Otterbein Aegis September 1897

Otterbein University

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CONTENTS

Editorial Etchings, 5
The New Half Century, 7
Alumna Notes, 16
The Northfield Conference, 17
Summer Conference of the Y. W. C. A. 18
Football, 19
In Memoriam, 20
Lecture Course, 20
Locals, 21
Otterbein vs. Oberlin, 22
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Greeting

To subscribers of the Aegis and supporters of Otterbein University greeting. With nothing but good wishes to faculty, students and friends for a pleasant and profitable year the new staff enters upon the eighth, and we can but hope the most successful, year of this paper.

New Editors

The new editors in assuming the responsible positions, to which they have been elected, have no apology to offer. We ask you, reader of the paper, to be lenient in your criticism and bear with us as we endeavor to do our best in this new field. We shall do all in our power to maintain the high literary standing of the Aegis, and give to our readers the very best thought of the student body.

Our Aim

It will be our highest aim to represent all organizations in the college impartially and to the best of our ability. We know ours is a difficult place to fill, but we shall work for the interest of all at all times. What more can be asked of us? We enter upon our work with malice toward no one, but with kindliest feeling and regard for all.

Subscribe for the Aegis

Those who are interested in college life and are not subscribers to the Aegis, add your name at once to the large list of supporters and keep in touch with the work done at Otterbein.

Our Predecessors

Our predecessors were men of ability, and credit is due them for their excellent work. The Semi-Centennial number contains many noble thoughts. Mr. West, editor-in-chief, deserves commendation for his untiring efforts to make the Semi-Centennial edition the most attractive ever published. A copy of this paper should find its way into the home of every friend of the college.

To the New Students

To the new students, we extend to you a hearty welcome and congratulate you that you have seen your way clear to come among us and to take advantage of the opportunities which the college is prepared to offer. We welcome you not on account of your ancestors, nor any selfish end,
but because we are truly pleased to have you among us. We pledge you our warmest sympathy and support, and shall endeavor to make your stay both pleasant and profitable. Don't become discouraged and go home. Stay, apply yourself to the work and you will succeed. You can find no where a more congenial body of students and accommodating faculty. Become acquainted and be one of us.

The New Handbook

The new handbook, issued by the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., is complete in its information. The new student, by reading its pages carefully, will find many valuable suggestions, which, if he follows, will be helpful to him in his college work. System is essential to success, and this is emphasized by the committee. The committee deserves special mention for the manner in which they arranged the contents of the book.

Seniors

The Senior class recently held a class meeting and elected officers for the hereafter. All the harmony and peace in the class prevailed. It all went off like a morning dew. They will have caps and gowns right away, and a class representative after while. Not one was opposed to the gown of distinction that makes the wise and lettered Senior different from a Prep. The custom of a robe of Senior honor is something that should never be lost to our colleges. Some have always said that the learning that puffs up is evil, and those who mantle what little they know with such a garb are vain. But that is not so, of course. Because some reward or something should always mark the end of intellectual labors and attainments, whether it be cap or gown or something else. These simply mark the rank and time, the future will tell the reward. But let them wear gowns while they may for they soon must lay them down to take up the pen and plow and spade of the preparatory world department.

The Opening

The flinging open of the doors, in order to take a step out into the new half century was flattering in the extreme. On Sept. 8th out on the campus, around the college doors, and in the chapel, new and old students were greeting each other, their faces all aglow with hope, pride, and ambition at the realization of being in the classical environments of Otterbein. While the history of the first half century has just closed, and it is one that would be an honor to any institution and will live throughout eternity, yet an eye witness of the opening scenes could not help feeling the throb and the impulse and catching the inspiration that Otterbein University is destined to reap laurels, in the future, never dreamed of, because first he is infused with the electric spark of a consecrated Faculty and secondly by being in personal contact with the old students filled with loyalty and grounded with high aims as well as more than three score of new students saturated with the energies and desires of youth. At 9 o'clock the formal opening exercises were begun. After the preliminary services Pres. Sanders introduced Dr. Garst (the speaker of the hour) in a few well chosen words. None of the readers can afford to miss the address he delivered, which appears in this issue. Now the opening exercises are a thing of the past, and the student is surrounded with duty and care and yet his social nature as well as other vicissitudes does not allow him to forget the new student and the welfare of others.

Flattering Outlook

The prospects for a full attendance at Otterbein this year is flattering. At the close of the first week the enrollment was thirty-two ahead of the same time last year and two ahead of two years ago. This means that Otterbein University is growing in favor with the church and people. If our ministers and friends would do their duty in soliciting students for our colleges, we
believe the number of students in attendance would grow rapidly. We see no reason why the enrollment should not increase to almost double the average attendance.

Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. The Christian Associations take up the work of the year under favorable circumstances. Each Association gave a reception to the new students, the Y. W. C. A. on Wednesday evening and the Y. M. C. A. on Thursday evening of the first week of school. On Saturday evening a joint reception was tendered the students and faculty. These receptions were well attended and added much to the social features of the University.

The young men held a devotional meeting Sunday afternoon, as a culmination of the group prayer meetings which were held the hour before. Each Association held special meetings in the interest of "Bible Study" and an effort is being made to enlist every student in some line of Bible study. A class will also be organized in the study of missions.

THE NEW HALF CENTURY.

[Delivered by Dr. Gast at the Opening, Sept. 8.]

FEW months ago we were engaged in the closing exercises of the first half century of the work of Otterbein University, celebrating what was called the Semi-Centennial and Golden Jubilee of the institution. I shall always esteem it to have been a high privilege to be permitted to bear some humble part in the exercises of that interesting occasion—the only one of the kind I can ever hope to witness. To-day the college enters upon a new half century of work, and when the invitation came to me to make the opening address on this occasion, while other cares and duties, which could not be laid aside, seemed to admonish me to decline, several considerations, strongly inclined me to accept. It seemed even a higher privilege to bear a part in the opening exercises of the new half century than in the closing exercises of the old. It occurred to me, too, that I could not hope to receive an invitation to take a part in the next half century opening, and so it seemed again the only opportunity of the kind I should ever enjoy, and for these and other reasons, I am obliged to confess, the invitation of President Sanders had attractions for me hard to resist, and so I, perhaps unwisely, accepted.

