, and about one year later entered O. U. After leaving Otterbein, he expects to study medicine.

JAMES P. WEST was born Oct. 10, 1869, at New Straitsville, O. He was reared on a farm and attended the country schools. He taught two years and entered O. U. five years ago. During the winter of '93 and '94 he taught again. Besides carrying his college work this year, he has served as editor-in-chief of the ÆGIS and reporter for the Ohio State Journal. Henceforth he will be a teacher.

J. FRANKLIN YOTHERS was born at Mt. Pleas-

ant, Pa., May 17, 1874, where he received his early education, and was engaged for some time as public school clerk. In '92 he entered O. U. He has especially distinguished himself in mathematics and will now teach along that line.

LITERARY.

O. L. BOWERS was born at Hartford, Licking county, O., July 3, 1874. His early education was received in the Westerville public schools, from which he graduated in the class of '91. He then entered college where he has been a continuous student ever since. He will enter the mercantile business as a traveling salesman.

LAURA A. GILBERT was born at Germantown, O., March 17, 1861. She attended the Normal School at Lebanon, O., several terms, and is a graduate of the Normal University at Ada, O., class '90. She is quite an experienced teacher, and expects to continue in that profession.

FLO LEAS was born in West Manchester, O., May 26, 1875. She was a student in the public schools of that place before coming to Otterbein. Miss Leas is a sister of the well known "Kid" Leas of class '91.

MARY E. MURREL was born at Fonti, Ill., Feb. 5, 1872. She is a graduate of the Galion, O., high school, class '93. She has shown marked ability in mathematics and philosophy. She aspires to become a missionary and will engage in that work.

NELLIE G. SNAVELY was born at Massillon, O., Nov. 5, 1872. She came from the public school to college. Stark county has reason to be proud of its representative among the girls.

LOCKEY R. STEWART was born at Mansfield, O., July 30, 1876. Before coming to Otterbein she had lived in Ft. Wayne, Ind., and was a pupil in the schools there. She will teach the primary grade in the public schools of Westerville the coming year.

MUSICAL.

EDITH LEONA CREAMER was born Jan. 28, 1876, at Washington C. H., O. She was graduated from the high school in Plain City, O., with class '94 and has studied in the college



department of O. U. two years, holding rank of Freshman, and has spent three years in the the Davis Conservatory.

MARTHA ADELL ROLOSON was born at Westerville, O., Aug. 2, 1876. She graduated from the high school of the above named place in '95. She received her earlier musical training under Mrs. Todd, of Columbus, and has spent the last three years in the Davis Conservatory.

Both these ladies have had considerable experience in teaching music while pursuing their study. They both have rare musical talent and taste, and will honor the conservatory from which they have just graduated. Their course included the work in piano and harmony.

## BASEBALL

### THE WINDUP.

IT'S all over now. The last score has been made, the bags have been taken off the diamond, manager Seneff has stored the suits, balls, bats, etc., in the athletic room and the enthusiastic "rooter" has gone to his happy home.

The season just closed has been one of much interest to the lovers of the game here. The number of games won does not indicate the degree of success. Our readers must take into consideration the scores made with the high class teams which we met. Be it remembered then, that we played a bona fide Otterbein team, that we played some of the best teams of the state as well as two of the very best teams outside our domains. When we failed to win we made a most creditable showing against our opponents. As a whole, the work on the diamond has been very satisfactory and successful and due credit should be given every man connected with the game from manager down to the boys who carried the water bucket.

Manager "Davy" Seneff has worked hard and the finances and the equipment of the team

