

Otterbein University

Digital Commons @ Otterbein

Otterbein Record

Historical Otterbein Journals

4-1883

The Otterbein Record April 1883

Archives

Otterbein University, archives@otterbein.edu

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.otterbein.edu/otrecord>



Part of the [Higher Education Commons](#), and the [History Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Archives, "The Otterbein Record April 1883" (1883). *Otterbein Record*. 3.
<https://digitalcommons.otterbein.edu/otrecord/3>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Historical Otterbein Journals at Digital Commons @ Otterbein. It has been accepted for inclusion in Otterbein Record by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Otterbein. For more information, please contact digitalcommons07@otterbein.edu.

The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. III.

WESTERVILLE O., APRIL, 1883.

No. VIII.



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.

CHAUNCEY P. LANDON, M. D.,
 PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
 CORNER STATE & WALNUT STS.
 WESTERVILLE - - OHIO.

Headquarters for Boots and Shoes.

A choice selection of the latest styles, and at exceedingly low prices. Also a full assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Agents for the best

PIANOS AND ORGANS

in the market, such as the

HAZLETON BROS.,

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.,

And the Celebrated Taber Organ.

Call and examine.

W. O. REDDING,

Redding Block, WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

I. N. CUSTER,
DENTIST,
 WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

OFFICE HOURS:—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

J. W. MARKLEY,

— DEALER IN —

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES.

Also a complete assortment of Canned Goods and Vegetables.
 Please call before going elsewhere.

COR. COLLEGE AVENUE AND STATE STREET,
 WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

J. BEAL & SON,

— DEALERS IN —

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

— AND —

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Also in connection a complete line of

Gents' Merchant Tailoring Goods,

In which we defy Styles and Prices.

ISAAC GRUBB,
 MERCHANT TAILOR,
 WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Gents'
 Furnishing Goods.

Special attention paid to Cutting, Trimming and Making.

F. BAUMGARTNER,

— DEALER IN —

Drugs, Patent Medicines,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

Brushes, Perfumery, Notions, Books and Stationery,
 and Everything to be found in a
 First-class Drug Store.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded
 AT ALL HOURS, DAY OR NIGHT.

The Otterbein Record.

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

VOL. III.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, APRIL, 1883.

No. 8

THE TOMB OF SOPHOCLES.

A bounding satyr, golden in the beard,
That leaps with goat-feet high into the air,
And crushes from the thyme an odor rare,
Keeps watch around the marble tomb revered
Of Sophocles, the poet loved and feared,
Whose mighty voice once called out of her lair
The Dorian Muse severe, with braided hair,
Who loved the thyrsus and wild dances weird.
Here all day long the pious bees can pour
Libations of their honey; round this tomb
The Dionysiac ivy loves to roam;
The satyr laughs; but He awakes no more,
Wrapt up in silence at the grave's cold core,
Nor sees the sun wheel round in the white dome.

A GLIMPSE OF FRENCH HISTORY.

BY REV. I. A. LOOS, '76.

There is no document in existence more valuable for laying the foundation of the historical study of France than the Commentaries of Cæsar which many students skim over simply because it is one of the studies necessary to admission to the college classes. Here in Paris I have taken up my Cæsar again. How well it reads right in the midst of old Gaul, in the heart of Lutetia, (the oldest known name of Paris), where Cæsar convened an assembly of the nations of the Gauls, and on the Sequana (the old name of the Seine) which with the Matrona divides the Gauls from the Belgians.

It does seem as if some spots were designed for famous scenes. How came just this place in particular, the little island of the Seine, of the Sequana, to be the ground on which so many deeds have been performed, and so many hearts have throbbled for the sake of power and because of the fear of power, so many spirits sighed for the favor of Jupiter,

and for communion with the true God. For centuries a prison and a palace have stood on the little island, and in the stead of the altar to Jupiter, Notre Dame rears her spires and speaks of the apostles, of the prophets and the fathers of the early church, of a new religion yet an old religion, of the true religion whose universality in truth will bring in the new heaven and the new earth.

Cæsar says after speaking of Labienus marching with four legions to Lutetia, "Id est oppidum Parisorum, quod positum est in insula fluminis Sequanæ." You see the people of this place were called Parisian before their city was called Paris. Many years have rolled away with the rolling waters of the Seine, Lutetia covered no more acres than a small farm, about 37. The Parisians have spread themselves much beyond the limits of their little island, now called *La Cite* by them as if to recognize its pre-eminence, and given their own name worn down by the touch of time to five letters—Paris—to their dwelling place, covering more than 19,272 acres and inclosed by walls more formidable than the two arms of the Seine which embraces the ancient Lutetia.

Let us stand on the island which Cæsar mentions five times in his commentaries, and see pass before us five distinct civilizations. We will not use many lenses, our eyes will see a new civilization for every century.

