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The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. III.

WESTERVILLE O., JANUARY, 1883.

No. V.



OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY, WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

ITS DESIGN.—To furnish young men and women the advantages of a thorough education, under such moral and religious influences as will best fit them for the duties of life.

LOCATION.—The University is located in Westerville, Ohio, on the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Columbus Railway, twelve miles north of Columbus. Situated in a quiet town, the University is yet within easy reach of the Capital City, and has railroad connection with all the larger cities of the State and country.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.—This is a Christian institution without being sectarian. Pupils of any church, or of no church, are admitted. All are required to attend morning prayers during the week, and church on Sabbath. Regular recitations are held during the week in Bible History, and N. T. Greek. The students have a regular prayer meeting once a week. International Sunday School lessons are studied by classes every Sabbath morning. A Sunday School Normal Class is organized at the beginning of each year and conducted by the President.

We seek to govern by an appeal to the student's own sense of right and honor. When it is evident that a student is deriving no profit from his connection with the University, he may be privately dismissed.

COURSES OF STUDY.—There are three—the Classical, Philosophical and Literary—which are equal to those of our best and oldest Colleges. A Preparatory prepares for College and for Teaching. Instruction is given in Vocal Music, on Piano, Organ, Violin and in Theory; also, in Pencil Drawing, Perspective, Crayoning and Oil Painting.

REMARKS.—Both sexes are admitted and recite in the same classes. The Winter Term will commence January 4, 1883, and end March 23, 1883, when there will be a vacation of one week. The Spring Term will commence March 27, 1883, and end June 13, 1883. The next Annual Commencement will be June 14, 1883. Expenses unusually moderate. Tuition and incidentals, \$30 per year; rent and care of rooms from \$10 to \$20; boarding from \$50 to \$100; text-books from \$10 to \$15; fuel, light, etc., \$10 to \$20. By economy \$150 will enable one to spend one year respectably.

For special information, address the President,

REV. H. A. THOMPSON, D. D.,

WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

THE ONLY
Sure, Safe, Permanent and
Effectual
 TREATMENT FOR CATARRH.

G. T. BLAIR, M. D.,

A graduate of the ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the CLEVELAND HOMEPATHIC HOSPITAL COLLEGE, and a Practitioner of 20 years experience, announces after three years' special treatment of CATARRH, both chronic and acute, among many hundred patients, is convinced that his theory of the cause of CATARRH and the method upon which its cure depends is correct.

Microscopic examinations have also verified his views.—Twenty years ago, when I commenced the practice of medicine, a case of chronic Catarrh was of extremely rare occurrence, as much so as a case of cancer to-day. Yet in the comparatively brief period intervening, the disease has become almost universal. In the New England States, and in the Northern Lake region, it effects to a greater or less extent, nearly every other individual, and here it is now safe to say more than one person in ten is suffering from its effects in some form. Unfortunately, as yet, the medical profession have failed to find a remedy to arrest or cure its ravages, and the fact is, every honest practitioner will acknowledge the assertion. This is due mainly to a misunderstanding of the disease. Catarrh is not as it is taught and believed a constitutional disease, except in rare instances; but it is almost always, primarily, a *strictly local affection*. Long continued sympathetic irritation will, however, ultimately conduce to a general vitiated condition of the whole system, and hence the popular error. As evidence of the fact as stated, no better argument is necessary than the general physical condition of those affected. With the exception of the local trouble in the nasal, pharyngeal and bronchial organs, the general health is not for years disturbed.

The only theory which admits of a rational conclusion, is that the disease is entirely due to *microscopic animalcules, or fungi*, floating in the atmosphere, which attach themselves to the mucous surface of the *nerves* and throat, by being inhaled, and fastening themselves upon the surface, and burrowing, and poisoning, and increasing indefinitely.

Hence the failures of all previous remedies. Physicians have heretofore devoted themselves to constitutional and merely palliative treatment of the local irritation existing. Indeed, it is doubtful, even if they had had correct views of the actual condition of things, if they could find the proper antidote. This field of discovery is too new to the profession to admit of much research in that direction. Acting upon the above very brief observations, Dr. Blair's treatment has been carefully and thoroughly tested. Out of hundreds of cases treated in the past two years, my success has been universal, and as my treatment is in accordance with the above theory, it proves its truthfulness beyond a doubt.

Ample testimonials without number from all parts of the country, and especially at home, can be seen at my office, and a few I present below:

From L. M. OLIVER, *Justice of the Peace, Brookville, Iowa.*

For three years I have been afflicted with that most horrible disease, putrid catarrh, and have suffered beyond expression. I never could obtain any relief until I tried your *true and safe treatment*. After two months' treatment you have effected a *thorough cure*. Not a vestige of the disease shows itself. You have my heartfelt thanks.

From PETER SHAFFER, *a well known German farmer of Salina, Ind.*

I have been a terrible sufferer from catarrh for many years. Last winter it reached to an extent to produce almost entire blindness, and was obliged to be led about by attendants for two months. A large ulcer covered my right eye—my head was intensely painful. I had suffocating spells, rendering it impossible for me to sleep five minutes at a time for several weeks; indeed, I thought it impossible to recover. All this time I was coughing and discharging from throat and lungs profusely. The first month of treatment greatly relieved me, and three more cured me. I can see to go about my work, and the pains in head and chest are gone. I sleep and eat well, the discharges have ceased, and aside from a natural weakness in my eyes I consider myself well.