have been carefully and diligently looked after by him. His work has been most creditable to him and the college. Captain Jones, ss., did his part well. He kept the boys at work and has made a good record. "Rastus" Lloyd, p., was in the box for the first time this year. He won laurels on nearly every occasion. With the successful experience of this year he will be invincible next season. Clarence Mathews, c., sustained his previous enviable record behind the bat and played good ball all the time. "Med." Long, 1b, the oldest player on the team held down first base in a manner that means a crown for his final work both on the initial sack and at the plate. He will be greatly missed. "Bobby" Kunkle, rf, "froze on to" the ball in a highly creditable style. His part in the game was well done. "Bill" Teter, cf, merits honorable mention for the work done at all stages of the game. Mr. Lott, lf, came in a little late in the season but as a fielder he was the equal of any of them. "Barry" Kumler, 3b, was always on his toes and ready to go. Others had more opportunities to distinguish themselves than he but he "got there" just the same. Mr. O'Brien and L. M. Barnes played the first of the season and were getting a good share of honorable fame when they retired. "Deak" Stoughton was in several games and made the welkin ring with his "kicks." He helped the boys out a number of times at second base. Mr. Putnam is a new addition to the team and his splendid work this year will give him a leading place next season. Others who worked hard and made creditable records are, W. E. Lloyd, Mr. Beard and C. K. Teter.

### GAMES.

May 22, at Westerville. Otterbein 2, Salvators 5. The visitors were from Columbus and they had their funny man along. Arlie Latham was their shortstop and made sport enough for both teams. It was a great game, in fact the hottest game of the season. There was the best kind of work among our boys, but they swiped us.

May 27, At Westerville. Otterbein 3, W.



and J. 18. The Keystone boys have the reputation of being one of the best teams in the east. Their playing here was first-class and our fellows never met better players. Every fellow worked hard but we could not win it. It was a pretty, clean, and interesting game and everybody was delighted.

May 31, at Westerville. Otterbein 24, De Pauw 19. This was the noisiest game of them all. Everybody was yelling. The Hoosiers were at our mercy all the time. Wonderful batting and numerous errors characterized the game. They changed batteries three times, we changed once. It was the longest game ever played—3 hours 10 minutes. Still all stayed until it was over.

June 5, at Westerville. Otterbein 14, U. S. Barracks 6. The soldiers could not hit our curves. Their aim was not good. We stood the fire of their guns without a wavering. Kick, of course they did, but after all they surrendered and the spoils were ours.

June 14, at Granville. Otterbein 4, Denison 15. The game was a "rocky" one throughout and one which the players do not care to talk about.

#### OTHER ATHLETIC MATTERS.

A number of our fellows went to Denison on the 14th and took part in the field day exercises there. We succeeded in winning more firsts than they, but the total of points was in their favor.

The annual election of the Athletic Association was held on the 15th. John Thomas was

elected president, B. L. Kumler, vice president and treasurer; F. B. Bryant, secretary; and W. C. Teter, keeper of records. The members of the official board are: John Thomas, W. E. Lloyd, C. C. Mathews, H. S. Gruver and B. L. Kumler.

#### DEATH BY DROWNING.

ON the afternoon of June 9, Edward J. Garman with three friends went to Alum creek to enjoy the water. At a moment when the three were out of sight from him he got beyond his depth and was drowned before they knew what had become of him. None of them could swim and it was an hour before his body was taken from the water. Kind hands carried the body to the home of President Sanders' where it was prepared for shipment to his home at Pitcairn, Pa. Mr. Garman was an only child and his parents placed him in college here last September. In college he was a most brilliant and promising student. He stood at the head in nearly all of his classes. Genial, kind, and courteous to all, possessing a beautiful Christian character and without reproach in any particular, "Billy" Garman, as he was so well known, was loved and admired by all. As a mark of respect, college work was suspended the next day and at 4 o'clock a beautiful and appropriate funeral service was held at President Sanders' home.

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The faculty, the Christian associations, the preparatory students and the Philomathean society adopted appropriate resolutions. President Sanders was appointed by the faculty and J. B. Gilbert by the Philomathean society to accompany the remains to his parents' home. The Philomathean society in body and all the students followed the remains to the depot when they were shipped to the grief stricken parents. The following are the resolutions adopted by the faculty:

WESTERVILLE, O., June 10th, 1897.

The members of the faculty of Otterbein University wish to express their deep sorrow at the sudden death by accidental drowning on the afternoon of June 9, 1897, of Edward J. Garman, of Pitcairn, Pa., a student in the university.

In the gloom caused by his death it affords them sad satisfaction to testify to his nobility and worth as a man; to his diligence and success as a student and to his faithfulness and devotion as a Christian.

They would express their earnest sympathy with the members of the bereaved family and pray God to sustain and comfort them in their great sorrow.

