

Otterbein University

Digital Commons @ Otterbein

Otterbein Record

Historical Otterbein Journals

4-1884

The Otterbein Record April 1884

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 1884" (1884). *Otterbein Record*. 5.
<https://digitalcommons.otterbein.edu/otrecord/5>

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. IV.

WESTERVILLE, O., APRIL, 1884.

No. 7.



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 3, 1884, and end March 21, 1884. The Spring Term will commence March 25, 1884, and end June 11, 1884. The next Annual Commencement will be June 12, 1884. Expenses unusually moderate. Tuition and incidentals, \$30 per year; rent and care of rooms from \$10 to \$20; boarding from \$60 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.

MORE EVIDENCE!**DR. BLAIR'S**

Entirely Original System of Treating

NASAL CATARRH,

Based upon the Homeopathic law of cure, has been thoroughly tested, which fact his

HOME TESTIMONY

Will fully establish. His mode, including the inhaling for cleaning purposes, is at once pleasant and soothing, avoiding all the disagreeable characteristics attending all former modes, patients being at liberty to carry on their business pursuits while taking treatment. The benefits to be derived from this feature can not be too strongly recommended.

THE DOCTOR PRESENTS THIS MONTH
SOME NEW TESTIMONIALS

In regard to his Treatment of Catarrh.

From the Rev. J. S. MILLS:

DR. G. T. BLAIR, Dear Sir:—Permit me to gratefully testify to the merits of your treatment for Nasal Catarrh. After suffering from a severe chronic catarrh of the head and throat for many months, your mild and specific treatment has effected a thorough, and I believe a permanent cure. I can cheerfully recommend your treatment to those similarly affected.

Yours truly,

J. S. MILLS.

From Mrs. C. E. Chambers, wife of a prominent farmer, Delaware, Ohio:

Having suffered six long years with what is commonly known as nasal catarrh, and to describe my symptoms or to give you a partial account is beyond my powers of description. Suffice it to say, I had become so thoroughly diseased through my nasal organs that it was difficult to breathe. There was a constant discharge from my nose of a thick, tenacious matter, very offensive at times; "droppings" into my throat with a constant irritation. My disease had become so obstinate it had extended to my stomach, producing a constant burning and "water brash," spitting up particles of mucous matter. After eating, my food distressed me, and I had all the symptoms of a confirmed dyspeptic. My hearing was impaired, and my condition was indeed most miserable. I had given up all hope of recovery, having tried nearly every available remedy, but thanks to a kind friend, I was persuaded to try your most excellent treatment, to which I am indebted for complete recovery from the dreaded disease, and I but speak the sentiment of a truthful heart when I cheerfully recommend your valuable treatment to any person who may be suffering from a like affliction.

CONSULTATION FREE. Persons at a distance can communicate by letter (enclosing a postage stamp), and all inquiries will receive prompt attention.

CALL ON

PLETCHER & SMITH

—FOR—

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING,**WESTERVILLE, OHIO.**

HOUGHTON,
THE DENTIST.

No 1 OPERA HOUSE, COLUMBUS, OHIO.**A COMPLETE STOCK OF****SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY****TEXT BOOKS.****STANDARD BOOKS.****Staple and Fancy Stationery****AT THE LOWEST PRICES.**

GLEASON'S
BOOK STORE,

69 South High Street, COLUMBUS, O.

ISAAC GRUBB,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

Keeps constantly on hand a well-selected stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres
And Suitings.

Special attention paid to

CUTTING, TRIMMING & MAKING.

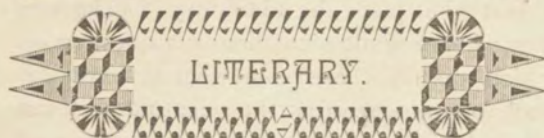
The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. IV.

WESTERVILLE, O., APRIL, 1884.

No. 7.



GROWTH OF THE LABORATORY.

BY PROF. L. H. MC FADDEN.

The laboratory, as an adjunct to college instruction, belongs essentially to the present generation. The earliest prominent laboratories supported by universities were Purkinje's physiological laboratory at Breslau, Magnus' physical laboratory at Berlin, Liebig's chemical laboratory at Giessen.

Physical and chemical laboratories are the outgrowth of the dingy, crowded workshops of the teachers of the last generation. The physiological laboratory has followed the museum as a necessary adjunct. Very many of those whom the present generation knows or has known as investigators and leaders in science had their practical training in the little workshops of their professors, supplied with few and imperfect appliances. As the number of those who sought training in these private laboratories increased and the demand for facilities for more critical investigation grew more imperative, the universities were finally persuaded to extend the help needed. Laboratories of necessity became public institutions, for the private purse of the investigator, very rarely a long one, could not furnish his laboratory, much less endow it.

The indifference of the universities to scientific training soon gave place to enthusiasm, and to-day there is no part of its corporation

the German university is prouder of than its laboratories; and as the German laboratories have been the models of the world, the same may be said of American and English universities.