From L. H. SCOVIL, *a prominent stock farmer of Williamsport, Pickaway County, O.*

I was dreadfully afflicted with chronic Nasal Catarrh for many years. My head, especially my nostrils, continually clogged with disagreeable secretions of a yellow dirty color. My entire system was in a morbid and distressed condition. Owing to poisonous catarrhal matter I was troubled with pain in my back and across my loins. My strength was greatly reduced and I was disabled partly from work. I can now say after a few months' treatment by your mild and pleasing remedies, *I am cured*. My strength is now up to the *full health mark*. I feel under so much obligation to you for my renewed health and curing me that I am anxious to show my appreciation of your success and take this method of expressing to you my gratitude.

From REV. J. J. MILLS, *Pastor Baptist Church, Centerburg, Knox County, O.*

For several years I have been troubled with Nasal Catarrh, suffering intensely at times. After a careful trial of your safe and pleasant treatment, I have experienced *great relief*, and derived much benefit therefrom. *It acts like a charm, cleansing and healing all the diseased parts, and creating a healthy action*. I can recommend your safe and pleasant remedies to every one suffering from Catarrh and *pulmonary disease*.

From the HON. JUDGE P. C. HOLMES, *Menominee, Wis.*

My wife and self have suffered from catarrh in its various forms for years. After taking treatment from Dr. Blair, we now consider ourselves free from disease. I never had any faith in the so called cures, and had it not been for a personal acquaintance of many years and a knowledge of your high standing in the profession I should have classed your remedies with the thousands of advertised humbugs. I consider your theory of the disease and its treatment sound.

It would require too much additional space to give the numerous testimonials volunteered in a brief period. A few references are, however, subjoined of parties who have been or are now under treatment. Persons of the highest character and standing, whose testimony is unimpeachable:

Hon. James F. Wilson, Senator-elect from Iowa.
 J. E. Clark, Formerly Superintendent of Cooper Iron Works, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
 J. J. Shufflin, "City Mills," Columbus, Ohio.
 Rev. J. S. Mills, Presiding Elder U. B. Church.
 Rev. C. Hall, Otterbein University.
 H. S. Stauffer, Otterbein University.
 Judge Bowersox, Bryan, Ohio.
 Marcus H. White, Leadville, Colorado, and others equally prominent.

Consultations by letter (enclosing stamp for postage,) and in person free at my office, North State Street, Westerville, Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

For the benefit of those who have been so often duped and swindled by the advertised "cures" and "remedies" and "snuffs" for catarrh, Dr. Blair, under certain conditions and for a liberal fee, undertakes the *absolute cure of any case of Catarrh*, with but trifling expense. In such cases a written, indorsed contract will be required.

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THE FINEST LINE OF STATIONERY
 ALWAYS ON HAND.

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Any article in our line not in stock can be furnished on a few hours' notice. Call and examine our stock.

I. BROWN,

North State St.

WESTERVILLE, O.

The Otterbein Record.

Mailed at the P. O. at Westerville as Second Class Matter.

VOL III.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, JANUARY, 1883.

No. 5

CULPA MEA.

BY M. G. F.

After reading "Mea Culpa" in the RECORD for September.

H. L. confessed to you his faults,
Set them in order duly,
And they were many; and I fear—
I fear he spoke most truly.

I've known some just such careless boys
Who were just so neglectful
Of opportunities; but that
Is not my song regretful.

I understood the force of *an*,
Or thought so when in college,
Read Homer and Herodotus
Of Plato had some knowledge.

But, dear me, what comes from Greek roots
That does well in the garden?
And how to serve it when 'tis grown
That's what I'm now concerned in.

I've calculated just how far
Is earth from sun in heaven
By logarithms and of course
All needful data given.

Of higher mathematics now
I need not thread the mazes,
Unless I differentiate
How much my baking rises,

In chemistry I took delight;
But I shall not deny it,
I—to the culinary art
I couldn't quite apply it.

A cook-book is my text book now
From dusk till hours belated.
I've studied several chapters since
The day I graduated.

But then I'm happy, for I breathe
My own home's sweet aroma;
And if they doubt that I'm A. B.
I'll hang up my diploma.

CLASSICS IN COLLEGE.

BY D. F. MOCK.

The question, "To what extent should the classics be studied in our colleges" constantly agitates the minds of educators. On the subject a great diversity of views prevail, owing, doubtless, to the degree of value placed upon them. Some hold that three or four years of Latin, and the same of Greek, are indispensable to a liberal education, nor do they allow an alternative road to University Degrees. Other educationists would entirely eradicate them. This view is of slender tenure. The classics are the mother of many of our best and most common English words. Again, these tongues are models of perfection, used by nations peerless in art and literature. These two facts justify, at least, *some* study of them in college. *How much?* is the point of controversy.

We logically conclude that their value as a means of education at the *present time*, should determine their place in our college curriculum. I conceive of *two* values that a dead language has. (1.) The *knowledge* embodied in it. (2.) The mental *power* derived from an earnest pursuit of it.