First, There is *Independent Gaul*, that is, Gaul before the conquest by the Romans, Gaul before Julius Cæsar. Glimpses of Gaul date back to 600, B. C. Three great classes of people present themselves in this period: The Iberians who after having ruled all cen-

tral Gaul were driven back to the South of Garonne are the Aquatani of the first chapter of the Gallic War. Their language lives to the present day; it is that of the Basques in the Pyrenees. For the singular anomaly of this people's speech let me refer the reader to W. D. Whitney's *Life and Growth of Language*. The Celts or Gaels dwell between the Garonne, the Seine, the upper course of the Rhine and the Alps.

Of this race the lower Bretons are to-day the living remnant; and thirdly the Belgians or Kymri, who come last, find themselves between 600 and 350, B. C. between the Seine, the Marne, the Rhine and the sea. To the eyes of strangers, these were really all Gauls. The Greeks and Romans saw only the Gauls in Gaul. They worshipped the thunder, the stars, the ocean, the rivers, lakes, the wind,—to-day the material forces of nature, then Hesus, the god of War, Teutates that of commerce, and Ogmius, the god of eloquence and poesie, who was represented with a gold chain about his mouth, to hold those who came near him. They had priests. Natural religions produce priests and ceremonies. The revealed religion of the Lord Jesus supersedes these. Their priests were the Druids, on whom many useful essays might be written by those who have the patience and curiosity to learn about them. The Druids believed in rewards and punishments in the life to come. Human sacrifices were slain on their altars. They had a set of doctrines sacred to themselves, doctrines which they, as priests, only could know. The druidesses, the bards and soothsayers were affiliated to their order, which they entered by election after a novitiate severe and prolonged through many years. The bards were eminent. They accompanied the warriors and chanted their exploits. The order of the Druids was for a long time dominant, but about three centuries before our era, that is 250 years before Julius Cæsar the warriors

and the nobles broke the yoke of the priestly caste. The nobility were in their turn routed, and the rivalry of the great, the Druids, and the people inaugurated a long series of petty wars and civil dissensions which finally proved disastrous to their independence. The earth yielded her fruit, the waters their fishes, the forests their game. The arts were in a primary state.

Second, Gaul under the Romans, Gaul after the conquest by Julius Cæsar. Rome communicated the best of her civilization to Gaul as well as to her Spanish provinces. It is astonishing to find how large a number of the great men under the Cæsars came from the West. Considered by the Emperors as the most important part of the Empire, Gaul, was treated by them with a sort of predilection. Before the invasion of the barbarians, that is before the third era was ushered in, Gaul contained in 17 provinces 120 cities. It had grown in a few centuries with a rapidity and character that may be compared with the rise of the United States of America. Gaul, under the Romans, presents an interesting and fascinating picture, and I would gladly linger on this if I did not begin to see the length of this letter in the RECORD, in which spicier things than my reveries in Cæsar must have place.

Third, Gaul under the Barbarians. How few have read enough to feel the magnitude of what is generally enough known in a vague way as the outbreak of the barbarians from the North. The number of the names of the different tribes is itself confusing and unless one will undertake a serious study of the movements of the vast hordes from the North there will be a simple catalogue of tribes and a list of conflicts. In this period Gaul became France. From among the numerous tribes the Franks gained the predominance and left their name to the country. In this period may be placed the kings of the first three races, viz: The descendants of

Merovig, known as the Merovingians, the decendants of Charlemagne, known as the Carolingians, and those of Hugh Capet, known as the Capetians. A breaking up and a gradual settlement into the disintegrated organism of feudalism has its accomplishment in the third period.

Fourth. Gaul now becomes France in the period of the Renaissance when there was a new birth in the whole of Europe. The word renaissance may be translated *new birth*. This is the glorious period of the revival of learning and art. The barbarians had grown from their infancy and all at once broke into the state of mature manhood.

Fifth. Modern Gaul or the France of modern times. This period sees France dictating to Europe and again in humiliation at her feet. It sees France in her throes of revolution, and France extending chivalrous aid to the struggling colonies of America. It is the era of Napoleon Bonaparte and Leon Gambetta.

A PILGRIMAGE.

BY M. ALICE DICKSON, '83.