The American colleges very early began to make collections of natural history specimens, which gradually grew to the dimensions and dignity of "museums." In some cases associations were formed, independent of colleges, for the purpose of accumulating specimens, and affording a reading room, or place of study for those interested in natural history. Such is the Academy of natural sciences in Philadelphia, and, on a much more general plan, the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

As museums multiplied there was a perceptible, in some cases a pronounced, tendency to specialization, due in part, probably, to the accident of location, but chiefly to the taste and aggressiveness of some member of the association. Some are known for their collections in ethnology and archæology, others in paleontology, others in mineralogy and others for specialities in zoology, botany or other fields. There is considerable danger of the ordinary college museum, in its seeking for popular applause, becoming little else than a collection of dried leaves and flowers, stuffed skins and pickled reptiles; an assortment that looks well and attracts attention but not as useful in teaching morphology, as a bushel of bones in the hands of a skillful instructor.

The laboratory has followed the museum for the double purpose of classifying the great quantity of material that floods a museum, and for original investigation in physiology. It is said, on good authority, that there is

material, in the shape of fossils and bones stored away in cellars and garrets, enough to keep this and the next generation busy in their study.

The purely physiological laboratory is a comparatively recent institution, especially so in America.

Of the two functions of a laboratory—giving instruction, and affording opportunity for original investigation, the latter belongs peculiarly to the physiological laboratory. Here, as in museums, the near future will see distinct tendency to specialized work.

Cornell now is engaged in investigations in vertebrate physiology; elsewhere little has been done except in physiology of invertebrates.

John Hopkins University is the first in this country to equip and dedicate a fine laboratory solely to physiological study. In addition to this, she maintains a marine laboratory several hundred miles removed from the university seat; it is a laboratory "on wheels," and this season is located on Chesapeake bay for the purpose of studying the oyster in its habitat, with the end in view of determining what can be done in the artificial fertilization and propagation of that indispensable but rapidly disappearing bivalve.

Physiological laboratories have been unpopular with those who know little of their methods and aims, on account of prejudice against vivisection. Biology can not be studied without vivisection, but the cases are rare where pain is inflicted unnecessarily. The discovery of anaesthetics has made it possible to demonstrate the essentials of physiology under complete insensibility to pain.

At the opening of the new Biological laboratory at Baltimore, the Director said, "for teaching purposes no painful experiment will be performed here." For original investigation in physiology the same pledge could not be given, but even here the cases are rare

where the employment of anaesthetics interferes with discovery.

The great cost of equipping and maintaining a laboratory suitable for investigation will prevent their multiplication.

Just what place the laboratory shall have in the ordinary academic course is a question on which opinions are somewhat at variance. Probably all agree that the scientific spirit can hardly be caught, or its methods comprehended outside the laboratory, but there is a very prevalent feeling that time can not be spared for this purpose from what the vast majority of educators have always regarded the essentials of mental training. Without a very liberal system of electives, which is not without its dangers, the college and academy laboratory can be little else than a lecture room.

* *

* *

GERMAN EDUCATION.

The following quotations, by permission, from private letters of Rev. E. S. Lorenz, who is travelling in Germany, present some interesting phases of educational questions:

"I see that Prof. K. has compared German and American college methods to the disadvantage of the latter. That depends upon what your standpoint is and especially what you are after. The Gymnasium here is certainly more thorough, but not so broad nor so 'cultivating' as one of our college courses. We really have no university life and hence no comparison can be made. The Gymnasium is wonderfully unpractical and hence its competitor, the Realschule, with less ancient languages and more modern, as well as more science, has arisen and taken a great hold upon Germany. The pedants of the universities cry out against it, the philosophical faculty of Berlin having denounced it in a message to the educational minister. And so the conflict goes on." * * * * *

"There are weak men in the universitie

here as well as elsewhere, but of course the average learning is higher here than with us. I will not say the average education or culture, for culture in the general sense of the word is sadly lacking. The students here are all post-graduates. Many of them are very learned, speaking Latin fluently, but they remind me of an old woman I saw on the street to-day with a basket of wooden-ware too large for her to carry, under which she staggered along. In Arnold's sense of the word culture—that which reacts on the character—there is little.

What astonishes me is the fearful narrowness and provinciality here. We Americans are so accustomed to know a little of everything and of everybody, and to utilize our acquaintance with every nation by learning what it can best teach, that when we find these Germans vainly dreaming that when they die all learning, culture, and civilizing force will die with them, it rouses us. They are utterly ignorant of all contemporaneous English and American contributions to learning, except materialistic scientific notions of Spencer and others. England has one or two New Testament scholars of whom Weisse at Berlin alone among all German scholars is the peer, but they are unknown here.

Yet I do not fail to recognize the merits of these men. There is a zeal for the truth, a conscientiousness of research, a patience that rises into the sublime, a never-wearying industry that shrinks from no trouble or labor in order to gain the slightest fact,—that can not fail to be admired and appreciated. There is further a total absence of that *hauteur* on the part of the professors that American college professors have borrowed from the public schools. Students and professors are on the best of terms and some of the finest inspirations to the student here grow out of a personal contact with the professors. Every professor has private classes for the benefit of the more zealous students in his department,

giving his time cheerfully gratis. In these private classes valuable original work is accomplished by the students, whose publication is the privilege of the professor while the training is the reward of the students."

* *

THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY.

BY T. H. SONEDECKER, '83.

In all the convulsions and revolutions of society man has ever been the same being. In his ignorance and knowledge, in his weakness and strength, in his depression and elevation the same thoughts and aspirations have throbbled within his breast. He has ever been dependent upon his fellowmen; ever influencing the destinies of the great future; ever doing something either of good or evil for posterity. The history of mankind has been that of one great continuous struggle for liberty. His most bitter enemies have been superstition, vice and tyranny. With iron shackles they have held him in subjection.