The knowledge-value of the classics has very greatly diminished since the days of their introduction into our colleges. Then (in the Middle Ages) Latin and Greek were *living* languages, and their use on the continent of Europe almost universal. Whatever was truly valuable in Science, Philosophy, Theology, Art and Literature, was found chiefly in these tongues.

Since that gloomy age another language has been created and perfected, a living tongue, largely spoken in every civilized clime, containing all the knowledge—treas-

ures of the antique languages and immense deposits unknown to ancient scholars. Would it not be "penny-wise" and "pound-foolish" to tread those dusky halls in quest of the lore lying at the very door of our own familiar tongue? Besides, what infinite and valuable discoveries have been made in the realm of modern science! Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Physics and Mechanics, almost unknown to the ancients are now inviting careful inquiry. Also our own language is so magnified and enriched with treasures of human thought, that it has become a world of knowledge. Considering these new departments of knowledge, can we give the classics the same places in the college they had in the Middle Ages when they were almost the exclusive sources of knowledge? Reason emphatically declares *no*. Certainly the translation by eminent linguists of whatever is good and valuable has put the classics at a large discount, and so far as information itself, is concerned, are about valueless. How, then, shall we get value for the immense expenditure of time and mental energy? A classical degree, in colleges of highest standard, requires about nine years of Latin and Greek combined. What a draft on the aspiring student!

In answer to the above, I hear some classical devotee whisper, "mental discipline." Surely, this hobby will carry him safely out of the dilemma. Let us see.

Wherein is the discipline from the study of Latin and Greek superior to that derived from the pursuit of our vernacular and the sciences? What faculties are exercised in the former that remain inactive in the latter? Unless we can find a discipline greatly superior to that derived from the study of the English tongue and the sciences, they are already condemned; for the latter have the merits of living truth and knowledge, devoid of the spurious ideas and theories of the classics. If the mental training from the study

of Greek, outweighs both the knowledge-value and the mental training of the sciences, then and only then, can we give Greek pre-eminence.

Let us trace the operations of the mind in the translation of a Latin or Greek sentence. I recognize two distinct tasks. First, we encounter the vocables, to which we must ascribe some meaning. We turn to the vocabulary and find them already defined. The words are put in charge of the memory. It is chiefly an exercise of retention.

We must next ascertain the part of speech and its construction. This is done by studying the inflections; and is not the study of inflection chiefly memory-exercise? The eye must discriminate the different terminations and increments. But this a child will do with nearly the readiness of an adult. Pupils of ten and twelve will pursue Latin about as successfully as a matured mind. This is owing to the fact that the entire process appeals, almost exclusively, to the retentive faculty. The judgment and the reason sit unemployed, while the memory is overtaxed and often stunted.

Let us inquire if this is the kind of mental drill that students of the average college age most need. Is not Reason in demand at this period, at least as much as memory? Are not those studies which equalize the development of the mental faculties best adapted to school purposes? Every candid mind will concede this point.

Again, are we not forced to admit that these classes of facts which are most useful for regulating conduct, and supplying the needs requisite to play best your part in life's great drama, involve an exercise best fitted for *strengthening* the faculties?

It would be utterly contrary to the economy of Nature, if one kind of culture were needed as a mental gymnastic. The acquirement of knowledge which is most useful is a greater *stimulus* to the mind than the acquirement of

knowledge that is sought simply for the sake of seeking. This argument is incontrovertible. Then, what merits have the classics for the pre-eminence they hold in our college curriculum?

LETTER FROM ANN ARBOR.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Jan., 1883.

The University of Michigan is a large institution, enrolling about fifteen hundred students. There are six departments, of which the Literary, Medical and Law are the largest.

The professional schools of the University are more widely known than the Literary department; for they draw students from all parts of the United States and Canada, while the Literary department has attendants from only a few neighboring States.

The Department of Law is the only one that is self-sustaining. The others tax the State to the amount of \$30,000 annually, besides the large appropriations that are continually being made for the erection of buildings and other improvements.

The students are not quite so intolerant as the ancient Greeks, who regarded all outsiders as barbarians; but still they think that their own department occupies an elevated plane, from which they look down with good-natured contempt upon the struggles of their brothers of the other departments after fame and filthy lucre. But you must not imagine that there is no good feeling between members of the different departments; for there are many and lasting friendships formed between them. But generally there is but little association between members of the different departments.

The students of the Law department are charged with making more noise than all the other departments together, and they will be obliged to plead guilty. A lecture is given to the whole department every day in the week, except Saturday and Sunday, beginning at

10:30 A. M., and lasting two hours. The students begin to assemble at 10 A. M., and amuse themselves by talking and sometimes by singing. There seems to be a tacit understanding among them that the only song worthy the Law department is "John Brown's Body." If any other song is started it is greeted with groans and hisses and derisive cries of "more! more!" until the bold reformers and innovators of old customs are completely overwhelmed with contumely and disgrace. But when three hundred strong voices get under full headway on "John Brown," they are bound to make some noise, even if they don't produce the harmonious music of the spheres.