It was in the month of February. The cold, cutting wind from Lake Erie whistled through the streets and around the corners of Cleveland, forcing the fearless traveler to draw his cloak more tightly about him, and causing him to bend forward as if to elude the fierceness of the blast. A party of two could be seen, not walking, but stumbling along, now stopping to recover breath and to straighten up, and again struggling with the gale, until that American convenience, a street-car, sheltered us from the storm, but not from the cold. Out from the Public Square we rode, one, two miles, along Erie and Prospect streets; on the latter street, past the home of Mrs. Garfield, a beautiful residence of the modern style of architecture,

built of pressed brick, with finishings of stone and a porch of granite. On we rode; and five miles east of the Public Square we found ourselves just within the city limits. The special object of this journey was a pilgrimage to the resting-place of our late president, James A. Garfield. Even on that cold day we were not the only ones who pilgrimized it to the City of the Dead. There were others,—a few who were pilgrims from another part of the country. A short ride from the city limits will bring one to the entrance to Lake View Cemetery. The iron gates are open and we enter; following a graveled path, we are led up a slight elevation, hardly to be called a hill. Turning to the left, we cross a bridge, beneath which, from a lake on one side to a smaller lake on the other, a stream of water falls a distance of about ten feet, forming a cascade, which, splashing upon the water and ice below, kept up a continual song of sadness, in perfect harmony with the solemn place. As we hurried over the hard cold ground, I thought of the thousands of people who had witnessed the funeral ceremonies and followed the remains to their last resting-place; and too, of the hundreds and thousands of men, women and children, who since then have journeyed over the same road, pilgrims to his tomb; and I wondered how many there were of that multitude who went with hearts full of a patriotic love for the man who had suffered and died as the nation's head, and how many from mere curiosity. Lake View is truly a "cemetery of surprises." The drives are arranged in such a manner that it is difficult to see any distance beyond that touching the road on either side. The vaults are mostly hidden from view by evergreens, so that you are not aware of the vicinity of one until you pass a few trees or turn a corner; then it is right before you. Thus unexpectedly did we come upon Schofield's vault. This vault, built of sandstone, with a granite column of the Co-

rinthian style on either side, is the place where the remains of our former president were taken, on the 24th day of September, 1881. From the outer railing, through the iron gate, we could see a part of the casket in which his body lies. We stand before his body, which once was instinct with life and health, a temple of the living soul. We look around. How drear it is! The cold mother earth, seemingly as dead and irresponsible as are her children buried beneath the soil; the trees, large and small, standing like sentinels, yet on this day serving for Æolian harps, upon whose unstrung branches the wind played mournful dirges for the dead. But they tell us that it is not so in summer time: that then the earth is soft and produces flowers; that the trees open their thousand leaves, and the birds and breezes combine in songs of joy and gladness. If one had never witnessed the remarkable change from winter to summer, it would be hard for him to believe that such a change could take place. Amid such surroundings, and before this tomb, one cannot help thinking of the man whose boyhood and youth were one constant struggle to become the man he was; who gave to the world another example of what a poor boy could be and do. We call to mind his political career; his earnest, disinterested labor in Congress, making a few enemies, it is true, but so many friends; taking upon himself the duties of that office, unsought, which the people desired him to fill. We think of the confidence placed in him, and the general feeling of a secure and prosperous condition of the nation. All was peaceful until that fatal day, the 2d of July, when the words flashed through the land, "Garfield is shot!" Well do we remember the first feeling of horror, which afterward gave place to eager anxiety. How each one asked for the latest message from his bedside, sometimes bringing words of improvement, and again bidding us despair. Anxiously, and almost impatiently,

the nation waited and prayed, still hoping, some believing, that he would be restored, until the message was sent to every city, town and village, that the time had come when no more prayer should be offered, and hope must cease. We remember the funeral preparations, the floral tributes, the eulogies pronounced over his bier, the last look upon his face.

And all was over. All that a people could do to express their sorrow was done. But even now, as we stand before his dead body, we cannot help mourning our loss, the tragedy of whose life thrilled the nation and the world, and whose sad death raised the ever-troublesome question, "Does God answer prayer?"

We stand before the vault; just across the way is a small house, which shelters the guards sent by the Government to watch and protect the dust of Garfield. A short distance from this place there is a glass house, enclosing the funeral car which bore the body to the cemetery; and it is fitting that it too should remain. Further on, at the very summit of the hill, is the spot selected for a monument.

Returning to the main road, we pass the Garfield family monument of plain white marble. At the gateway we meet a funeral procession, bringing another one to stay in this great silent city. It is a child. Through the glass windows we can see the little white casket which holds the jewel of that home. Slowly and thoughtfully we wend our way from the City of the dead, knowing that sometime we too must be taken there, no more to return. Leaving our sad thoughts with the place, we pass into the great busy city of Life, and, mingling with its activity, the thoughts suggested but a little while before lose their awfulness; for past fears and dangers are lightened by present confidence and security. "Life is too busy and too brief for us to linger over what is gone. We must live ever in a new day."

MARTHA'S VINEYARD INSTITUTE.

BY PROF. J. A. WELLER, '76.

Martha's Vineyard is an island lying off the south coast of Massachusetts. The most prominent place of the island now is Cottage City, as a summer resort and as the location of Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute. It is a remarkably moral place. There are no saloons, and one may reside there for weeks and not see a drunken man. It has been noted for some years for its religious influence during the Methodist camp meetings held there. During the past summer the Bible Revision Assembly held its session here, beginning August 8, including in its list of attractions distinguished lecturers on literary and theological subjects.