In the morning of civilization, the phenomena of nature were hidden behind an impenetrable veil of mystery. Almost every plant and animal possessed divine powers. The Olympian Jupiter with thunderbolt in hand was always ready to aim it at the one incurring his displeasure. Neptune rode the stormy billows to capsize the crew provoking his anger. Their gods ride in the chariot of the sun, preside in the mountain top, and speak from the prattling brook. They control the storms, stir up volcanic fires, cause earthquakes to shake down their cities. Eclipses, comets and celestial portents were commissioned as messengers of evil. A people cherishing such ideas were fettered by a constant dread, The spirit of liberty struggling for utterance

in their hearts was weakened and stupefied. Superstition was a strong chain that bound them.

Vice in its stained and motley dress also contributed largely to this servitude. It sat on the throne, linked arms with emperors who were using the masses as the tools of their ambition and the puppets of their whimsical warfare. Corruption boldly entered in and stalked unrebuked in the forum. Profanity was publicly applauded on the street corners. Dishonesty lurked in the market places. Licentiousness stealthily crawled into the home. Intemperance ventured into their temples and saluted their gods. Immorality was escorted to their religious festivals. The poor were impoverished, the rich demoralized. The royal courts themselves were the centers and sources of national defilement and decay. Heathenism was as dark as midnight. Idolatry was itself idolized. Virtue and Truth were stricken down bleeding at the feet of man. The spirit of liberty was entirely smothered. But Nineveh, Babylon and Rome have fallen never to rise except to answer for their wickedness.

Again, despotism in the hands of popery is responsible for the condition of mankind during that period of the world's history, characterized by its very name—the *dark* ages. At that time the arbiter of truth was an infallible pope. Liberty of thought and expression was held down under his foot. King Henry IV was forced to kneel before Hildebrand and confess that the Bishop of Rome was the supreme lord of the universe. It condemned Copernicus. It locked in prison Galileo and and there ruthlessly neglected and left him to die. It threw the "Epitome of Planetary Laws" written by Kepler into the fire. It burned at the stake Latimer and Ridley. Luther said that each one had a right to interpret the Bible for himself. Despotism, cruel handed, stiff necked, iron hearted,

whose blood-thirsty spirit was all aglow, gave the command "Recant!" This was a critical contest, a turning point in history, on which was hinged the fate of nations and the character of centuries to come. The Reformer with his great heart, impelled by the spirit of liberty and heaven, replied "I can not recant." The Vatican rocked, Rome reeled, Catholicism was shattered. Despotism fell. Liberty was born. She fled to Poland, Norway, Sweden and England; sailed to America in the May Flower, founded this grand government under which we live. Here freedom of conscience is denied to no man; civil and religious liberty has full sway. It is chiseled in the naked granite of Plymouth Rock. It stands in bold relief upon the Keystone of our Constitution, which, like a mighty arch, spans this confederacy of states. It is seen in the stars and stripes which float so proudly over fifty millions of free men. It is whispered by every breeze that propels our navies; and the eagle in the wild free note she sings when high in air, or resting on mountain crag, heralds it to mankind. America stands as the guiding star of nations, leading them to a higher and loftier plane of existence.

Let Roman Catholicism or any other despotic monarchy attempt to curtail our rights, destroy the freedom secured to us by Christianity, then will the Bible-loving, God-fearing, Liberty-cherishing sons of America, who fought and bled for liberty, who loosed the pinions of the bird of freedom, who dug the grave of despotism, join to dig a deeper one for popery and give the principle, which has beggared Europe for so many centuries, an appropriate burial upon the free soil of America. The hum of commerce shall be its requiem, happy and enlightened millions its pallbearers, Christianity its antidote and an untrammelled literature and freedom of thought and conscience its epitaph.

THE MISSION OF MUSIC.

BY J. P. SINCLAIR, '85.

No art, science, or philosophy, no element of humanity outside of the divine, attracts so much attention, or forms so vital connection with man's spiritual nature as music. As an art, it is founded exclusively in the sensibility; and in its religious character culminates in the divine. Music is an expression of the conscious freedom of the soul. No nation or people are without its elements. They are as unmistakably implanted in the nature of humanity as the consciousness of justice and injustice. This indwelling force permeates the æsthetic spirit, and is kindred to the creative faculties of painting, sculpture, and poetry.

Music with us, is not only an æsthetic art, but also a philosophical science. Its mission has ever been to lift the soul from material surroundings into a sphere akin to the pure light of philosophy. As we ascend from lower to higher orders of animal life, we observe a growth of the musical faculty until in man this inner nature bursts forth into praise to its creator through the medium of song. The most effective of human endeavor is under the power of its inspiration. By the gentle, soothing lullaby, the child falls asleep upon its mother's breast; by its appeal to stern manhood, whole nations are hurled forth to battle and victory; by its calm consolation the infirmities of old age are forgotten and youth is renewed. On the sandy desert the soft notes of the flute quicken the pace of the weary camel, and transform an almost intolerable journey into joyous existence. The lone traveler on some mountain height pours out the sublime emotions which he feels through the medium of song. To the sorrow stricken soul it bids the turbulent waves of personal emotion emerge into reviving hope.