When the Professor comes in and mounts the rostrum to begin the morning's lecture, he is saluted with a round of applause that ought to satisfy the most exacting *prima donna*; and this is continued five days in the week every week in the term. Each student seems to think that if he should fail to observe this time-honored custom, the Professor would take it as a personal insult, which could only be atoned for by the most abject apology. But they are only school-boys after all, and these are their play times. It would be a difficult matter to find three hundred young men who would pay better attention to the lecture given by the Professors. The Law Library is always well filled with studious young men, and the moot courts conducted by the students alone are models in dignity and precision, which would put to shame many a true court.

B. H.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

BY FLORA SPANGLER BASH.

This is written from the remote north-western corner of the United States, and I often wish that my friends in Ohio could see this lovely country, and that I were an apt artist with the pen, to portray for them its beau-

ties in the columns of the RECORD. It must be seen to be appreciated, and the most diligent study of the map fails to convey anything like a correct idea of its magnitude. I am very sure the map-makers knew nothing about it when they drew their little pictures, for they are scarcely more than caricatures.

A more wonderful and beautiful piece of water than Puget Sound is not to be found, and the commerce that floats upon its placid depths and from and into its busy cities form no insignificant part of the business of the United States.

The scenery is equal or superior to that of boasted Europe. Sixty-five miles to the northeast, Mt. Baker's hoary head towers 12,000 feet above the sea, an impressive terminus to our view of the Cascade Range, which continues to form the eastern and southern horizon, by a series of rugged cliffs and rounded domes, until one hundred miles to the south-east, Mt. Ranier or Mt. Tacoma—the sacred mountain of the Indians—piles its massive throne 14,000 feet high, and crowns its glittering head with eternal snows and transient clouds.

Forty miles north and west of us rises by a succession of foot hills, the Olympic Range, which, although not lofty, like the others, seems even more beautiful, because so much nearer and more distinct.

Ever before us lies the changing bay, now calm, now tossed with angry waves and flecked with white-caps, or smooth as glass and reflecting in its silver sheen the gorgeous tints of sunshine or cloud and mountain, ever new, restless and interesting.

The climate, too, is delightful; almost perfect. The summers are cool and the winters mild. Last summer, the warmest day, the thermometer stood at 82°, and blankets were a necessity every night. Last winter the mercury was not below 20° above zero, and so far this winter (Dec. 20) we have had only a few slight frosts. Last week we laid out

and planted our flower garden, with the thermometer at 50°. Roses and pansies bloom all the year and can be picked any month.

Port Townsend is about as large as Westerville, but has more business houses and a larger trade, the business of one firm alone amounting to more than \$1,000 daily. The town is divided into two very distinct parts—the one comprising all the business houses, hotels, court house, jail, saw-mill, custom house, is situated on a triangular sand-spit, nearly level with the water; the other, comprising the four churches, school and dwellings, is built on a slightly undulating hill, which rises from the sand-spit or beach in a steep bluff, 90 feet above the sea. It is a fine location and the view is unsurpassed. We have a daily mail, which is carried in large, nicely furnished passenger steamers. All travel to and from this place is by water.

Society here is very good and people live elegantly and enjoy all the luxuries of the East. All we, who live here and have adopted the euphonious name of "clam diggers," by which the natives are recognized, are fully convinced that this will one day rival the great maritime cities of the East, and eventually outshine them.

"A NATIONAL INCONSISTENCY."

BY PERPETUAL.

This is a civilized nation. From the rugged rocky coast of Maine to the peaceful Pacific-washed shores of Canaan-like California, from the cold marshy lakes of Michigan, to the hot, alligator-infested bayous of Mississippi, the civilizing influences of Christianity are felt. At present our country seems to be a model one, both in education, morality, religion and intelligence. Our school system is the best the world has ever known. Almost every village possesses an academy or high school and every State contains colleges large and well equipped. The characteristic white

country church is to be found nestled in peaceful security on almost every hillside. In our cities the slender spires of many and magnificent churches stand out in bold relief against the smoky sky.

Everything gives evidence that the major portion of our land is regulated by the influences of Christianity, that the people are religious as well as civilized. Every day convincing proof of their intelligence and superior inventive faculties is afforded by the whistle, rush and roar of the swift express, as it plunges madly along where but a few years ago the traveling public were accommodated by the ponderous stage-coach, which, in its creaking break-neck career, cut the air at the terrible rate of seven and a half miles an hour; by the plash of the steamer's paddles, where before the flat-boat as it drifted down stream, was the leading river craft; by the click of mowers from meadows which, not long since, were disturbed only by the sharp rattle of the scythe-stone; by the dull thud of the steam hammer, instead of the labored stroke of sledges. To criticise such a superior people may seem somewhat out of taste, but when we consider some of the laws which ought to have been abolished long ago, we can not help but notice and criticise the decidedly "one-sided" development of our nation. Our present laws for the punishment of capital offenses, are not at all consistent with our rank in intelligence. While we have made progress in almost every branch of art and science since the Revolution, we still execute our capital criminals as we would a dog,—we "hang them by the neck until dead." If the rope breaks, as it frequently does, the poor wretch is dragged back to the scaffold, a new rope adjusted, and once more his soul (the newspaper says) "is launched into eternity." As a rule, but a few spectators are admitted to these "neck-tie socials" and it is argued that by so doing, less publicity is given to the af-