There is now a growing interest in Cottage City on account of the intellectual stimulus given to the place by the "Summer Institute." It originated in the counsel of H. B. Sprague and other prominent educators who thought this quiet resort could be utilized for intellectual culture. The first session was held in the summer of 1878. The plan was that there should be as many departments as the wants of students might demand, provided a competent teacher could be found for each department. A matriculation fee of one dollar is paid by each student which is used to meet the expenses of the Institute and provide courses of lectures to which students are admitted without additional charge. The tuition for each department was fixed at fifteen dollars for the term of five weeks. Each professor received the amount paid into his department. Five days in the week are given to study and recitation, and Saturdays are devoted to excursions to neighboring places of interest.

In the Institute of 1878 there were 12 departments, each having one or more efficient professors. A course of lectures was given, and ten Shakespearian readings, besides a

number of miscellaneous lectures. There were 80 students registered the first summer, that of 1878. This was considered quite a success for the first year. The students were of a high grade, including many instructors in high school, academies and colleges. The first Institute being so great a success under unfavorable circumstances, it was determined to continue the work hoping that it would take to itself something of a permanent form. In this the hopes are being realized. The Institutes of 1879, 1880 and 1881 were quite successful.

The summer of 1882, with the work of which the writer is somewhat familiar, is considered quite in advance of the previous years. There was in attendance as instructors, thirty professors, and as students, three hundred and twenty-two, making in all three hundred and fifty-two. That which especially indicated permanency was the completion of a building for the use of the Institute, costing about six thousand dollars. It was dedicated on July 20, as Agassiz Hall. This in connection with the Methodist and Union Chapels, which are kindly offered to the Institute furnished ample room for the departments. The friends of the Institute felt that a glorious day had come when it had a building of its own.

The dedication on July 20, was quite impressive. An address written for the occasion, by Ex-President, H. B. Sprague, who was absent in Europe, was read by President Rolfe. The paper gave a brief history of the rise and prosperity of the Institute. Prof. Winchell, of the University of Michigan, delivered an able address on Agassiz, for whom the hall was named. Excellent music was rendered by the musical department of the Institute, crowned by the singing of a hymn, written for the occasion by Mrs. B. W. Putnam.

The Institute work of 1882, opened July 18, to continue 5 weeks. There were in all 23

departments. A few of the regular teachers were not present, their places being supplied by others. The aim is to do good solid work rather than to make a display, giving to the teachers in attendance, an outline of work which may be more fully developed during the year by the individual's own efforts. One of the promising features of the Institute is the care with which teachers are selected. If possible, persons are employed who are specialists in the departments in which they are engaged. In this they have been eminently successful.

The lectures, of 1882, were very interesting. A course of 10 lectures was delivered by Alex. Winchell, LL. D., of the University of Michigan. They had been delivered during the summer of 1881, and were so interesting that he was asked to repeat them in 1882. Another course was delivered by Dr. Adams, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, in history, his own special field.

The West has the honor of furnishing New England with these two distinguished professors. There was another interesting course of lectures given by various persons, called, "The Building Fund Course."

A number of lectures were given by Col. Parker, of Boston, who is so distinguished as an instructor in Didactics that his department was almost an Institute itself. He employed extra lectures without additional charge. R. R. Raymond, of the Boston school of Oratory, who has charge of the department of Elocution, gave a series of Shakesperian readings, which were very popular, as well as instructive.

The surroundings were peculiarly favorable for the departments of Botany, Zoology, Drawing and Painting. The island furnishes a great variety of land and sea plants. It could very readily be seen during the excursions, who were the members of the Botany and also of the Zoology class. The members of the Botany class would ramble over the

fields and along the beach in search of plants, while the Zoologists might be seen digging in the mud or sand for rare specimens. It is no small part of the amusement, of the excursion party, to see the professors and students, who have been searching for specimens, arrive at the wharf just in time to see the boat out of their reach. It is no uncommon sight to see the distinguished professors wading along the edge of the water with shoes slung over their neck and clothing shortened at both extremities, gathering shells and sea mosses, though they might suffer afterwards with sun-burnt limbs. This being true of the professors, what could you expect of the students? Such sights were not wanting among the "fair ones." Their enthusiasm was so great that they sometimes claimed equal rights and "boldly waded in." The opportunities for sketching, land and sea, were well improved.

Prof. J. Rolfe, of Ithaca, N. Y., has charge of Greek and Latin. He is a graduate of Harvard, and teaches the Harvard methods. Special attention is giving to reading at sight.

Prof. Boison, the regular teacher of German, being unable to fill his place, in 1881, on account of ill health, Prof. Rosenthal, the author of the Masterschaft system, gave instruction in that department.