Socially, music has become one of the strongest elements in society. It binds together rational natures by a common sentiment into a perfect fellowship. No force so insures high moral character as the cultivation of music in the family. Its softening and elevating influences become hereditary characteristics. They who neglect to cultivate this element implanted in the social and moral natures, deprive the coming generations of the sublimity and inspiration of a moral endowment.

The Bards of the early ages were everywhere admired and revered. Their skill was considered as something divine. Their persons were deemed sacred. Their attendance was solicited by the nobility, and they were everywhere received with honors and rewards. From the ancient bard developed the minnesingers of Germany, the troubadours of Italy and France, and the minstrels of Scotland and England. Through these music became one of strongest forces of the middle ages, in moulding character, in softening the sterner passions, in advancing civilization and refinement. Advancement and civilization are coeval with the musical spirit. When music becomes national, when it ascends to a people's interests, it furnishes the fulcrum Archimedes could not find to move the world. When arguments prove abortive, or restrained by tyrant power, when appeals for liberty are vain, song bursts the fetters and the soul is free.

Philosophers have been unable to explain the secret of the magic power which patriotic music exercises over the people, and especially over national armies. Historians have been contented simply to record the fact; but the mystery is unveiled if we apprehend in music the power to intensify and control the emotions.

Music is not only the exponent of national

[CONTINUED OF PAGE 109.]

THE OTTERBEIN RECORD.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

Published by the Philophronean Literary Society,

OCTOBER-JULY.

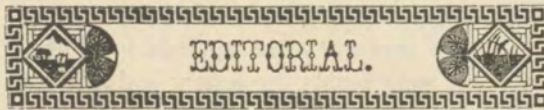
Subscription Price, \$1.00 Per Year, Postage Paid.

J. P. SINCLAIR,	- -	<i>Managing Editor.</i>
W. C. STUBBS,	- - -	<i>Local Editor.</i>
S. F. MORRISON,	- -	<i>Personal Editor.</i>
A. F. CRAYTON,	- - -	<i>Society Editor.</i>
J. M. RANKIN,	- -	<i>Currency Editor.</i>
R. N. THAYER	- - -	<i>Business Manager.</i>

APRIL, 1884.

CONTENTS.

GROWTH OF THE LABORATORY,	99
GERMAN EDUCATION,	100
THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY,	101
THE MISSION OF MUSIC,	103
EDITORIAL,	104
LOCALS,	106
PERSONALS,	106
SOCIETY NOTES,	108
COLLEGE CURRENCY,	108



MUCH real good may accrue to students from the rich and full libraries of the University if a proper use be made of them. From three P. M. to five P. M., four days out of each week, and from ten to twelve A. M., on Saturdays, the libraries are open for reference and reading. These hours could be devoted with much profit to us to a systematic course of reading.

No student who is seeking for culture

should attend college and not have some system in regard to the books he reads. Yet how few there are who do have! We learn by experience, and most of us just begin, when we commence to see through the mists that hide the "sheepskin," to fully realize what harvests of benefits there are in books. Occasionally there is a student who does not ask any advice, who seems to know himself what he wants, who does not care in what order it comes, is able to assimilate all to himself, and works it out in his own way and with good results. But the most of us need to be guided, and we think it is a fault that courses of reading are not made out and so placed, that all who desire may consult them. How much more good we do get when we have a system in our work! It saves time and money, and leads the mind onward without any loss by scattered efforts. It is a good habit to read upon subjects relating to the studies pursued. By so doing we get a much better idea of the study, and also remember what we read better than if we had no particular object in view. Again, we would say *read, read*. Your drill in study prepares you for this, prepares you to be able to appreciate the thoughts of the world's thinkers.

* * *

NOTHING is more erroneous than the prevalent notion that one needs no greater culture than is required for a special path or trade; that when a man has learned enough to carry on a certain business, he has gained the comprehensive all. The laborer should strive for culture, not because he is to dig, and hammer, for in this small circle the purpose of his being cannot be bounded, since in him lies latent that noble germ which hammer and spade can never elevate to its true dignity. Every individual is responsible for the cultivation, refinement and promotion of his spiritual, moral, intellectual and physical nature; for the advancement of those powers which mould

and fashion the temple within him. No man has a right to neglect these duties. Culture encourages the purest of all pleasures—that of the imagination.

Expand the capabilities of man, and you enlarge his conception of the true philosophy of life; you liberalize and enlarge him in thought, feeling and purpose. The natural condition of a successful life is progress in the individual. This progress means power, and this power is derived wholly from the enlargement, promotion and refinement of mind and soul. Shall not these nobler impulses be encouraged? To the youth just starting from the threshold of life, we would say, extend your vision beyond the mere drudgery of life; dignify your profession by extracts from every field of thought, and thus build up in the strength of your noble nature, a fit temple for the dwelling of the spirit within.