There is a sharp contrast between the opening of the old half century fifty years ago, and the opening of this new half century to-day. The conditions of the opening of the old were like to those encountered by the pioneer settlers of a new country before the forests are cleared away, the swamps drained off, the highways and railroads constructed and towns and cities built. The conditions of the opening of this new half century are like to those where the pioneer settler has given place to the old and permanent resident, after forests have been felled, the swamps drained off, the railroads built and waving harvests and flourishing towns and cities are seen on every side, with the comforts and blessings of an advanced civilization the common heritage of all. Fifty years ago it was like embarking on a new and untried vessel to sail an unknown sea, to-day it is like embarking on a vessel tested and found seaworthy in many a gale, to sail a sea rendered familiar by fifty years of voyaging. Fifty years ago the United Brethren church was a feeble flock of barely 33,000, widely scattered and poor in resources. To-day it is a host of a quarter of a million, united, hopeful and aggressive. Then the only general church enterprise was a feeble publishing house, with a few thousands of dollars. To-day, to the publishing house, since grown to as many hundreds of thousands of dollars, there have been added, the General Missionary Society, the Woman's Missionary Society, the General Board of Education, the General Sunday School Board and the Young People's Christian Union, with all these organizations in vigorous and successful operation Otterbein University to-day enters upon the new half century of its career. But
the disadvantages are not all with the old half century nor the advantages all with the new. As the pioneer settler must indeed dwell in the woods, and live in a log cabin with scanty furniture and coarse and meager food, with clothes home-made, out of goods home-spun and home-woven, but to a pioneer settler in pioneer times, with his narrow range of wants, these things are up to date and meet his wants reasonably well, but for the long time resident of a settled community something more and better is demanded. So in the matter of education, our fathers fifty years ago planted a feeble institution with limited courses and scant equipment and did their work by inferior methods, and yet met the wants of those cruder times with fair success, but of us who enter upon the new half century much more is demanded. The work comes to us at the high level to which our fathers brought it by fifty years of toil, and we have a larger and more difficult problem than our fathers had. It is in the matter of education as it is in other things. It is demanded of us according to that which is given. To our fathers of fifty years ago relatively little was given and little was required. To us, who enter upon the new half century much more is given and from us much more will be required. Indeed, it is a serious question whether with all our increased and improved facilities it will be easier for us to meet the enlarged demands of the new half century, than it was for our fathers, with their limited and imperfect means, to meet the narrower wants of the old. If then any of us are inclined to exult because of the vastly improved conditions in which we begin our work to-day, we should at the same time be sobered by the vastly increased responsibility with which we enter upon it.

The relation between the old and the new half century is somewhat like the relation between a funeral and a wedding as it appeared to the citizens of Drumtochty as presented in Ian Maclaren's "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush." "Ye can hae little rael pleasure in a merrige for ye never ken hoo it will end; but there's nae risk in a beerial." It is indeed true that a burial fixes us down beyond recall or change, while we cannot tell what result will follow a marriage, it may be a delightful home, where purest love holds unbroken sway, affording a foretaste of the peace and bliss of heaven; but then there may result wranglings and strife, elopement, separation and divorce, a foretaste of the miseries of perdition. And yet who would not rather enter marriage with all its risks and uncertainties, than go to his burial, with all its certainty and freedom from risk. So as between the old and the new half century of Otterbein University, the old is gone to record and is now beyond recall or risk. It will remain forever true that Otterbein University, in the half century from 1847 to 1897, wrought itself into the life and character of thousands of the youth of the Church, who were students and hundreds who went forth from its halls as graduates. All that the University has done to stimulate, inspire and equip the Church for her work; all that it has contributed to that marvelous quickening, development and growth of the Church which has rendered her one of the most vigorous, aggressive and efficient evangelizing agencies of the present day, is now forever secure in the unalterable annals of the past. But the new half century upon which we enter to-day, who can tell what it has in store for the college or how it will end? There may be steady and uninterrupted growth and progress and a work may be wrought far surpassing any achievements of the past half century, and for this we all to day earnestly hope and fervently pray; but then, there may be misfortune, disaster, and failure, which may kind heaven forbid. Good Doctor Davis, who for eighteen years served as the president of the college, the longest term, thus far, in its history, was wont occasionally to contrast the past with the future on this wise: "What the future may have in store for me I know not, but the past is secure. In the good providence of God it was my lot to be here at the beginning and bear such a part in the work of Otterbein University that my associates in
the work and others have come to accord to me the distinction of being the founder of the institution and the father of the educational work of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. Be the future what it may, that is a distinction," he was wont to say, "that can never be taken from me, a crown which can never be smitten from my brow." Cicero, in that charming work entitled De Senectute, in contrasting the old and the young man, presents a kindred thought when he says that the old man has lived long, the young man only hopes to live long, a hope which may never be realized. But reason and philosophize as we will, the healthy normal soul turns instinctively to the future rather than to the past, to the new rather than to the old. It is certain that I shall live sixty-one years—being now sixty-one years young—it is not certain that any of you, my young friends, will live so long, but who of you, on that account, envies me my years? I certainly would not undervalue the privileges and opportunities of the past half century. I shall always esteem it to have been a piece of great good fortune that I entered Otterbein University, a lad of seventeen, when the institution was but six years old, and was permitted to complete a course of study under such teachers as Presidents Davis and Owen, and Professors Haywood, Walker, McFadden, sr., Streeter, Hammond, Degmeier and Mrs. Haywood, Miss Perrin and Miss Gilbert, capable and faithful teachers every one. Then after eight years in the pastorate, was permitted to return, and for twenty-eight years in the first half century serve as a member of the faculty, and devote the best there was of me in heart and brain and life to the thousands of noble youth who came and went in that time. But above all these privileges of the past, to-day I prize the privilege of entering with you upon the work of the new half century, for the outlook to me appears hopeful and inspiring, well calculated to stimulate both teachers and students to summon their best powers for the work before them.

I would therefore congratulate you, my young friends, that you are here to-day to enter Otterbein University on the first day of the first year of the new half century. Those of you who were present at the Semi-Centennial celebration a few months ago, will remember with what interest and consideration the four persons present, who were students during the first year of the half century then closing, were regarded. Especially, you will remember, that when the one gentleman present, who had attended the first opening exercises fifty years before, was asked to arise before the great audience present, how intense was the interest and how spontaneous and hearty the applause. Well I wish to say that fifty years hence, when the half century which begins to-day, will close, there will be another celebration—a centennial celebration. For most of us here it will be impossible to attend. I have already decided that, on account of the wasting infirmities of age, I will not be present. But to a number of you—perhaps a score—if you live as well as those of the first half century did, it will be possible to be present. It will doubtless be a notable occasion, worth going far to witness, and I wish now to extend a most cordial invitation to all who possibly can to attend that celebration. Don't forget the time, June, 1947. The day of the month has not yet been fixed, but it will be in good time and announced later. Don't neglect to attend and tell them that you are there on my invitation, and I will guarantee you a cordial welcome and distinguished consideration.