fair, but the principal actor in the proceeding is scarcely cold, until the steam printing press is printing a full page description of the matter with all the horrible, disgusting, heathenish details, everything from the last talk in the cell to the final plunge, is painted in glowing colors, and held up to the public gaze. The very horribleness of the proceedings give them a wierd and unreal seeming, and the intended impression is not made on the public mind. There are several reasons why our present mode of punishment ought to be abolished. It is barbarous and inhumane. The prisoner is kept several months in mortal agony, dreading to die the death of a dog. The terrible punishment looms up before him as it never did before. It was so common an occurrence for a person to be hanged that it had never made much of an impression on him. The mental agony is the worst part of the punishment, and it naturally occurs to us that if the mental is the main punishment, the same end may be attained by a far more simple and effective plan.

Again, it is unjust. The brutal wretch who murders a whole family in cold blood, dies the same kind of death and suffers no more, perhaps, in the act of dying, than the poor oppressed woman who, in a fit of desperation, puts a hot bullet through the brain of a cruel and over-bearing husband. That it does not prevent murder is very evident; then it does not serve the purpose for which it was intended and therefore ought to be abolished. There are other plans more effective in the prevention of murder, cheaper to the government and of a far more civilized character. The minds that can invent the telegraph, the telephone, the phonograph and other such novelties, can surely find plenty of instruments that will more than take the place of those rude "relics of barbarism," the scaffold and the rope, can discover instruments that will be more befitting an ingenious and educated people.

The Otterbein Record:

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

Subscription price \$1 00 per year, postage paid.

EDITOR IN CHIEF, . . . J. E. GUITNER.

Managing Editor, . . . R. P. MILLER.

Associate Editors, . . . { S. S. SPENCER,
J. P. SINCLAIR,
O. L. MARKLEY.

Business Manager, . . . L. E. CUSTER.

JANUARY, 1883.

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ANY who have promised articles for the RECORD and have not yet fulfilled the promise, will greatly oblige us by doing so at the earliest date possible. Do not forget that we are expected to be prompt. We desire to have all articles on hand, at latest, on the first day of the month in which they are published, and would prefer to have them earlier.

CONTRIBUTORS to the RECORD will please remember that brevity is one of the virtues of composition. Do not exhaust a subject, but leave a little to be explored by those who think after you. An exhaustive article is apt to exhaust the reader, if it find any. College papers are read, not studied, as a pleasant and profitable pastime, and an elab-

orate and labored article is likely to be passed by, while two or three short, pithy articles containing the same amount of matter are likely to be read and relished. A single idea read by many is of more use than many ideas read by no one. "Brevity is the soul of wisdom as well as of wit, * * * Ponderous things do not easily obtain currency. Only the gems of literature are treasured up and quoted, and gems are not reckoned by gross weight."

WE note for the encouragement of our sisters in the O. O. A. that the ladies are coming to the front in the contests this year. In the preliminary contests at the Ohio Wesleyan University, December 13, the first honors were awarded to Miss Sallie Harris, and the second to Miss Effie Capps. In the Illinois Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest, the first honors were awarded to Miss Myra Pollard, of Chicago University. From this it is evident that ladies need not refuse to enter into an oratorical contest merely because they are ladies; but we will mention for the sake of enthusiastic advocates of woman suffrage that this has no bearing on politics. At present the ladies have one representative on our list of contestants, but they should at least have one from each society. Their record is an honorable one; once their representative won second and once first honors in the home contest and once second in the State contest. It is to be hoped that, although the contest is no society matter, each society will, in the future, take more interest in having at least one representative, and that its best orator.

THE Prudential Committee of the University at its session on the 2d inst., authorized the General Agent to give notice that \$50,000 of the \$100,000 to be raised, had been secured. The Committee also authorized the Agent to proceed at once to secure the second \$50,000 by July 1, 1884. Subscrip-

tions toward the second \$50,000 will become binding only on the condition that the whole amount be subscribed by the date specified. This will undoubtedly facilitate the work greatly. Much credit is due the General Agent for his skillful management of the finances of the University, which were in a precarious condition a few years ago when he assumed their charge. There is reason to believe that the entire \$100,000 will be secured even before the date specified by the Prudential Committee.

Mrs. H. E. Thompson, teacher of drawing and painting, was invited by action of the Committee to place on exhibition, during Commencement, specimens of drawings and paintings made by herself and pupils. Mrs. Thompson is a great lover of the art, and has been quite successful in imparting much of her own love and skill to her pupils. A number of specimens of the work of this department, which have been exhibited at different places in town from time to time, are worthy of a more extensive exhibition, and we think the Committee has done a proper thing in making for them a prominent place on such a prominent occasion.