* * *

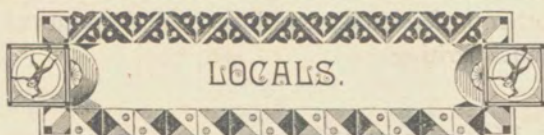
NEVER was the world in such a hurry and rush as in this, the latter half of the nineteenth century. Any thing that will help the rush along is hailed with great joy. Thus has the caligraph been received. The caligraph was invented half a decade ago by G. W. Yost, of New York, since which time it has been greatly improved, and stands at the head of all writing instruments. A person seeing the writing would naturally think the machine complicated, but it is so only to those not familiar with it. This statement can be proven by the fact that one can learn to use it in half an hour, and master it in from two to three months, so as to take anything from dictation. The ordinary penman writes twenty five words a minute, while the caligraph writes from eighty to one hundred and twenty per minute. Ladies excel in this work, and already the demand for skilled operators is far in excess of the supply. The caligraph is destined to become the writing desk of ministers, lawyers, clerks, and all

other professional men whose business requires much writing.

* * *

WHAT preparation are you as young men and young ladies making to become intelligent, influential members of society while you are in college? Are you wisely improving the golden opportunities of your bright morning of life? Are you fully meeting the expectations of parents and acquaintances in your achievements in your studies and in mental and moral culture? Others, not more gifted than you are preparing for future eminence by gaining knowledge and wisdom through assiduous application and rigid habits of study. Will the world hear of you as it will of them in the near future? Will your influence for good be *felt* and *remembered*? Will the written history of the next four decades inscribe your name high on the pinnacle of fame? Will the silent pages, which unborn generations shall read, find noble, daring deeds of heroic actions to have been done by you? Positions of honor and usefulness are awaiting you. An effort of no mean dimension must be made on your part, or else the winning champion's brow will wear the victor's wreath—not yours! In college a foundation, liberal and thorough, should be laid for future study and activity. In college the mind is well trained in those habits which are essential to intellectual success and future usefulness. Let no difficulties hinder you in this work. Seize the means at your command and utilize them in the getting of imperishable worth! Be not overcome by seeming obstacles, but conquer opposing forces! Toil, economize, study, bend but do not be bent, and never give up until you are thoroughly educated. *Ad calcem per laborem.*

* * *



Vacation.

More taffy.

Examination.

Spring is coming.

Snow, mud, rain.

More high water.

"Only four more years."

O, for some pleasant weather.

Did you see friends during vacation.

Now is the time to seek the sugar camps.

No more publics this term. Wonder what is the reason? Are there too many boguses?

The class in Mental Philosophy have finished the work and were lucky enough to escape examination.

The faculty decided to change the text book on Evidences of Christianity. Fisher's work will be used hereafter.

The President announced that the Faculty would not recognize any vacation this spring, but that they would grant one holiday to the students.

Young lady—"I can not think of but one thing."

Young gent—"What is that?"

Young lady—"That is you, dear."

The Senior Class spent one morning is searching for the moon, but on account of the clouds were unable to find it.

Two Seniors are in trouble. Their girls are several years older than they are. It's a pity, really, isn't it? But go on boys, good may come of it in the years to come.

Mr. Northrop lectured to the students Friday afternoon, February 29th; subject, "Memory." He also delivered a lecture in the College Chapel in the evening to the citizens, on the subject, "How to Beautify our Homes."

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Weinland entertained the hall girls on Friday evening, March 14th, at their home. The girls report a splendid time. After partaking of an abundant amount of taffy and pop corn the girls

returned home, feeling that the monotony of school life had been suspended for a short time.

The Y. M. C. A., of the Ohio State University visited the Y. M. C. A., of this college on Tuesday evening, March 11th. The visit was a very pleasant one to this association and is certainly one of the means which more firmly attach colleges to each other. It awakens a desire for the welfare of education.

The church Choir gave a sacred concert in the College Chapel Sunday evening, March 2d. The Chapel was crowded, a great many not being able to find seats. The choir acquitted themselves nobly and deserve much praise for the rapid progress which they are making under the leadership of Dr. C. B. Dixon.

The G. A. R. gave an entertainment in the town hall on the evening of March 13th. It was attended by quite a number of students and they reported a splendid time. The G. A. R. has given several entertainments of late and each one has been good. One does not need to fear patronizing them, for he will be amply repaid.

Prof. E. L. Shuey delivered a lecture to the preparatory students Saturday morning, March 15th. The Professor has not been talking to them for some time, but has concluded that they need some good advice while so far away from motherly care, and hereafter will address them monthly on some topic which he shall select as the most appropriate for his hearers.



J. O. Scheel is teaching near Paddy's Run, Ohio.

W. C. Ward is in the oil business in Braddock, Pa.

'83. R. P. Miller is preaching at West Newton, Pa.

'81. A. E. Davis is preaching at Circleville, Ohio.

'84. J. M. Rankin will spend vacation in southern Ohio.

'84. Miss Carrie Zeller is teaching near Lewisburg, Ohio.

Miss Mary Myers will return to school the coming term.

'82. W. D. Reamer is in business at Alleghany City, Pa.

Robert Samuel is in the hardware business at Columbus.

George Grimes is in a wholesale notion house at Dayton, Ohio.

'87. G. P. Maxwell, is slowly recovering from his severe illness.

'83. Mrs. S. B. Hall has been in the city a few days visiting her many friends.

J. W. Markley, our popular grocer, is still at his father's home near Cincinnati.

Dr. Frank Andrus, an old student of O. U., is practicing medicine at Cheshire.

'85. Rev. Henry Stauffer has charge of the *second* U. B. Church at Denver, Colorado.