But before that celebration takes place a half century's educational work is to be done, and the joy and the glory of that celebration will depend upon the efficiency and success with which it is done. It is of that work I wish more especially to speak.

Proper Estimate of the Past Important.

And first, we shall most successfully address ourselves to the work of the new half century,
if we have a proper appreciation of the educational achievements of the old. Contempt for what was accomplished in the past, is the poorest possible preparation for the work of the future. There are those who seem to believe that all that was supposed to be true yesterday will be found to be false to-day, and that all that is supposed to be true to-day will be found to be false to-morrow. If this were so, there would be no truth, but what seems to be truth, would be uncertain as the shifting sands and delusive as the mirage of the desert. But there is truth, and truth is immutable and eternal. So far as truth has been attained in the past it is an abiding possession, and in so far as we of to-day recognize and accept it are we in a favorable position to make further acquisition and enlarge the boundaries of knowledge. This contempt for the achievements of the past manifests itself sometimes by extravagant claims for the achievements of the present. It utters itself in such terms as the New Theology, the New Astronomy, &c. Now it is safe to say that if all that is old and for which we are indebted to those who toiled in the past were eliminated from these so-called new systems very little that is really valuable would remain. This underestimate of the labors of those who have gone before finds expression in pronouncing these labors behind the times, back numbers and worthless, if they occurred more than ten or even five years ago. This is insufferable conceit and the habit of shallow pretenders, and is never indulged by true scholars, who, whatever their achievements, are ever ready to acknowledge their obligations to those who have toiled before them. We may as well admit it that those who went before us knew a thing or two, and that not all truth is a matter of recent discovery and not all knowledge a matter of recent acquisition. If Otterbein University, in the half century of educational work upon which it this day enters is to continue an efficient and useful educational agency it will be by the generous recognition and free use of what has been done by those who have toiled in the past.

Again, if Otterbein University would fulfill its mission in the new half century it must not overestimate and exaggerate the achievements of the past. This is an extreme opposite to that just considered, and manifests itself by a stern adherence to the methods and teachings of the past, resenting as unwarranted and mischievous innovations, any changes in the matter or form of knowledge. Such a course by a college could only be justified by the false and absurd assumption that the goal of perfection had been reached in the past, and that any departure from the beaten path of those who have gone before necessarily involves error and harm. It is from these worshipers of the past that come those who plant themselves across the path of progress, and annoy and persecute those who dare to announce new truths and advocate new and improved methods. In this class are found those who stand trembling in their boots, or lie awake of nights in apprehension lest somebody somewhere may make a discovery which will shatter and destroy all the knowledge and faith of the past. Now sound knowledge and true faith are not in the least danger from any real discovery by anybody anywhere, and a college is the last place in the world for such cowardice. A college that is true to its mission will fearlessly welcome truth be it what it will, and from any quarter, be it whence it may. Its only concern will be to have any truth claimed well attested so that there be no mistake or deception. If the college would be the influential exponent and champion of truth and the trusted guide of society as it ought to be, it must not be in too great haste to abandon the old, nor in too great readiness to accept the new. It does not become a college to take up with the fads which, from time to time, spring up suddenly, and then as suddenly disappear, nor on the other hand, to be too slow and reluctant and the last to accept truth which comes with conclusive evidence. A college should not indulge either of these extremes but should labor to reduce to a minimum the energy consumed in the pull and counterpull between the radical and con-
OTTERBEIN AEGIS.

servative elements of society so that the energy now used up in simply preventing harm, may be directed to the positive accomplishment of good.

After making all proper acknowledgment for what has been accomplished in the past, especially after admitting to the fullest extent the prodigious progress made in so many lines in the past half century, it still remains true that as we enter upon the new half century of Otterbein University to-day much remains to be done and the call comes to us from every quarter to gird ourselves for yet greater achievements.

**Spiritual Culture of Pre-eminent Importance.**

In specifying a few of the things which call for special exertion as we begin our work to-day I would place spiritual culture in the forefront. This seems to me the fit thing to do in a Christian college, patronized and sustained by a Christian church. Otterbein University cannot fulfill the mission contemplated by the fathers when they founded the institution, unless it be made a center of spiritual power as well as intellectual light, and it is a happy circumstance that to insure the former in no way hinders but rather helps the latter. There were some grand seasons of spiritual quickening and development in the first half century, but I am persuaded not only that we can, but that we ought to make the new half century, by the blessing of God, far surpass the old. As members of the faculty it would seem that we are hardly prepared to fill the exalted and responsible positions assigned us, unless we are willing to give our most earnest thoughts and faithful labors in an unobtrusive yet sincere and hearty way to the spiritual culture of those who fall under our instruction. And you who enter this institution to-day as students with the vows of God voluntarily assumed, upon you, how hallowed you may render the association into which you enter if you resolve to maintain in it a devout spirit and good life. If you highly resolve that as you make progress in knowledge and intellectual power, you will

make progress not less real in moral and spiritual excellence. What could be more fitting on this opening occasion of a new half century than that faculty and students, recognizing the solemn and weighty obligations which the relation which they this day enter brings with it should consecrate themselves anew to God, to the end that these obligations may be faithfully and fully met.

**Church Loyalty and Denominational Fraternity.**

As Otterbein University was founded and is sustained in the main by the church of the United Brethren in Christ and a large majority of the students come from United Brethren homes and are members of this church, there should be maintained here a high type of loyalty and devotion to the church, such as will be jealous for her honor, and eager and active for her growth and prosperity. At the same time there should be such freedom from sectarian exclusiveness that those who come here from other churches may find, on account of the cordial welcome and impartial fellowship accorded them, a delightful Christian home while pursuing their studies. I am persuaded that those who have come to us from other church communions have found just such welcome and fellowship here in the past, and Otterbein University has been one of the agencies which has contributed to the greater spirit of fraternity and cooperation which exists to-day between the different branches of the evangelical church. Indeed the impartial fellowship and unconstrained cooperation which have come to prevail here leave little to be desired in this respect.