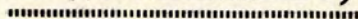
They request that Pres't. T. J. Sanders ac-

company the remains to Pitcairn and represent the faculty in the services held in honor of his memory.

They direct that this tribute be spread upon their minutes and a copy be furnished the bereaved family.



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#### SOUTH BOUND

Cent. Time.	2	28	38		8
	A M	P M	P M		
Cleveland L	*8 10	*8 00	†1 40		
Euclid Ave	8 22	8 12	1 50		
Newburg	8 34	8 25	2 03		
Hudson	9 10	9 05	2 35		
Jayahoga F	9 23	9 19	2 48		
Akron	9 35	9 33	3 01		
Barberton	9 51	9 50	3 16		
Warwick	10 07	10 07	3 32		
Warville L	10 28	10 28	3 56		
Warville A	10 38	10 38	4 01		
Holmesville	11 03	11 04	4 32		
Hillbuck	11 14	11 16	4 43		
Brink H'v'n	11 26	11 29	4 55		
Danville	11 53	11 56	5 25	*5 45	
Hambler	12 02	12 06	5 35	5 54	
Mt. Ver L	12 20	12 25	5 55	6 12	
Mt. Ver A	12 30	12 40	6 10	6 25	
Mt. Liberty	12 48	12 45	6 15	6 30	
Centerburg	1 09		6 34	6 39	
Sunbury	1 17	1 12	6 42	6 57	
Salena	1 34	1 34	7 00	7 20	
Westerville	1 39	1 39	7 05	7 25	
Columbus	1 52	1 52	7 18	7 38	
	*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
Salena	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	2 01	7 12		6 16
Mt. Ver A	1 08	2 20	7 28		6 35
Mt. Ver L	1 13	2 25	7 33		6 40
Hambler	1 24	2 40	7 47		6 55
Danville	1 42	2 59	8 00		7 15
Brink H'v'n	1 51	3 09	8 12		7 25
Hillbuck	2 22	3 41	8 42		P M
Hillbuck	2 34	3 55	8 53		
Holmesville	2 45	4 06	9 03		
Warville A	3 20	4 45	9 37		
Warville 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 57	10 36		
Jayahoga 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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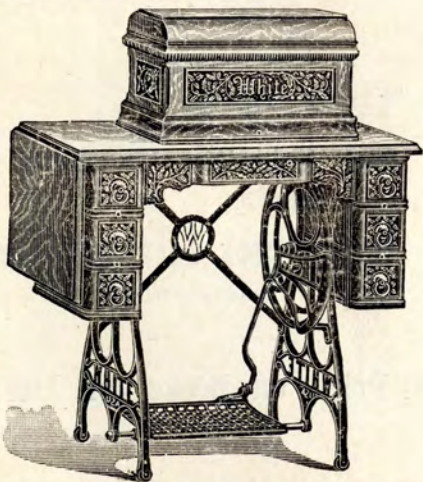
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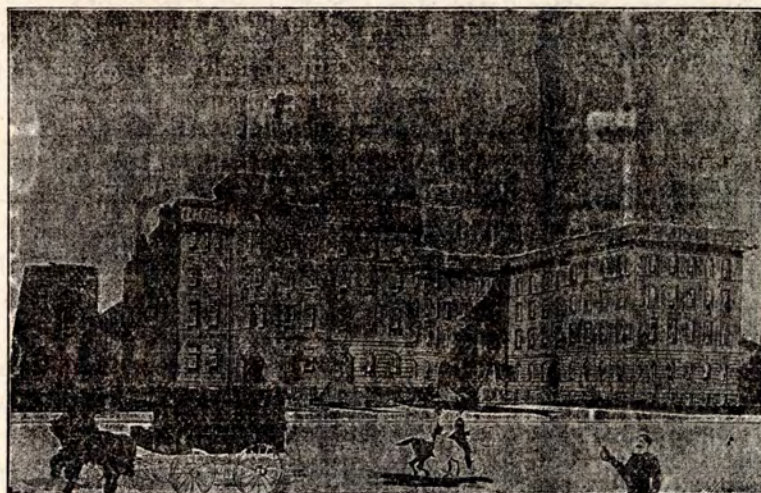
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