H. K. Frick has recently added to his extensive coke works by buying more coke ovens.

Mack Smith is teaching in the intermediate department of the Public schools at Galena, O.

The father of Luther Martz has been with him the last week on account of his sickness.

'83. R. B. Moore is teaching at Bowling Green, Ohio. He intends remaining another year.

'77. Miss Cora A. McFadden has been teaching in the University since the death of her father.

'82. Miss Lydia K. Resler will probably remain in Boston another year to complete her studies in music.

W. O. Orndorff, of the Preparatory department, has left school for his home in W. Va. He expects to teach in the future.

'86. M. N. Miller will teach this spring and next winter. He expects to return in a year or so and complete his course.

S. Grubbs, a Preparatory student, returned home last week on account of trouble with his eyes. He expects to return next year.

Dr. C. B. Dixon was appointed Chairman of the Bureau of Sanitary Science at the Central Ohio Medical Society on Thursday, March 6th.

'86. H. J. Custer was in the city last week visiting parents and friends. After a short stay he returned to Marion, O., where he has charge of the band.

'77. Rev. S. W. Keister has recently closed a revival in which some forty persons were converted. He is located at Lewisburgh, Preble County, Ohio.

'76. J. M. Bever is succeeding finely in the law profession at Fostoria, Ohio. President Thompson recently called at his office and had a pleasant visit.

L. C. Shuey '84, D. E. Lorenz '84, and J. L. Bright '88, spent an evening with the Y. M. C. A. of Ohio State University. They report a very pleasant time.

'83. R. B. Moore is still teaching at Bowling Green, Ohio. He has charge of the Grammar Department. The same position has been tendered him next year.

'87. F. M. Smith is canvassing near Groveport, O. He reports great success, having cleared ninety dollars in the last two months and nineteen dollars last week.

'82. M. S. Beard attended Washington's Anniversary held at No. 4 school house at Ashley, Ohio. M. S. gave an address entitled "The Duty of Parents to Our Public Schools."

L. D. Wilmoth, once a member of '84, has been engaged in business near Sycamore, O., during the past two years. This winter he is teaching at Belle Vernon, Ohio.

O. McCabe, one of the old time students of O. U., is proprietor of a large agricultural house at Dayton. He deals in all kinds of implements and is reported as getting wealthy.

'88. J. L. Bright will go into business next term. He will be engaged with the firm of J. L. Bright & Co., Columbus, Ohio. We hope he will return soon, as he is a good student and very influential among his fellow students.

Messrs. Lorenz and Shuey, '84, J. A. Cummins, Jr. '87 and Dr. Dixon, '81, assisted in furnishing the music at the G. A. R. entertainment at the town hall last Thursday evening. Prof. W. C. Reese and I. A. Shanton, '88, (alias Stoddard,) rendered a fine flute duet, accompanied on the organ by Miss Flo. Reese, '83.

Miss Madge Dickson is visiting her many friends at this place. She has been attending the Homeopathic Medical College of Cleveland. She leaves on Friday for her home in Pennsylvania, where she intends spending a couple of months, after which she intends to return to Cleveland to practice medicine with Dr. Beckworth.



On March 6th the Philophronean Society met in a called session to take action in regard to the death of a member, Mr. C. L. Goodwin, of Mifflinville, Ohio. Mr. R. N. Thayer was appointed a committee to visit the parents and make arrangements for the funeral. Messrs. Stubbs, Thayer, Warwick, McDonald, Crayton and Smith were appointed as pall bearers. Messrs. Cochran, Sinclair and Morrison were appointed a committee to draft a set of resolutions regarding his death, which are as follows:

An Memoriam.

WHEREAS: The Philophronean Literary Society has learned with profound regret of the death of one of their members, Courtland L. Goodwin; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That in his death the Society has lost a most valued member, one endeared both to his parents and to his classmates and friends by his many generous and good qualities; a young man kind and obedient almost to a fault, and of a large acquaintance on whom his many good deeds, courteous deportment, and salutary conduct will ever remain indelibly impressed.

RESOLVED, That we extend to his parents our heartfelt sympathy in their great bereavement in the loss of their only son. While we as well as they feel this heavy stroke yet may we humbly submit to the divine edict of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That a joint committee of four of his classmates and two of class '85 be appointed to escort the remains of the deceased to their final resting place.

Resolved, That pursuant to the invitation of his parents the Society will attend the funeral obsequies at their residence, Sunday, Mch. 9th, at ten o'clock.

Resolved, That as a testimony of respect to his memory the Philophronean Society will wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family of the deceased, and for publication, to the "Westerville Review" and the "Otterbein Record."

J. P. Sinclair '85,	} Committee.
W. H. Cochran '84,	
S. F. Morrison '87,	

Election on the evening of March 21st. Installation on evening of March 28th.

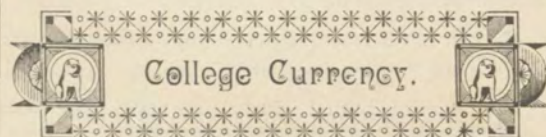
The society were entertained March 14th by a political discussion by Messrs. Cochran and Thayer.

Application for territory on the greatest invention of the age will now be received by J. O. Rankin, inventor.

Mrs. C. Hall and Mrs. Havner, of Buckhanon, W. Va, called February 29th. Mrs. Hall, an Alumna of O. U., was called upon and responded.