**Strong Colleges Rather than Many.**

So far as the general educational work of the church is concerned Otterbein University has, from the very first; stood for quality rather than quantity, for few and strong rather than many and feeble institutions. The highest authority of the church as represented by the general conference has for forty years counseled against the undue multiplication of institutions of learning, and given the weight of its influ-
ence and authority in favor of concentration and strength, as against multiplication and weakness, but during all this time there have been those who seemed to have a passion and even mania for founding colleges and academies. So acute has this mania sometimes become that scarcely had one college project ended in inglorious failure, before another was in agitation and clamoring for recognition by the church. The simple fact that more than thirty institutions of learning have been founded by or in the name of the church in the past fifty years, less than half of which survive to-day, is conclusive evidence of the wild leadership from which the church has suffered in the past. All these institutions were proclaimed as grand successes in their early history, but the wrecks of seventeen of them lie along the line of the last fifty years. Surely, no intelligent member or true friend of the church could wish that this calamitous and reproachful history should be repeated in the new half century. But if this is not to be done, the oft-repeated counsel of the general conference, which warns against multiplying institutions of learning unduly, attempting to found them where there is no imperative necessity, and where there is not sufficient financial ability to sustain them properly, must be regarded. The chief officials of the church must cease to encourage these ill-judged projects and the church must cease to follow, as leaders, educational adventurers who are afflicted with this college founding mania. To found and maintain a college which shall be strong enough to keep abreast of the standard colleges of the times and which can offer to the youth which enter its halls facilities and courses of instruction which shall be a fair equivalent of those offered by these standard institutions, is no slight undertaking, and should never be attempted except after the most careful deliberation and in circumstances which give at least reasonable assurance of success. Let me not be misunderstood. To found a college where there is an imperative necessity and then expect that it will require years of toil and sacrifice to advance it from a position of weakness to one of strength and efficiency, is one thing, and most reasonable and worthy, but to found a college, either from motives of state or conference pride or of personal ambition and speculation where there is no imperative necessity, and in circumstances which foredoom such institution to a second or third-rate position, a reproach to the church and a fraud upon the youth who enter its halls, is another and very mischievous thing, with which the record of the new half century should not be marred as that of the old has been.

Romanism and Infidelity.

The speaker, Prof. W. R. Griffith, who delivered the opening address fifty years ago in the little white chapel which stood where the Christian Association building now stands—the first address of the kind in the history of the college and of the church, instanced Romanism and Infidelity as the chief foes with which the Church of Christ as represented by Protestantism had to contend at that day and which rendered it important that colleges be maintained to equip and qualify champions to contend against these foes. Well, the battle against these foes is still on, and if there was demand fifty years ago for cultured and trained men to enter the conflict against them, there is such demand to-day. As the revolt against the despotism and errors of Romanism had its origin in a great university and found there its most capable and influential leaders, so, if the rights of conscience and religious liberty are to be maintained, the college, and especially the Christian college, must continue to send forth young men and women qualified and trained to maintain them against all the arts and efforts of Romanism. So in respect to infidelity the champions of unbelief, though defeated on a thousand battlefields in the past, have not laid down their arms, and they must be met and defeated in the future as they have been in the past by men and women trained for the conflict by a thorough collegiate education; men and women who will be able to meet and overthrow these foes, posted in whatever
field and panoplied in whatever armor they may appear. It has been under leaders, for the most part trained in the Christian college, that the church of Christ has advanced, an ever increasing host, and has never marched in such formidable array and invincible power to the conquest of the world as she does to-day. As Otterbein University has held an honorable place in the past half century in the moving column advancing against the hosts of infidelity, so it will be her mission in the new half century to bear a part in the great conflict by helping to swell the column of the champions of truth with those trained in heart and brain to render effective service. Surely nothing is better calculated to stir you, who enter this institution to-day to high aspiration and diligent application, than the thought that you are in training for this great conflict. It is the Christian college under the control of the Christian church that is in the most favorable position to afford the training needed.

The State and Church College.

Fifty years ago nearly all our colleges were under the control of Christian churches, and a large majority of them are still so, but there have been a number of splendid state universities founded in the last fifty years, and just what relation these two classes of colleges are to sustain to each other has not yet been fully wrought out, and remains as one of the problems with which we must deal in the new half century. In the past there have been some tendencies to antagonism between them. The representatives of the church college have had fear lest the state college, on account of its civil and political character, open impartially to persons of every shade of belief and non-belief, should drift into a position either of indifference or of hostility, to morals and true religion, and thus become an unsafe place in which to educate our youth. On the other hand the representatives of the state college, on account of the practically unlimited resources at their command, have sometimes been disposed to disparage the church college as an institution the days of whose usefulness are past and which should either retire or be driven from the field. Now what fortune the next half century has in store for these two kinds of institutions it is impossible to forecast, but there would seem to be room and work for both classes of colleges, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that they may reach a relation of cooperation instead of hostility, each stimulating the other to better work than either would do if left alone in the field. For myself, as a representative of a church college, I rejoice that the state college exists and that its large resources compel the church to bestir herself and increase the facilities of her colleges to the utmost that they may do work that will bear comparison with the work of the state college.

So it is to be hoped that the representatives of the state college will rejoice in the existence of the denominational college, which by its careful attention to culture in morals and Christian truth, seems to make it necessary for the state college to secure as its professors men of sound morals and high Christian character in order to meet the wants and wishes of a most desirable class of patrons. Thus the state college may serve the church college by promoting its strength, and the denominational college may serve the state college by elevating its character, and each may rejoice in the existence and work of the other.

The Temperance Reform.

Again, the temperance reform presents a work of great need and of great opportunity for usefulness as we enter upon the second half century of the work of Otterbein University. However much we may rejoice in the progress which has taken place and the greatly improved sentiment which prevails upon this question to-day, we are yet obliged to admit that this reform is far from a satisfactory condition, and there is need for all that Otterbein University and other colleges can do to bring about a better state of affairs. The church of the United Brethren in Christ may justly be classed among the pioneer organizations in the promotion of the temperance reform. Her action against the manufacture, sale and use of intox-
icating liquor in 1821 is among the very earliest ecclesiastical actions of the kind on record. It is not strange therefore that Otterbein University in the past half century has occupied an advance position upon this question. It is not strange that when this great issue was brought to its very doors, by a most determined attempt in the 70’s, to establish an open saloon in Westerville, it should bear a leading and effective part in defeating the attempt. It would not be just nor perhaps safe to claim for Otterbein University a part in all that was done in what was known as the “Westerville Whisky War” to defeat the attempt to conduct a saloon in Westerville. It is enough to state that the attempt was defeated, and that in this defeat Otterbein University bore an honorable and leading part. And now just as we are entering upon the second half century, facts have been disclosed before the public in an authoritative form, which go to show that this issue is again brought to the doors of the University in a disguised—a thinly disguised form, and it is plain that the friends of temperance must arouse themselves or the record of maintaining good laws will be sadly marred by the tolerance of most reprehensible practices. Looking at this question in its broader aspects, I think it fair to say that many of the most earnest friends of temperance do not know just what to do to stay the ravages of intemperance and free the country from the blighting curse of the liquor saloon. It has often been said, so far as our own land is concerned, that if the temperate and order-loving people would unite, they could drive the accursed traffic in intoxicants out of the land, but we know that up to this hour no plan commanding such wide acceptance and assuring such union has been proposed. If there be such a plan it remains to be devised. Will the new half century produce it? If so, among the more likely sources whence it may be expected to come, are our colleges, especially our Christian colleges. If no such universally effective plan shall be devised in the coming half century, we may yet expect that vastly improved and more widely effective plans will be devised which will carry the temperance reform far beyond its present position. In devising these improved plans our colleges will doubtless have much to do, and in executing them those trained in our colleges will doubtless bear an honorable part. If Otterbein University could do nothing for you except qualify you for real effective service in promoting the temperance reform it would be well worth your while to enter its halls and complete a course of study in it. One of the best guarantees that you will render such service when your education is completed will be the observance of strict temperance principles while pursuing your course of studies. You have heard the case doubtless of the college president who, after he had labored hard to reform a student addicted to strong drink, on meeting him reeling along the street, exclaimed “drunk again.” “So am I,” responded the befuddled student. Now I wish to say that we have had a few more of these “so am I” gentlemen among our students in the past half century than we have room for in the new half century. Otterbein University hopes to be a potent factor in the temperance reform in the new half century, through the teachings it imparts and the graduates it sends forth, and expects therefore that all who enter its halls as students, will lead lives of strict sobriety.