A FEW remarks made in these and other columns, and a few requests made of the Philophronean Society in regard to the privileges of its library extended to persons not members of the Society, have led to a closer inspection of the management of the library, which has resulted in the discovery of some startling irregularities on the part of the librarian and persons not connected with the society. Whether or not these irregularities are the result of ignorance on the part of those who have committed them we do not know, but whatever the excuse, there can be no good reason. It is to be hoped that our incoming librarian will conform his management rigidly to the regulations, and not subject himself to impeachment; and that

persons who are granted privileges will abide by the restrictions, and not make it necessary for the society to debar them individually from the privileges they now enjoy. In making these suggestions we except no person or persons. We wish to call attention to a few of the points in our society government which have been disregarded: "All books taken from and returned to the library shall pass through his" (the Librarian's) "hands." This has been entirely neglected by the librarian and disregarded by others. "He shall have complete charge of the library at all times." The librarian appointed by the Faculty to preside in the room from 3 to 5 P. M. has no right to open or close the library at *any* time; our librarian alone has such right. "All members of the Society, Active, Ex-active and Honorary, also members of the Faculty, will be allowed to take books from the library" (but through the hands of our librarian as above stated). No person shall be allowed more than two books at one time." "All books must be returned or renewed within two weeks." "All books damaged must be paid for, and all lost must be replaced." The other rules are generally observed. From this it is plain that the privileged classes are but four, and that no one is privileged above another in these classes. All who enjoy the privileges are under the same restrictions. The only way for any one outside of these classes of persons to get a book from the library is to get some member of these classes to get it out in his name and be responsible for it. Any person who does not respect the regulations of the society is not worthy of its privileges, and any person who is worthy of its privileges will take no offense when asked to observe its regulations carefully.

THE Ohio College Association held its annual meeting at Wooster, beginning on the 26th and ending on the 27th of December.

The delegates were from Buchtel College,

Denison University, Marietta College, Oberlin College, Ohio State University, Otterbein University, the University of Cincinnati, the University of Wooster, and Wittenberg College.

Mt. Union College applied for admission to the Association, and the application was referred to the Executive Committee to report at the next annual meeting.

The Executive Committee was instructed to petition that the duty on books be removed and that educational publications, annual and semi-annual, be transported through the mail as second-class matter.

A committee of five was appointed to petition that duplicate specimens collected by the State Geological Survey, be distributed among the colleges as previously provided for.

The question of a new scientific course was discussed but not settled. It was proposed to distribute the studies as follows: Languages and Literature, 13 terms; Mathematics, 5; Natural Science, 11; Philosophy and Political Economy, 7; thus making an aggregate of 36 terms of one-ninth of a full year's work each, the same aggregate as of the classical or the philosophical course. Although the value of the sciences was not depreciated, the spirit of the Association seemed to say, with Pope, "The study of mankind is man."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Dr. Scott, of Ohio University; Vice President—Prof. Ort, of Wittenberg College; Secretary—Dr. Kirkwood, of the University of Wooster; Treasurer—Prof. T. McFadden, of Otterbein University.

Members of the Executive Committee—Profs. Fraunfelter and Derby; member to fill vacancy on Executive Committee—Prof. Garst. Committee on the co-operation of Colleges in Post-graduate courses—President Taylor, Prof. Warder, President Thompson

and President Owen. The Association adjourned leaving the place and time of the next meeting to be determined by the Executive Committee.

OUR ROUND TABLE.

WE are sure that nothing so cheers the spirit of the toil-worn editor, who, unlike his brother of the secular press, is compelled by stress of circumstances to carry the burden of college "grind," in addition to the glories of college journalism, as the regular visits to his table of the exchanges to which he has become tenderly attached. In these he feels a deep interest; he reads them with a feeling bordering closely upon real affection; in them he finds "that touch of nature which makes the whole (college) world kin."

We cannot but commend the *Lantern* (Ohio State University) for its manifest improvement upon its last volume, in matter and general make-up. We also thank it for its appreciation of our editorial on "College Journalism," which it thought worthy to be copied in full.

The *Wooster Collegian*, with its ample page and bright face attracts us, more especially by reason of its mathematical bias, and its offer of prizes for the best poetry. We are surprised beyond measure to read that scarcely two-thirds of Wooster's students are connected with a literary society, and we quite agree with the *Collegian* that it is "a very serious matter."

Our sympathy is with the *Academica* (University of Cincinnati) in its war upon the "specials" of immature age. "The less you have, the better." However, until universities become independent of patronage and power you will fail in your effort to exclude all the callow youth of this free land.

The *Transcript* (Ohio Wesleyan Univ.,) furnishes a great variety of well designated college news and thought. We sympathize in his misfortune with the male editorial

writer who so poorly cancels his chagrin that a lady should have taken the first honor in the preliminary contest in oratory. Evidently, he has not been long enough connected with a co-educational institution to have learned that in some things woman is born man's superior.

"With shining morning face" comes regularly to us the *Notre Dame Scholastic*, and we do not object, as some carping college critics do to the numerous "Rolls of Honor," seeing that there is always in the other pages enough of good and timely matter, editorial and contributed, to satisfy a reasonable taste. However, a little less of the "Church" and a little more of "pure and undefiled religion" would be more to our fancy.

THE *College Rambler* (Illinois College) finds a place in its columns for representatives of a Female Academy, and thus a pleasing variety of topics and treatment are provided. A little more careful editing out the profane words in the funny (?) paragraphs would be an improvement. These are never in order in cold print.