Prof. Thos. Fouts, of the Columbus Business College, an ex-active member of society, spent Friday evening, February 29th, with the society.

Mr. Frank Eyans was initiated into active membership March 7th. As Frank is a faithful and esteemed student, we predict for him a successful literary career.



Cranks are not all dead yet.—[Prof. Bosart.

There are over 30,000 students in the United States.

A torn jacket is soon mended, but hard words bruise the heart.

Envy's memory is nothing but a row of hooks to hang up grudges on.

It is estimated that nine-enths of the college students in this country are Republicans.

There is no man so great that he has some littleness more predominant than all his greatness.

At the John Hopkins' University the examinations are conducted by strangers to the students.

John Quincy Adams drew \$125,000 out of the Government for a period of sixty-nine years in office.

Ben Butler is reported to be the only man in Massachusetts who can read Greek without a lexicon.

The University of Berlin had, a short time ago, over 4000 students, and it was feared that the laboratories and lecture rooms will soon be found insufficient to accommodate all. There are forty-three societies of various kinds among the students.

Five students of Cornell were, not long ago, suspended indefinitely and required to leave Ithaca immediately.

The students of Illinois University are much dissatisfied with the authority the faculty possesses over the college paper.

Ben Franklin discovered how to catch lightning, but one of our preps says he is ahead of Franklin, he has discovered how to catch thunder.

Thou art in the end what thou art. Put on wigs with millions of curls, set thy foot upon ell-high rocks, thou abidest—ever what thou art.—[*Goethe*.]

The last observations indicate that we are distant from the sun about 92,700,000 miles. These figures have been obtained from the observations of the last Venus transit.

A bronze statue of Lafayette, who laid the cornerstone of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, is soon to be unveiled on the campus in front of the University.

Middleburg College last year decided in favor of co-education. Already a large number of ladies have entered. At the same college, co-operation upon a small scale, has been started.

Out of 38,054 alumni from 58 colleges and universities, since 1825, 3,577, or 9 per cent., are recorded as physicians; 9,991, or 21 per cent., as clergymen; and 6,105, or 10 per cent., as lawyers.

The Yale College Faculty has declared that hereafter when the Juniors or Sophomores injure Freshmen, the guilty parties shall be punished just as if they had injured human beings.

Wit is dangerous, eloquence is dangerous, a talent for observation is dangerous, everything is dangerous that has energy and vigor for its characteristics; nothing is safe but mediocrity.—[*Sidney Smith*.]

A Frenchman learning the English language complained of the irregularity of the verb "to go," the present tense of which some wag had written out for him as follows: "I go; thou startest; he departs; we lay tracks; you cut sticks; they absquatulate or ske-daddle."

Bowdoin College has graduated 2,028 men, of whom 1,165 are yet living. Among the alumni are 342 clergymen. The Medical School of Miami, which is as-

sociated with the college, has graduated 1,284 men. Among the most distinguished are Nathaniel Hawthorne and Longfellow, who both graduated in 1825. There are eighteen professors and two tutors now in the faculty.

A point has come before a Michigan School Board. It is the point of a pin. Jocular pupils were accused of making it puncture their teacher. He had a habit of saying, after making an explanation and on taking his seat; "Stick a pin there." The temptation to put a pin upright in his chair, under these circumstances, was irresistible. The question is whether the culprits ought to be expelled.

Are you deficient in taste? Read the best poets such as Thompson, Gray, Goldsmith, Pope, Cowper, Coleridge, Scott and Wordsworth. Are you deficient in imagination? Read Milton, Akenside, Burke and Shakspeare. Are you deficient in reasoning powers? Read Chillingworth, Bacon and Locke. Are you deficient in judgment and good sense in the common affairs of life? Read Franklin. Are you deficient in sensibility? Read Goethe and Mackenzie. Are you deficient in political knowledge? Read Montesquieu, The Federalist, Webster and Calhoun. Are you deficient in patriotism? Read Demosthenes and the life of Washington. Are you deficient in conscience? Read some of Pres. Edward's works. Are you deficient in anything? Read the Bible.

* *

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 103].

character, but it is an incentive to noble deeds, and a civilizer of all the native forces of national life. The ancient Israelites hung their harps upon the willows because they were unable to sing in bondage. The freedom of the soul was lost in captivity. Since, then, music is an expression of the inner nature, we find it adopted from the earliest ages as a form of divine worship. Its mission has not been merely æsthetic cultivation, but one of the spiritual forces ruling the world. Under its leadership moral and religious reformations have advanced to victorious heights. Homer sang from the inspiration of his own soul. Not the form, but the sublime emotions which actuated him to expression, remain to us the treasured legacies of the Orient. Or-

pheus needed not the chains, like Ulysses, to bind his person to the mast, but through his own songs chanted to the gods, was transported to a sphere where the song of the enchanting siren reached him not. No force so permeates religion, so takes hold on the spiritual nature of man, and brings into fellowship the infinite and finite, as this true consecrated spirit of music.

The most remarkable form of music in ancient times was that connected with the temple service of the Hebrew religion. It was the controlling power around which clustered religious form. It remains to us as an expression of the desire and an inspiration in humanity for something higher than is commonly attained. It has been the grand center of religious liberty. Its influence upon religious advancement has been intensely felt by succeeding ages.