The Relation of Capitalists and Laborers.

Again, as Otterbein University enters upon the new half century of its career, we find that the relation between capitalists and laborers is in a strained and troubled condition, resulting in millions of loss and damage to both, and involving vast numbers in want and suffering. Surely, if anything can be done to relieve the strain and compose the trouble, every instinct of humanity dictates that it should be speedily done. But who is wise enough to know just what should be done? Up to this time no one has appeared who could tell with such clearness and force as to command the general assent of both capitalists and laborers and so
bring peace and harmony between them. The labor problem still awaits solution. Can the college which has helped to solve so many problems, do anything to bring this to solution? If it can it has the opportunity to render a most beneficent service and win the gratitude of millions. For more than eight weeks large numbers of miners have been on a strike very largely with the sympathy of the general public for the better wage they are seeking. Labor leaders have put forth immense exertion to hold them, in the face of starvation, steadily to the strike and to induce others to join them, inflicting millions of loss upon the very persons from whom the better wage must come if it is gotten. Surely the strike is a most drastic remedy if it be worthy of being called a remedy at all, well calculated to suggest the inquiry whether the remedy is not worse than the disease. Is there not a better way, less severe and surer to bring the result desired? Here again we may hope that the coming half century will bring us far along the way to better methods and conditions and among the institutions which will guide us in our progress the college will doubtless stand conspicuous. If you aspire to aid, as you doubtless do, in bringing about a consummation so devoutly to be wished, you do well to enter Otterbein University to-day to put yourself in training to bear a part in this important and much needed service.

Incidentally, in connection with this strike certain governmental questions are raised which wear a threatening aspect and demand most serious consideration. There has been a great out-cry against what is called "government by injunction," by which out-cry the authority of our courts is questioned and assailed. Now, that our courts are always fallible and sometimes corrupt must be admitted, but the serious question is if we should overturn our courts whether we have anything better to take their place. Our judges hold their positions by regular governmental authority and can be held to account if they are unfaithful or corrupt. Some prominent labor leaders have gravely announced that they are seeking to secure such an alliance between the various industrial organizations as will enable an executive board, representing these organizations to paralyze all industries at any time to right the wrongs of one. Would an executive board, wielding such power, be safer and less open to the charge of despotism than our courts? The college in teaching the nature and functions of government will give answer, and in imparting the lessons of history will make known the consequences of disregarding and defying rightful governmental authority and so give warning against courses of conduct at the results of which the world may well turn pale.

Finally look into whatever field we will, and there is urgent demand for men and women of the highest culture to lay hold of the work which presents itself, and there is a loud call for our youth to hie themselves to college to prepare themselves for this work. In response to such demand and call you are here to-day to enter Otterbein University. The greatness and difficulty of the work which awaits you, and which, in some slight degree, I have endeavored to set forth, should prompt you to the closest application, and the most faithful improvement of your opportunities, assured that the widest knowledge you can acquire and the greatest power you can attain, will find fullest and worthiest employment.

Prof. G. to E. G. L.—"You might improve by studying a little before you come to class.

Professor G. to W. L. M.—"You will do well to form an acquaintance with the Greek vocabulary.

Prof. McF. (coming out of basement laboratory)—"Pretty hot down below.

Prof. S.—"Must be when it runs the old boy himself out."
ALUMNAL NOTES.

In this column we shall attempt as far as possible to note all items of interest concerning the alumni of the college. Every graduate has many friends who would like to hear about him, and anyone furnishing information concerning our alumni will greatly favor not only the alumnal editor but many readers of the ÆGIS as well.

Miss Edith Sherrick, '97, is teaching in the public schools of Scottdale, Pa.

G. W. Stiverson, '97, is attending Union Biblical Seminary at Dayton, O.

W. R. Rhoades, '96, is instructor in natural science in the Fostoria, O., high schools.

Rev. C. W. Kurtz, '92, has been appointed to the pastorate of Summit Street church, Dayton, O.

Miss Lockey Stewart, '97, has already begun her work as teacher in the public schools of Westerville.

D. H. Seneff, '97, is assistant principal of Sugar Grove Seminary, Sugar Grove, Pa., and J. C. Mosshammer, '94, is an instructor in the same institution.

L. A. Bennert, '97, has accepted the superintendency of a cottage at the Boys' Industrial School, Lancaster, O., a responsible position for which Mr. Bennert is well qualified.

W. B. Kinder, '95, has gone to Ashland, Ky., to assume the professorship of mathematics in Ashland College. Mr. Kinder took post-graduate work in mathematics under Prof. Miller last year, and is well equipped for his position.

Immediately after the close of the commencement exercises on June 24, C. E. Byrrer, '97, departed for Chillicothe, O., where he was united in marriage to Miss Rose Bower, a former Otterbein student. Both are well known and highly respected in college circles, and the ÆGIS joins a host of friends in offering congratulations.

M. D. Long and F. B. Moore, two popular members of class '97, spent a few days here at the opening of the term.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Frankham, '96-'97, have taken up their residence in Columbus, O., where Mr. Frankham is pursuing a post-graduate course in the Ohio State University.

E. S. Barnard, '95, is coaching the football team of the 17th Infantry, U. S. A., stationed at Columbus, O. Mr. Bernard is a thorough master of the game, and will turn out a strong team.

C. S. Bash, '97, is in active work as a member of the Democratic central committee of Franklin county, with headquarters at Columbus. He is also connected with the Columbus Evening Press.