FROM Geneva College comes the *Cabinet*, a clear-paged paper, whose cover seems to us quite superfluous. Of course the cover bears a financial aspect, but a 16mo. sheet would meet this "felt want" quite as well.

WE have only praise for the last number of the *Earlhamite*, which adds to its usual convenient magazine form a very choice array of articles, including some good poetry. The Locals and the Personals are well presented and even the ravages of Cupid and Hymen are celebrated in leaded type.

Rouge et Noir, (Trinity College, Toronto) despite the *hazardous* suggestion of its name presents in every number something to interest us republicans; and even its controversy with certain politicians of Ontario does not tend to diminish our interest in "Marmion."

The editor will permit us to suggest that an article continued from one number to another should be of the most absorbing interest.

WE endorse what the *Dickinsonian* says in condemnation of the barbarian who is forever carving his vandal name in and about college. Where is he unknown? The "Answers to Correspondents," a novel feature in college journalism, must be skillfully managed, or they will be a mere wake-weight.

THE *Kenyon Advance*, our esteemed neighbor, evidently believes the adage,

"A little nonsense now and then,
Is relished by the best of men,"

but one ought to see to it that it is *parvum in multo*.

A number of other exchanges remain to be noticed hereafter.

LOCALS.

—More publics.

—Our book store man has a terrible time getting text-books.

—Excellent sleighing—if we had about three inches more of snow.

—The Senior class will begin experiments in "Law of Love" pretty soon.

—The week of prayer has been duly observed by the different congregations.

—One of O. U's. old students received a very valuable New Year's gift from his wife. It was a Jewel weighing seven pounds.

—We have a citizen who encountered a genuine Nebraska *blizzard* while traveling in that State this winter. He narrowly escaped with his life.

—Westerville enjoyed Christmas to its fullest extent. One grocer sold six hundred pounds of candy from Saturday night to Monday evening.

—The hearts of the young men are much rejoiced when they contemplate the plethoric condition of *Saum Hall*. Every room of

that structure is taken, and applicants for more are expected.

—The Juniors will soon finish Mental Philosophy and begin Schweigler's History of Philosophy, one of the books introduced with the new course of study.

—Examinations in the studies which extended from the first into the present term, will soon be at hand. Forewarned is forearmed; therefore, be ye ready.

—At the opening of the term we noticed quite a number of the dignitaries of the church moving with business-like air among us. Evidently something was done.

—The musical talent of our place is coming out in our colored brethren. The J. M. Williams Concert Combination rival in excellence the "Original Tennesseans."

—The crack division of the Juniors will come on duty in a few weeks, and Westerville will turn out *en masse* to hear them. The *irrepressibles* will celebrate to a great extent.

—The faculty has given notice that the students will be expected to begin to conform to the rules concerning attendance upon religious services. If the good work of reform would begin it would have plenty of material to work on.

—Quite a number of students remained in town during vacation and had a very nice time. It was not quite cold enough to skate, and a little too cold to boat-ride, but notwithstanding these circumstances they managed to enjoy themselves very nicely in their rooms, reading and—sleeping.

—Not long since, when discussing the merits of the President's new work, "The Power of the Invisible," a young lady whose affections are fixed upon "beau-catchers," "bangs," and other things "of the earth, earthy," asked, "what in the world does the President know about hair-pins?"

—Some over-anxious would-be bell-ringer

has already filed an application for the janitorship for next year. It takes sometime for a new janitor to become properly initiated into the mysteries of janitorship, and we can see no reason for a change of janitors. One of the worst things in the world for the college would be to change janitors every two or three years. The present janitor understands his business and so far has given excellent satisfaction.

—O. U. did not hang out her stocking on Christmas eve, but nevertheless she received a handsome Christmas gift. This gift is a new and serviceable street lamp, which is placed directly in front of the building. It is quite an improvement, and so far as O. U. is now concerned, the moon and stars need shine no more. All she needs now to equal *Yale* is a few more buildings, a larger library, a first-class gymnasium and a boating club.

—The alarming state of wickedness existing among the preps. has made it necessary for the faculty to issue a new set of rules. These rules are well put up and fit the case exactly. In outward appearance they resemble the old rules. The first page is given to good quotations, which can be understood by the average student after a little application, with one exception, however, viz.: "The love of study, a passion which derives fresh vigor from enjoyment, supplies each day, each hour with a perpetual source of independent and rational pleasure." *Gibbon*.

SOCIETY NEWS.

—The 12th inst. was Installation evening in the Philophronean and Philomathean societies.

—On election evening F. P. Gardner was among us with all the humor and wit of his former days. Frank took an active part in the election and became so much interested that he put his own name before the society for several offices. He has left for Ann Arbor. Our good wishes attend him.

—On the evening of the 12th the following books were presented as farewell offerings to the Philophronean Society: E. P. Roe's "Faithful unto the End," by O. L. Markley; Moore's "Poetical Works," by L. W. Keister; "Poems of Wordsworth," by J. P. Sinclair.

—The following order of exercises was presented in the Philophronean Society on Installation evening:

Chaplain's Address. By J. G. Knotts, on "What is Truth?"