Anglo Saxon was taught by Prof. C. P. Scott, of Columbia College, New York. He is a young man thoroughly posted in Comparative Grammar, and is a master of Anglo Saxon. He belongs to the American Philological Association, and is enthusiastic for "fonetic" spelling. There is a general life and enthusiasm with a determination to do solid work.

With the present corps of teachers, and the surroundings it is safe to predict a happy and prosperous future for the "Martha's Vineyard, Summer Inatitute.

Western College, Iowa.

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.

APRIL, 1883.

CONTENTS:

A GLIMPSE OF FRENCH HISTORY.....115
 A PILGRIMAGE.....117
 MARTHA'S VINEYARD.....119
 EDITORIAL.....121
 LOCALS.....123
 SOCIETY NOTES.....125
 PERSONALS.....125
 ADVERTISEMENTS.....

THERE are some unmistakable signs of the decadence of the lecture, which, like so many things obsolete and obsolescent, owes its present existence to the glamour of an ancient name. It is the universal complaint with that great army of literary tramps, the lyceum lecturers, and with the bureaus, agencies and so-forth, that the people have lost their taste for this form of pabulum and that empty houses reward the toiler (?) who has traveled it may-be hundreds of miles to keep his engagement. Certainly the public taste has changed. In the same community in which a dozen years ago it was difficult to get a hall capacious enough for the throngs who desired to hear the lecture, the smallest house is now quite too large for the demands of the occasion; and only a minstrel performance or the antics of a buffoon have old-fashioned "drawing" qualities.

But it is of the college and university lecture chiefly that we design to write. In this field the decay of the lecture is even more marked than in the lyceum. In those musty colleges in which the recitation is only a perfunctory inquisition into the work of the student, in order to find how much or rather how little he has learned of the subject in hand, without aid, and with no effort or purpose on the part of the instructor to instruct him—in these colleges, doubtless, the old lecture for purposes of conveying information must still have place. But the progress of the time has touched nothing which it has not adorned, and its benign influence has reached even to the recitation room; and the institutions in which this style of recitation is still in vogue are, we may hope, very few in number. In a recent report of President Eliot, of Harvard, it is stated that the recitation, considered as an opportunity of examining a student, to see whether he has learned the lesson of the day, and to give him a mark of merit or demerit, has well-nigh disappeared from that university. It has become for the teacher an opportunity to give conversational instruction by asking questions addressed either to an individual or the class, with a view to correct misapprehensions, and to bring out the main points of the subject clear of the details, by explaining the author in hand, or contravening, illustrating or reinforcing his statements. For the student it has become an opportunity to ask questions; to receive either in a critical or docile spirit the explanations or opinions of the instructor; to review the lesson or re-examine the subject of the day, and to test, occasionally, his own power of translating or stating a proposition. For teacher and student alike, the recitation gives opportunity for personal acquaintance and a somewhat intimate intercourse. Where this style of recitation obtains, it is evident that the formal lecture must decay. For years no other recitation has been known at Otterbein, and yet there have been

persons who lamented that there were not more branches taught here by lecture. No less an authority than Mr. Sharpless, in the last number of "*Education*," writes: The lecture as a means of instruction in schools and colleges in this country has fallen into disuse by the most successful educators. The American college student is, in general, too immature to make such copious and judicious notes of an hour's uninterrupted lecture as to develop the subject in his own mind afterward. He needs the system and the fundamental facts of a text-book of reference, on which, as a skeleton, he may place the warm and living tissue of the teacher's explanation and illustration. The pure lecture is to most classes uninteresting and does not invite investigation. The text-book is truly a book of texts, on which the teacher lays his sermons, while the class are stimulated to search in cognate fields and feel something of the glow of original investigation. While claiming all that is here stated, we do not deny the lecture its place, and it may be an important one, in the scheme of education. For persons of maturity of mind, who have chosen their life-work and are preparing in a special way for it, the lecture is valuable means of instruction. It may serve to create an interest in the subject, and urge to vigorous work in the selected field. In many lines of study much information may be conveyed by lecture; and the class of persons named will be much profited thereby. The error, which we combat at present, is that which judges that because a method of instruction is good in a certain line and for a certain class, it is therefore best for every one and in every way; and that those who adopt the newer methods, departing from the beaten path of our fathers, and preferring the steam thresher to the flail, are lost in the mists of ignorance.

THE annual contest of the Otterbein Oratorical Association was held in the College

Chapel Wednesday evening, April 4th. Notwithstanding the evening was unfavorable there was a good attendance. Owing to the fact that several contestants, elected by the Association, had withdrawn, there were but four speakers for the occasion. The following programme was carried out:

PRAYER—Bishop J. Dixon, D. D.

MUSIC—Society Orchestras.

"*Conquest of the Ages*"—T. H. Sonedecker, Madisonburg, O.

"*The Philosophy of Persecution*."—W. C. Rebok, Toledo, Iowa.

MUSIC—Society Orchestras.