J. F. Yothers, '97, has been elected professor of mathematics at Shenandoah Institute, Dayton, Va. W. L. Richer, '96, who held the same position last year, will take post-graduate work at Chicago University.

Rev. J. W. Stiverson, '97, filled the pulpit of the Second United Brethren church, Grand Rapids, Mich., during the summer. We now learn that he has accepted a professorship in Avalon college, at Trenton, Mo.

Dr. J. A. Gilbert, '89, has gone to Germany to pursue a course in philosophy at Leipsic University. He was accompanied by his brother, J. B. Gilbert, '97, who spent some time in Germany and then proceeded to Rome, where he will attend the American School of Archaeology.

Rev. D. Eberly, D. D., '58, chaplain of the 8th regiment, Pennsylvania Guards, has been in camp with his regiment at Hazleton, Pa., during the trouble caused by the marching strikers, and preached to the reiment on Sun-
day, Sept. 19. Dr. Eberly is one of the oldest graduates of Otterbein, and was president of the college during the year '71-'72.

Miss Flo Lease, '97, will spend the coming year at home in West Manchester, O. Miss Lease has many friends in Otterbein, and she will keep posted on college news through the columns of the \textit{Aegis}.

Rev. D. I. Lambert, '97, spent the summer in occupying the pulpit of the St. Clair Avenue Presbyterian church, Columbus, O. On Saturday, September 18, he departed for Cincinnati, O., to attend Lane Theological Seminary.

J. P. West, '97, is superintendent of public schools at Middleport, O. As editor-in-chief of the \textit{Aegis} last year, Mr. West did much to advance the interests of the college paper, and we predict for him equal success in his new field of labor.

We note with pleasure the marriage of M. B. Fanning and Miss Mary Murray, both of class '94. The happy event occurred on August 4, at the home of Miss Murray, New Paris, O. Mr. and Mrs. Fanning will continue in educational work at Duxbury, Mass.

Miss Edith Creamer and Miss Martha Roloson, graduates from Davis Conservatory of Music in '97, have secured positions which reflect much credit upon both ladies. Miss Creamer has charge of the music department at Avalon College, Trenton, Mo.; while Miss Roloson remains here as assistant instructor in Davis Conservatory.

Prof. E. D. Resler, '91, is superintendent of public schools at Eugene City, Ore. For several years he held a similar position in the schools of Westerville, O., in which capacity he made for himself an enviable record. Last year he took a post-graduate course in pedagogy at Ohio State University. Before his departure in August, Prof. Resler was tendered a reception and presented with a silk umbrella by the members of the Westerville United Brethren church, in recognition of his services as director of the church choir. Besides being an able and successful educator, Prof. Resler is a gentleman of high culture in every respect. The \textit{Aegis} extends to him its best wishes, with the assurance of his success in his new field of labor.

\textbf{THE NORTHFIELD CONFERENCE.}

\textit{W. C. May, '00}

The twelfth annual conference of the American Intercollegiate Young Men's Christian Association Movement was held at Northfield, Mass., June 25 to July 4, '96. By special arrangements the World's Student Federation Conference held its first convention in conjunction with the Y. M. C. A. conference, affording a rare opportunity for the young men of this country to come into close touch with the student's work in all parts of the world. Among the six hundred young men present, there were delegates present from six continents and twenty-seven countries and nations. The foreign delegates numbered about sixty from China, Australia, Africa, India, Persia, Korea, Russia, Japan, South America, Great Britain and Ireland, Java, France and Germany and others.

The mornings and evenings were given to the work of the conference, the afternoons to athletics. The Missionary Institute was conducted by Rev. H. P. Beach, educational secretary of Volunteer Movement, the normal and devotional Bible classes were led by L. Wilbur Messer, of Chicago, and Prof. Bosworth, of Oberlin, the Association Conference was in charge of John R. Mott. Each session was accompanied by the presence and power of the Holy Spirit. The leaders of these different meetings were preeminently men of prayer. The platform addresses were unusually strong. Mr. Moody gave several earnest talks on Christian Work, his two addresses on the Ten
Commandments were powerful and stirring. Several books of the Bible were presented in a masterly way by Dr. A. F. Schauffler. Other speakers were Drs. Van Dyke, Mabie, McKenzie, Revs. R. P. Wilder, of India, R. A. Torrey, C. J. Scofield, and W. J. McCaughan. Mr. Mott gave an able presentation of the importance of "Secret Prayer" and observing the "Morning Watch."

The "Round Top" meetings will ever be fresh in the memory of everyone who was permitted to attend them. These meetings were addressed by representatives from all over the world. Here the "Macedonian Call" was given and many hearts fully surrendered to the Master and will enter the foreign field to do and die if need be for His cause. One thing of special interest is to be noted, that is that nearly three thousand dollars was given the student movement during the coming year.

The conference was most inspiring, unique and helpful. A mighty spiritual impetus was here started that will be powerfully felt round the globe. At the close of the conference Mr. Moody announced that he would give the delegates next year an opportunity to study the doctrines of the Bible in a four weeks' course at Mt. Hermon, taught by the most eminent divines this country can afford. Rooms, board and tuition only three dollars per week.

Shall we plan to send men to this meeting? Yes, we ought, by all means to send four. To this end let us pray that God's Word may be hid in our hearts, and His name glorified.

SUMMER CONFERENCE OF THE Y. W. C. A.

BERTHA LAMBERT, '01.

The Y. W. C. A. of Otterbein University came into existence in the year 1882. For several years the college girls had been holding weekly prayer meetings but at this time they conceived the idea of an organization similar to that of the Y. M. C. A. Consequently an organization was affected, which was the first in the State and the third in the United States. In 1885 its first convention met at Otterbein and the first National convention met at Lake Geneva, Wis., in 1886. The organization has grown until it now numbers about two thousand members in Ohio alone. In a word the Y. W. C. A. is the Religious Department for the girls of our colleges. It also does much work in the cities and seeks to do for the girls what the Y. M. C. A. is doing for the young men. For the purpose of enlarging the work and deepening the spiritual life of the girls Summer conferences are held at the following places: Asheville, N. C., Lake Geneva, Wis., Northfield, Mass. and Mill's College, Cal. Otterbein University being nearer to Lake Geneva than to any of the other conferences usually sends her delegates to this place. The conference at Lake Geneva this summer convened from July 2d to July 13. It is held each year in a beautiful grove overlooking the blue waters of Lake Geneva. The meetings are held in a tabernacle and the delegates live in tents. Everything about the place is simple, but very attractive to any lover of nature.