President's Valedictory. By T. H. Sone-decker, on "Invention as a Factor of Civilization."

President's Inaugural. By S. S. Spencer.

Critic's Address. By F. A. Williams, on "Civil Service Reform."

Oration. By W. C. Rebok, on "The Trend of Progress."

Discussion on the question, "*Resolved*, That there be a small Import Duty for Revenue only." By J. M. Rankin on the affirmative and J. P. Sinclair on the negative.

—The exercises in the Philomathean Society on Installation evening were as follows:

Chaplain's Address. By D. E. Lorenz, on "The Drama as a Christian Institution."

President's Valedictory. By W. Z. Kumber, on "The History of the Drama."

President's Inaugural. By L. F. John, on "Dramatic Writers."

Essay. By J. W. Flickinger, on "Actors."

Oration. By R. Rock, on "Dramatic Element in Man."

PERSONAL.

(This column is given to notices of graduates, old students, and those now connected with the University. We earnestly solicit the assistance of graduates and former students, by sending us notices of themselves and others, in order that it may be full and interesting.)

A. A. Nease is again in school.

'75. M. A. Mess, is practicing law at Brookville, Ind.

J. W. Shanley is with us for the present term of school.

Lizzie Hinzy will return to Otterbein for the spring term.

George Riebel is teaching school near Worthington, O.

G. B. Rhoads is engaged in business in the central part of Illinois.

R. Rock spent his vacation working in the interest of the University.

C. S. Stubbs is engaged in the dry goods business in West Elkton, O.

David Sleeper, a student for some years, is practicing law at Athens, O.

Miss May Smith, of Lexington, Ohio, is again in school after an absence of one term.

'74. Judge Charles A. Bowersox was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis a few days last week.

'70. H. Greene Nease is proprietor of a large drug store in West Columbia, West Virginia.

J. G. Knotts assisted in a series of religious meetings at Maple Grove, Mich., during vacation.

'85. J. E. Randall has been compelled to bandage his left eye because of cold having settled in it.

'83. C. Hall put in vacation selling Pres. Thompson's new book, "The Power of the Invisible."

'79. W. N. Miller, attorney-at-law. Parkersburg, W. Va., spent the holidays at home in Westerville.

S. A. Thompson will not be in school this term. It is whispered that he is a candidate for matrimony.

'74. Prof. L. H. McFadden was visiting friends and relatives during a part of vacation in Roanoke, Ind.

J. A. Groves has taken unto himself a helpmate and is enjoying prosperity as a reward of their labors.

Robert E. O'Hare is teaching near his home in Webb Summit. He reports good success and a fine time.

Mellie Daler, a student of '81-'82, is at the Hall. She intends spending the rest of the present year at Otterbein.

'86. F. M. Smith spent vacation canvass-

ing for Dr. Thompson's valuable work, "The Power of the Invisible."

'70. L. Lee Hamlin, who is practicing law in Marshalltown, Iowa, spent several weeks recently visiting friends in town.

Pres. Thompson and Profs. Henry Garst and T. McFadden attended the State Collegiate Association at Wooster, O.

'72. Lillie A. Keister lectured at Newman's Creek Chapel, in Stark county, Ohio, whilst visiting friends recently in that section.

H. W. Kitchen, who was a student here in '66 and '67, is now acknowledged the *third* best physician in city of Cleveland, O.

G. F. Byrer will not be in school this term. He thinks it best for his health to spend a few months in out door exercise and sport generally.

E. E. Winslow returned home last Monday. Poor health, caused by too much exposure during vacation, was the cause of his sudden return.

'82. Frank Gardner spent vacation at his home in town. Frank is as philosophical and jocose as ever. He started for Ann Arbor, Michigan, last Tuesday.

L. F. John, of '83, and Henry Stauffer, of '85, held a two weeks' protracted meeting at Mt. Liberty, O., during vacation; they report the meeting a success.

W. E. Yantes, one of the boys in '72, '73 and '74, is now traveling for a fruit firm in Rochester, New York. He is in the northern part of Ohio this month.

'84. J. B. Hall has been excused from society work during this term by his Society. The cause of his temporary withdrawal is overwork and poor health.

'83. J. S. Zent is now recovering from a severe illness. He is at his home in Roanoke, Indiana. We trust he will be able to return soon and complete his remaining senior studies.

'82. L. D. Bonebrake spent several weeks in town recently. Lew. says the young Spartans anticipated him in expressing their good will at Christmas. He received from them a number of Christmas gifts.

A. Paul W. Ratsburg married Miss Ella M. Casad, of Westerville, O., a few weeks since. Paul was for a time a student at O. U., and later at the O. S. U. The best wishes of the RECORD attend the happy pair.

Rev. S. B. Hershey, once a member of the class of '69, has since graduated at Oberlin College and completed the theological course in Yale. He is preaching now at Ashtabula, O.; he lectured recently at Richfield, O.

'76. J. A. Weller, Professor of Ancient Languages in Western College, Toledo, Iowa, was married January 1st to Miss Emma J. Howard, of Cedar Lake, Iowa. She is a Senior and teaches drawing and painting in the College. May their pathway through life be festooned with choicest flowers.

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