"*Morality in Human Progress*."...R. P. Miller,—Johnstown, Pa.

"*The March of Intellect*."...C. E. Walter,—Seven Mile, O.

MUSIC—Society Orchestras.

DECISION OF JUDGES.

Judges:—Prof. D. F. DeWolf, Columbus, O; Prof. Edward Orton, Columbus, O; Hon. G. K. Nash, Columbus, Ohio.

BENEDICTION.

The contestants all manifested good taste in the selection of subjects, and each had his points of excellence, and all in all, the contest was interesting. The first speaker excelled in composition, the second in thought and the third in delivery. The last contestant was unfortunate in his choice of subject-matter and style of composition. Strictly, a poem is not admissible in an oratorical contest. "It is evident from the nature of an oration and the peculiar end which it has in view that its style should be neither that of didactic prose nor of poetry." *Hill's Rhetoric* p. 188. The following are the average grades:

W. C. Rebok.....	9 1-24
R. P. Miller.....	8 3/4
T. H. Sonedecker.....	8 1/4
C. E. Walter.....	7 1-12

The decision of the Judges received the general approval of the audience.

In looking up the record of the past contests

we found it difficult to ascertain who had been successful in winning the laurels. The Secretary's book lacks system and completeness, and the memory of those who witnessed these contests, fails to recall with certainty the desired information; but by comparing the history and the tradition of the association we are able to give the readers of the RECORD the following reliable statement complete to present date:

- 1875—L. M. Kumler—elected.
 1876 { M. DeWitt Long—1st honor.
 { Edwin L. Shuey—2nd “
 1877 { Philip Edgar Holp—1st “
 { William M. Ferrier—2nd “
 1878—Ethelbert A. Starkey—elected.
 1879 { Miss May Gardner—1st honor.
 { Samuel E. Bartmess—2nd “
 1880 { Edmund S. Lorenz—1st “
 { Miss Sue E. Bowersmith—2nd “
 1881 { Addison E. Davis—1st honor.
 { Clarence B. Dixon—2nd “
 1882—There was no contest.
 1883 { Wilson C. Rebok—1st honor.
 { Rufus P. Miller—2nd “

In 1875 and 1878 there being no preliminary contests, representatives were elected by the association to represent it in the State contest. Our connection with the State association ceased immediately subsequent to the contest of 1881. Previous to this, several of our representatives won honors in the State contest, but as our information is not quite complete on that subject, at present, we withhold any statement of it.

ALL those who are indebted to the RECORD for subscription will oblige all concerned and especially the Business Manager, by forwarding amount of their subscription at once. The end of the year is approaching, and we would like to meet all obligations promptly, and we need the co-operation of the friends of the RECORD.

The Board of Editors and the subscribers are alike under obligation to W. C. Rebok, who has, for the past 4 months, performed the duties belonging to the Managing Editor, during his absence.

LOGALS.

- Vacation was a farce.
 —At last—the Junior public.
 —New points in the latest spring style.
 —The Junior class song “took the cake.”
 —Story has been put upon the retired list, and Andrews has been called on deck.
 —President Thompson has taken charge of the class in “Manual of the Constitution.”
 —One of the Juniors wants to know “Who is the author of Story on the Constitution?”
 —“It is now too late to retire from the contest.” How applicable are thy words, O Patrick!
 —Prof. Beers, of St. Louis, tried to organize a class in elocution last week, but was not successful.
 —The proper authorities are now at work arranging a post-graduate course leading to the degree Ph. D.
 —At a recent election of S. S. officers, Prof. E. L. Shuey was elected Sup't, and W. C. Stubbs Secretary.
 —The Seniors will soon dispose of their old hats to the Juniors—Tymochtee promises to furnish one round dozen.
 —In order to accommodate a part of the Senior class, Pres. Thompson waived examination in the history of philosophy.
 —Bishop Dixon, D. D., preached in the Chapel on the morning of the 1st. The Sermon was highly appreciated by all who heard it.

—Quite a number of friends of Miss Lida King gathered at her home last Saturday evening, and spent several hours very pleasantly.

—President Thompson lectured in the Chapel Sunday evening, on Jerusalem, in the interest of the Woman's Missionary Association.

—The students took quite an interest in the late town election. The principal contest was for Marshal. The students' man was elected.

—The Six Articles—Don't smoke; don't swear; don't play cards; go to S. S; go to prayer-meeting; and make a point for Commencement.

—The installation exercises in the gentlemen's societies passed off very pleasantly, and in spite of the weather, good sized audiences graced both halls.

—A large number of students attended the Listemann concert at Columbus, April 10. A special train was secured, going down at 6, returning about 12 p. m.

—Dr. C. B. Dixon has opened an office one door north of the M. E. Church. The doctor has the neatest office in town, and is rapidly building up a practice.

—P. F. Wilkinson, a teacher in the public schools, has opened a commercial school in Weyant's Block. He furnishes instruction in Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, and Rail-Roading.