The services of each day opened with a devotional service at 8:30 a. m. These meetings were conducted by different members of the International Committee and were always characterized by deep spirituality. At 9 the college conferences, conducted by Miss Allen, met in the tabernacle, and the city conference, conducted by Miss McElroy, met in the reception hall. These conferences discussed the work of the different departments and gave many valuable thoughts and plans for each delegate to carry home to her association. At 10 o'clock a Bible study class conducted by Mr. Newell, of Chicago, met in the tabernacle, and the personal workers class, taught by Mrs. Wylie, of Chicago, met in the reception hall. Mr. Newell and Mrs. Wylie are both consecrated people and the influence of their powerful lives induced many a girl to dedicate her life to Christ before leaving the conference. At 11 o'clock the missionary conference met in the tabernacle and discussed almost every phase of
work that would come within the range of the missionary department of the Y. W. C. A. This conference was conducted by Miss Elizabeth Wilson, and all who know her cannot forget the humorous but yet impressive way in which she presents the work of missions.

In the afternoon the camp was quiet until 3:30 so that each girl might have a time for rest and quiet meditation with God. Next came the hours for bathing and rowing which were surely no less enjoyable and beneficial than the work of the mind, for the water was about the only cool place we found during those days when the thermometer registered 100°. Vesper meetings were held on the lake shore each evening; and as two hundred and sixty girls seated themselves on the grass and listened to the precious words from some servant of God, it carried us back to that Lake of Galilee and we saw Christ again teaching on the shore. In the evenings addresses were given by different Christian workers of the country, such as Dr. Hall, Rev. Newman, Rev. Little, Dr. McClure and others. These addresses came from men who walk with God; therefore their words were full of inspiration for noble living and definite consecration to God.

Miss Effie Price, Miss Helen Barnes and others were present at the conference and gave interesting talks. One afternoon we climbed the hill just behind the camp and made our way to the Yerkes Observatory which is now almost completed. It contains three large telescopes, one of which is the largest in existence. The building, with the exception of the towers, is constructed with a flat roof of stone and from this we had a lovely view of the entire lake and the surrounding country. Another afternoon was spent in an excursion around the lake, which is a distance of twenty-five miles. In every way the conference was like a Pentecostal shower and decided the life-work of many of the girls.

**GLEANINGS FROM THE CONFERENCE.**

"Don't oppose things you don't like, institute something better," Miss Elizabeth Wilson.

"A person's character may be judged by what he reads when tired," Miss Effie Price.

Motto for all committees—"Done for His sake."

"Prayer is the solution to many problems," Miss Helen Barnes.

"Resolve to live for others and there will be no wall flowers," Dr. McClure.

"Find the solution for your needs on your knees before God," Mrs. Wylie.

"It is almost sadder than not to live to be where God can not use you," Dr. Hall.

**FOOTBALL.**

Football season is here again.

Football is the only day-time college game on earth, and never were the prospects better in O. U. for a winning team. With plenty of good material and a coach who understands his business and knows how to develop and teach a football with snap and life we can not help but triumph. The following are the games scheduled for the season: Oberlin, Oct. 2; Kenyon, Oct. 9; Wittenburg, Oct. 16; O. S. U., Oct. 23; Denison, Oct. 30; Marietta, Nov. 6; Athens, Nov. 13; Adelbert, Nov. 20; Young Men's McKinley Club, Nov. 25. Manager Thomas holds the confidence of the alumni and students in his ability to manage the team. The untiring work of the management for a winning team should command the support and interest of every student.

There are several candidates for the various positions and the spirit of rivalry will develop a spirit of determination to win. O. U. has an enviable record in the state for football, so come on fellows, let us rally around her standard and defend her prowess. Let us summon a little college enthusiasm and play well the only game that spreads the name and gives life to the college.

This is the time when the new student will stand aloof and look on, because he does not know the spirit and purpose of football, but time will tell enough to surpass his fondest dreams. The old player never shrinks, he
cannot quit the game, he becomes thoroughly attached to it.

The interest of the college demands a good team, the solicitude of the alumni demands it, the influence of its supporters demands it, then let us all get together and turn out a winner.

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IN MEMORIAM.

Edward C. Meredith, of York, Pa., who was a student here last year, died at Springfield Sept. 16. He had been engaged in revival work and was attacked by typhoid fever. During his illness the students cherished the hope that he might be returned to the university. His life in Otterbein was one of constant devotion to right and performance of Christian duty. A tireless worker in the Y. M. C. A. his place will remain empty. The Word of Life always upon his lips the sunshine of righteousness upon his face he was truly an ideal follower of Him whom he loved. The Philomathean society, of which he was a member, drafted appropriate resolutions. Likewise the Y. M. C. A.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

We, the fellows of the Young Men's Christian Association of Otterbein University, wish to express our deep sorrow caused by the death of Edward C. Meredith, of York, Pa., who was a member of our Association.

In the death of Mr. Meredith a place is vacant in our Association which no one else can fill. The intensity of his spiritual life was felt by everyone. His zeal as a leader and his influence as a personal worker in winning others to Christ led many to take a firm stand in the Christian life.

We desire to extend our warmest sympathy to the family and friends in this the hour of their sad bereavement and commend them to God in whose tender love and mercy their dear one trusted.

Arthur B. Oldham, who spent nearly all of his useful life in Westerville and vicinity, died Sept. 13 at Mt. Victory, O., to which place he had gone hoping to regain health. When about five years of age he came to Westerville with his parents. In boyhood he held the true theory of life and in the public school and Otterbein University he sought to prepare himself for a useful life. He graduated from the Westerville high school in 1890 and afterward spent about two years in the University.

He joined the United Brethren church several years ago and remained in that communion till his death. Funeral services were held in the M. E. church Revs. Fries and Creamer officiating. The Philophronean Literary Society, of which he was an active member while in O. U., attended the funeral in a body.

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LECTURE COURSE.

The citizens of Westerville and students have been fortunate heretofore in having at their option lectures and entertainments of such high quality as have been given by the Citizens' Lecture course. This year's course is complete, and will reach the high point of former excellency.

This is one of the most important things connected with the college. It brings it in contact with the eminent entertainers and thinkers of the day, broadens its view of the outside world, and thrills it with new inspiration. It is the modern system of instruction and bids fair to destroy the classroom. The merits of such a system should meet the approval of every student and every performance demands the attendance of each and all.

The following are the performances secured by the committee for the coming season: Remenyi Grand Concert; illustrated lecture, "Passion Play," Rev. J. J. Lewis; humorous entertainment, Edward H. Fry; lecture, Samuel Phelps Leland; lecture, Frank M. Bristol, D. D.; instrumental concert, Park Sisters.
LOCALS.

Ray Upson will not be in school this year.

W. L. Reichart has been promoted to the Junior class.

Jasper Spittler has moved here from Hancock county to educate his children.