The great events of the world have ever been attended by this musical inspiration as a necessary agent. The Lutheran reformation occurred when the musical world was about to break into a tidal wave of expression, and side by side in the same country. Had the reformation occurred within a people less imbued with the spirit of music than the German it would have proved a failure.

The highest service that art can accomplish for man is to voice his nobler aspirations, and

become the steady disciplinarian of his emotions. There is in the true nature of spiritual susceptibility a flowing forth, in consecrated expression, to a Supreme Being. This is fully exemplified in a glorious Mendelssohn, who has left to the world an immortal "Hymn of Praise." This overflowing of the divine in man, this reaching out of the spiritual susceptibility toward the Infinite, is the highest artistic result; and to this we ascribe the grand culmination of music.

The "mission of music" is, then, a chastening, softening and refining influence upon the spirit; a moral elevation of the social relation; a humanizing and civilizing force in national life, and a preparation of the soul for religious and civil freedom.

H. BUSHNELL,

SUCCESSOR TO I. BROWN,

Dealer in

UNIVERSITY AND SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS,

STAPLE AND FANCY STATIONERY,

Pictures and Fancy Goods,

WESTERVILLE, - - OHIO

GAULT'S PHARMACY.

SUCCESSOR TO F. BAUMGARTNER & CO.

DRUG DEPARTMENT.

Patent Medicines,
Purest Drugs,
Chemicals,
Cosmetics
Lamp Oil
Paint,
Oil,
etc.

*Students
and the trade
in general will find
our stock complete in all
departments, and sold at lowest
prices possible for pure goods.*

SUNDRIES DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Letter Paper,
Invitation Cards,
Regret Cards,
Envelopes,
Reticules
Pencils,
Ink,
etc.

The Celebrated Alfred Wright's Perfume in quantities to suit the purchaser Cloth, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes in variety. Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded at any hour day or night. We solicit your favors when in need of any thing in our line.

W. P. GAULT.

STUDENTS, IF YOU WISH THE VERY BEST PHOTOGRAPHS
GO TO

BAKER'S GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ART, No. 163 AND 167 SOUTH HIGH STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO. (OPERA BLOCK.)

The Largest and Finest Gallery in America.

All work Warranted and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

WE GIVE STUDENTS SPECIAL RATES.

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, TESTAMENTS, 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, Ohio.

GO TO

WEST & CO.'S

— FOR —

School and College Text Books,

Blanks, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY!

WEYANT BLOCK.

COATES & DELAMATER,

DEALEES IN

HARDWARE,

INCLUDING

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Plated Goods, and

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, STOVES,

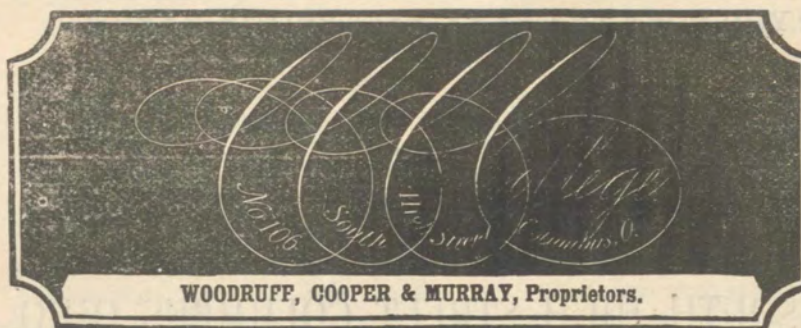
IRON, GLASS, &C.

HANBY BLOCK,

N. STATE STREET.

PATENTS.

MUNN & CO., of the *Scientific American*, continue to act as Solicitors of Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years experience. Patents obtained through Munn & Co., are noticed in the *Scientific American*, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper, \$3.50 a year. Weekly. Splendid engraving and interesting information. Specimen copy of the *Scientific American* sent free. Address Munn & Co., *Scientific American* office, 261 Broadway, N. Y.



Life Scholarship, \$45.

Average time required to complete the entire course is about sixteen weeks. Some finish in twelve.

Please send for new Catalogue.

104, 106, 108 S. HIGH St.,
COLUMBUS, O.

Students will consult their best interests by examining our immense

STOCK OF CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING

Before leaving their measures or buying a dollar's worth of clothing.

F. & R. LAZARUS & CO.,
SQUARE DEALING CLOTHIERS,
139 South High Street,

S. LAZARUS SONS & CO.,
RELIABLE TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,
No. 6 Deshler Block,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

C. B. Dixon, M. D.,

WESTERVILLE, O.,

Special attention given to Catarrh and Nervous Diseases.

OFFICE—2d Door North of Methodist Church.

OFFICE HOURS—7 to 11 A. M.; 2 to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.

J. W. MARKLEY & BRO.,

DEALER IN

TABLE AND

FANCY GROCERIES.

Also a complete assortment of

Canned Goods and Vegetables.

Please call before going elsewhere.

Follow the crowd to
buy your Clothing of
A. N. HILL,
No. 43 North High St.,
Columbus, O.

BEAKES & GARDNER,

PUBLISHERS OF THE

WESTERVILLE REVIEW,

Are prepared with new Presses and Material to do

ALL KINDS OF FINE JOB WORK.

CATALOGUE AND PROGRAMME WORK

A Specialty.

This publication is from the press of BEAKES & GARDNER.