—E. P. Beers, a former student of O. U., has purchased a half interest in Baumgartner's drug store, and has taken his place behind the counter. Mr. Baumgartner will open a branch establishment in Chillicothe, Ohio.

—The officers of the Y. M. C. A. elected for the present term, are: President, L. M. Fall; Vice President, E. B. Grimes; Corresponding Secretary, L. C. Shuey; Recording

Secretary, C. E. Walter; Treasurer, J. F. Detweiler.

—Thomas Headly has been secured to deliver the annual lecture before the literary societies. A better man could have been secured nearer home and at lower rates, but the whim of the Association could not thus be gratified.

—Hon. Charles A. Bowersox delivered a lecture in the Town Hall on temperance from a legal standpoint, last week. He made prominent the fact that the fault has not been in the lack of legislation, but the failure to enforce the laws already in existence.

—A class in elocution has been organized by Prof. Virgil Pinkley. We are glad to see the boys take an interest in this kind of drill. A general lack of skill in delivery exists throughout the college, and nothing but rigid and continued drill can overcome the defect.

—In assigning a lesson in Kames, the professor said, one day, "Begin at section 599, and go to angels and devils." It might be due the professor to state that the section which immediately followed the end of the assignment begins with the words, "Angels and devils serve," etc.

—The President, the students, and lovers of fine art, had their hearts made glad, last Saturday evening, by a *bogus*. In as much as it was the first of the season it was warmly received. It contained a few personalities which we cannot approve, but taken as a whole, it was a fair article.

—J. E. Randall was unceremoniously relieved of \$40 while out to supper recently. Mr. Randall is not the only one who has suffered loss at the light fingers of the base scoundrels who may be found even in college halls. A sharp lookout should be kept for the sneaks, and an example made of the one who next attempts the game.

—The 5th division of Prof. Guitner's rhetorical class came on public Saturday evening, the 7th. The subjects and performances were as follows:

- Modern Heroism, L. E. Custer.
- Losing Self, Fanny F. Beal.
- Self Esteem, E. I. Gilbert.
- Life's Labor Loved, Emma Burtner.
- The Road to Justice, W. H. Cochran.
- American Notoriety, J. W. Flickinger.

The Music was furnished by W. L. Todd, E. E. Flickinger, E. H. Hill, Mrs. W. L. Todd, and L. E. Custer.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Misses Hoffman and Strong, visited the societies last Friday evening.

—The Philophronean Society recently elected to honorary membership, Rev. J. W. Etter, of Mt. Joy, Penna. This gentleman has in press a work on Homiletis, which has been pronounced one of the ablest ever written on the subject.

—The question of presenting society diplomas is now up for consideration before the association called "The Four Societies." The change contemplated would work well.

—Dr. C. B. Dixon and F. P. Gardner visited the Philophronean Society on Installation evening, and made a few encouraging remarks.

—Both the first and second honor men of the last two contests were representatives of the Philophronean Society. In each case the man who graded third was from the same society.

—Mr. Ralph Thayer entertained a number of his society brothers and a few friends in a very pleasant manner, after exercises last Friday evening.

—The following literary performances were presented at the Philophronean Society on Installation evening: Chaplain's address by

E. N. Thomas, on "Providence in History;" Critic's address by T. H. Sonedecker, on "The Musical Instrument of Nature;" President's valedictory by S. S. Spencer, on "No life is in vain;" Oration by J. P. Sinclair, on "Progress;" Essay by N. P. McDonald, on "Communism and Aristocracy in America." The question, "Should there be legislation against Communism?" was then discussed by F. A. Williams on the affirmative and J. M. Rankin on the negative.

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.)

'83. O. L. Markley has recovered from an attack of diphtheria which he contracted while he was at his home during vacation, and is back for work.

'60. A. D. Kumler has been secured to represent the Philomathean Society at commencement.

'74. A. L. Keister, of Broad Ford, Pa., was in town visiting his brother, L. W. Keister, last Saturday and Sunday.

'85. J. P. Sinclair was elected, at the last session of the Philophronean Literary Society, as alternate to represent the Philophronean Society at the joint anniversary of the four literary societies.

'84. Estella Krohn, of Galion, Ohio, intends to graduate with her class, although she is not in school at present.

'83. J. S. Zent spent several days visiting friends and relatives in town at the opening of the term. He has decided not to graduate with his class in June, having been unable to attend school last term on account of ill health.

'76. Rev. Wm. M. Beardsher, President of Western College, Toledo, Iowa, visited friends near Dayton, last week.

'70. Rev. D. D. DeLong, President of Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Penn'a, has been invited by the board of Union Biblical Seminary to deliver an address on education at Commencement.

'74. Hon. Charles A. Bowersox, who is now serving his second year as representative in the Ohio legislature, has been spending most of his leisure time with his friends in town.