Oratory and expression under Prof. Fox began the year with good prospects.

The department of Art under the direction of Miss Sevier sustains its good record.

Now let's drop the old Semi-Centennial chestnut. 'Tis chestnut time but they must be fresh.

O. C. Ewry has been sick since school opened. His father from Dean spent Sunday with him.

Saum Hall is being run under different methods than heretofore. The college has not direct control. Maybe it never had.

G. W. Lloyd, of Sandrun, has moved his family to this place where they will remain until they all complete a course in the university.

The Columbus Central has a baggage car running from Columbus. A great improvement and more convenient than the old method.

Rev. W. O. Fries, who has for four years so successfully served as college pastor, has resigned and will return to Fostoria to his old conference.

Walter Gump, formerly a student in O. U., but now pursuing a course in electricity at Pratt Institute, stopped here last week on his return to Pratt.

Football's the game for Otterbein. And we always tackle low. John Thomas, jr., will manage the team this year and you know what that means. We'll have a team. Get down the line, you old "corpse," use those vocal chords, expand your poor little shrunken and dried-up lungs! Come out of your hovel and join in the fun. "Let joy be unconfined!"

Minerva park is a favorite resort for Otterbein students. It will close Sept. 26. The faculty do not allow us to go to Columbus and what shall we do?

Many of the old students have brought roommates with them this year. This is good. Evidently the love for Otterbein is not fleeting but work is done during the summer among the young folks of the church.

The music department, under the efficient instruction of Prof. Meyer of the instrumental department and Miss Miller voice and harmony, is doing excellent work and has become one of Otterbein's specialties. Nine pianos are now in constant use at the conservatory and all the rooms occupied. The increased enrollment of pupils necessitated an assistant in the instrumental department and Miss Martha Roloson has been procured. Miss Roloson graduated from the department in '97. She needs no recommendation to those who have attended the recitals in the last few years. The graduates of Davis Conservatory will compare very favorably with the graduates of the Conservatory of Boston and other places famous for music. Anyone desiring to take a thorough course in music could do no better than to enter Otterbein.

MACDONALD—RIKE WEDDING.

Miss Susan K. Rike, of Dayton, so well and favorably known among the friends of Otterbein, and at one time a member of the faculty at this place, was married Thursday evening, September 23, to Dr. E. A. MacDonald, also of Dayton, at the home of the bride's mother in the presence of a large number of invited guests. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. A. MacDonald assisted by Dr. G. M. Mathews. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Shauck, of Columbus, and Miss Katharine Thomas, of Johnstown, Pa. Miss Rike is the
only daughter of the late D. L. Rike, who is held with such sacred memory in Otterbein. The Aegis extends congratulations.

**OTTERBEIN VS. OBERLIN.**

On account of the lateness of this issue of the Aegis we are able to give the Otterbein-Oberlin game in detail as given in the Press.

When the inflated pigskin was placed in the center of the field the teams took their positions in the following order:

**OBERLIN.**
- Washington
- Biggerton
- Chez, capt.
- Morehead, center
- Shaw
- McDonald
- Winter
- Baer, quarter back
- Holgren, sub.
- Egan
- Teeter

**OTTERBEIN.**
- Dempsey
- Coover
- Cockrell
- Miller
- Plack
- Kunke
- Lott
- Gantz, M.
- Teeter, capt.
- Lloyd

The game in detail: Oberlin won the toss and chose the east goal. Otterbein kicked off and as the big oval cut the air down to the thirty-yard line, Baer grabbed the ball and carried the ball back fifteen yards. After futile attempts on the part of Oberlin to buck Otterbein's line, Engle punted the ball twenty-five yards which was carried back ten yards by Lloyd. Otterbein fumbled and the ball went to Oberlin. Oberlin returned the compliment by another fumble and gave the ball over to Otterbein. Teeter bucked two yards through Otterbein's line and the next attempt resulted in another fumble, leaving the ball in Oberlin's possession. Oberlin made two failures in attempting to buck Otterbein's line and Engle punted twenty-five yards, the ball being carried back by Lloyd ten yards.

Lloyd bucked two yards through the center. R. Gantz bucked the first down. Teeter endeavored to circle the right end, but failed. Gantz bucked a half-yard through the line, and Lloyd punted twenty-five yards, leaving the ball in the hands of Oberlin.

Holgren bucked two yards through Otterbein's line. Engle made two successive attempts to buck Otterbein's line and failed. Baer attempted to go around Otterbein's end, no gain and Engle punted the ball without any gain. The ball goes to Otterbein.

Lloyd bucked two yards; Teter one yard; Kunke made a tackle punt, the first down; Teeter fumbled; R. Gantz bucked, but no gain. Lloyd made a twenty-five yard punt and Oberlin carried the ball back ten yards. The ball goes to Oberlin.

Holgren gained two yards around the left end, Engle bucked to the center for one yard; Chez bucked without gain and Oberlin lost the ball on downs.

Gantz bucked the line without gain; Lloyd bucked to center with no gain; Lloyd punted and the ball went to Oberlin without gain. McDonald made a two-yard tackle buck, Engle bucked for one yard and time was called for the first half, with the ball in Otterbein territory near the center of the field. Score, Oberlin 0, Otterbein 0.

**THE SECOND HALF.**

Otterbein took the east end of the field and Oberlin kicked off thirty yards and Lloyd returned the ball by a magnificent kick to the center of the field with the ball in Oberlin's possession. Engle failed to buck the center, Engle punted thirty yards and the ball went to Otterbein.

Lloyd bucked one yard to center; Teeter fumbled; Lloyd kicked thirty yards and the ball was downed by Oberlin without gain. Bradley bucked Otterbein's line and lost three yards; Chez gained two yards around right end; McDonald gained two around left end and ten yards were given to Otterbein on account of off side play. Engle bucked center and no gain; Fauber gained five yards around right end. Engle bucked for one yard; Fauber gained five around right end; Engle bucked the line for one yard; Holgren went around left end for five yards; Engle bucked to left
end without success; Holgren attempted to go around left end and failed and the ball went to Otterbein on downs.

Teeter gained one-half yard around right end; Kunkle made tackle buck for one-half yard; Lloyd punted the ball twenty yards and the ball goes to Oberlin.

Chez gets in a tackle buck for four yards; Baer failed to gain around right end; Holgren whirled around the left end for five yards; Engle bucked to the left end for two yards; Fauber to the center for three; Chez made a futile tackle buck; Holgren in two attempts gained four yards around left end and Engle bucked center for four. At this stage of the game a dispute arose, and before it was settled time was called. Score: Oberlin 0, Otterbein 0.
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