'85. After an absence of two terms, W. O. Mills has taken his place in his class.

'76. Rev. J. I. L. Resler, of Greensburg, Penn'a, will visit his home, in town, before long;—his wife is now among us.

'78. Rev. J. C. Sheerer, of Mt. Pleasant, Pa., is reported to be in a poor state of health.

'83. T. H. Sonedecker, R. P. Miller and W. C. Rebok, spent several days not long since in Dayton. They attended recitations in Union Biblical Seminary, and were well pleased with the method and thoroughness of the instruction. The pleasure of their visit is due mostly to the kindness of Mr. W. R. Funk and wife, former students of O. U., who are now pursuing studies in the seminary.

Married.—At the residence of the bride's parents, near Cherry Grove, Ohio, March, 20th, 1883, Mr. C. S. Judy, of Germantown, Ohio, and Miss Ida Markley. The RECORD extends to the happy couple its very best wishes.

I. G. Knotts is now working in the southern part of Indiana, in the interest of Otterbein.

Miss Josephine Johnson, principal of the ladies' department, has engaged to deliver an address before the Central Ohio Branch of the Woman's Missionary Association, at Pataskala, on the 19th inst.

C. F. Byrer, after a vacation of one term, is again in school.

Asa Orndorff is preaching near Argonia, Ohio.

D. W. COBLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
WESTERVILLE, O.

TEACHERS WANTED

To subscribe for our PUBLIC SCHOOL JOURNAL. Only \$1.00 a year. Our

TEACHERS AGENCY

Is the largest in the United States, being long established, and having an admirably central location for the entire country. Students and teachers desiring new or improved

SITUATIONS

the coming Summer or Fall, whether East, South, West or North, should at once send for our circular, enclosing stamp for postage. We are constantly receiving calls for teachers at all times of the year. Address

F. E. WILSON & CO.,
357 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, O.

United Brethren Book Store,

NORTHEAST CORNER
MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS,
DAYTON, OHIO.

NEW DEPARTURE.

We have just enlarged and fitted up our store room with new cases, and beautified it without regard to expense, so as to make it one of the most inviting places of the kind in the State. We have also enlarged our stock of goods, with a view to the retail trade, and intend to study the wants and tastes of the best reading classes of the city and surrounding country.

RELIGIOUS AND THEOLOGICAL WORKS,
HEBREW, GREEK, GERMAN AND LATIN BIBLES, TESTA-
MENTS, GRAMMARS AND LEXICONS.

STANDARD WORKS ON HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY, SCIENCE AND LITERATURE
SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES.

ALL NEW BOOKS OF REAL MERIT
Promptly on hand as soon as published, and sent by
mail at Publisher's Prices.

OUR FAMILY BIBLES are unsurpassed in fullness of matter, illustrations, and in beauty and strength of binding, while in cheapness and salability, they are superior to all others.

Intelligent and Energetic Agents Wanted Everywhere.

All Kinds of Plain and Fancy Stationery, School Books and all kinds of School Supplies constantly kept on hand. Also a full assortment of all kinds of Fancy Goods kept in first-class Book Stores.

Classified Catalogues sent free to any address. Correspondence respectfully solicited. Address,

Rev. W. J. SHUEY, Dayton, O.

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 HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL COLLEGE, and a Practitioner of 20 years experience, announces after three year's 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 month's 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.

University Book Store.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS
 A SPECIALTY.

THE FINEST LINE OF STATIONERY
 ALWAYS ON HAND.

AUTOGRAPH & PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

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.

Prof. J. E. Ismitner

THE LONDON CLOTHING COMPANY

114 and 116 South High Street, Columbus, O.

NOBBY SUITS AND OVERCOATS,

EQUAL TO CUSTOM WORK.

ATTENTION, STUDENTS!

FAMOUS,

105 South High Street,
COLUMBUS, - - OHIO.

We carry the most Complete Stock of Fine
and Medium

BOOTS AND SHOES

IN THE CITY.

EXTRA LOW PRICES FOR STUDENTS.

A. H. SMYTHE,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
NORTHWEST CORNER BROAD & HIGH STS.,
COLUMBUS, - - OHIO.

LARGEST STOCK OF
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
— AND —
GREATEST VARIETY OF FINE STATIONERY
IN THE CITY.

DEPOSITORY OF THE METRIC BUREAU.
A full line of Appliances for Teaching
the Metric System.
New Books Received Immediately on Publication.
Special Facilities for the Prompt Dis-
patch of all Orders.

STUDENTS!

BAKER'S ART GALLERY

HAS REMOVED TO OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,

Which will undoubtedly be the

LARGEST AND FINEST GALLERY

IN THE WEST.

OUR

BRANCH at WESTERVILLE,

Will be under the Management of

JNO. S. SCHNEIDER.

SPECIAL RATES TO STUDENTS.