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Prof. Haywood.

# *The Otterbein Record.*

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

Published by the Philophronean Society.



WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

DECEMBER, 1884.



VOLUME 6.

NUMBER 4.









# The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. V.

WESTERVILLE, O., DECEMBER, 1884.

No. 4



## 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.

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# *The Otterbein Record.*

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VOL. V.

WESTERVILLE, O., DECEMBER, 1884.

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## *MOSAICS OF LITERATURE.*

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### *II*

#### *CHAUCER—THE STORY-TELLER.*

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BY PROF. W. J. ZUCK, '78.

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In the history of the English people, the middle of the fourteenth century was the dividing line between two eras that were widely different in their political, social and literary aspects. It may be said reverently, "the former things had passed away; all things were made new."

The feudal system, which was the spontaneous outgrowth of barbarism in the tenth century, was a necessity in its day, and gave birth to a host of noble sentiments whose influence upon the individual, if not upon society, was salutary in the highest degree. But it had grown old; its task was accomplished; it must yield in turn to a higher form of civilization, of which, perhaps, it was the chief factor.

A regeneration was at hand. Society had become weary of the narrow limits within which it had long been confined, and demanded wider fields in which it might roam at will. Already the morning of a brighter day was dawning. Not only England, but all Europe was soon to receive an intellectual and moral quickening that would give fresh vigor to every part of their national life. Wycliffe was sowing seed that would bear fruit a century hence. It was a period of great activity and preparation, a gathering of forces, which in a later age, were to accomplish for all time, we trust, the emancipation of the human mind.

It was in this century—1328—that Chaucer was born. In it he ran his course; and just as the new century, which was a sequel to his own, had opened, he passed within the veil. Fortunate for him to have lived in such an age! The times were ripe for a great and philanthropic mind, and so well did Chaucer see the hidden meaning of events around him that every step he took seemed the stride of a master. It is for this reason, occupying a unique place in the annals of his nation, that to understand his works, we must know something of his relations with the times in which he lived. And when these are known, it will be found, as is the truth with all great characters, that he was not only the product of the tendencies of his age, but how he in turn shaped and controlled those tendencies.

First, it may be said of Chaucer, that he was not always fortunate in the personal circumstances or environments of his life. His star was not always in the ascendency. We may be glad for this; if it had been otherwise, he might not have been the fully-rounded character he was, and perhaps his best works might never have been written. Of his early life little is known. That he received a university education and began to write at an early age, seems clear not from anything he says himself, but from the character and amount of his work. He served in many capacities. He was soldier, Knight, member of Parliament, ambassador at Florence and Genoa; "high up and low down on the political ladder, disgraced, restored to place." His experience in these callings made him a man of the world, and thus coming in contact with men, he knew their needs and modes of thought. During his visits in Italy, he met the great masters of



Italian literature; and if he is open to the charge that he was pliant in their hands, we hasten to excuse him for accepting any suggestions which imbued him with something of their literary spirit, and made him the first and chief among the story-tellers in English poetry.

Passing by his earlier works, let us open that wonderful collection of stories already half a millenary old—his *Canterbury Tales*. The general plan is said to have been borrowed from the Decameron of Boccaccio, but in point of incident and character, Chaucer is better than his model. One day in April, five hundred years ago, Chaucer stopped at Taberd Inn, ready for a pilgrimage to Canterbury. Here he was joined by a company of

“Wel nyne and twenty pilgrims,”

all bound for the same place. Chaucer's fellow travelers are all taken from the middle classes. In those days it was the custom to make a journey to the tomb of Becket, the murdered Archbishop, and as the highways were beset by robbers, it was better to travel in companies. At this inn they rest over night, and in the morning their host agrees to accompany them. As they start out, says the jolly keeper of the inn:

“Truly comfort ne mirth is noon

To ryde by the way as domb as a stoon,”

and so he proposes that each pilgrim shall tell two stories going and two returning. Chaucer gives us only twenty-five stories, so that either his original design was never fully carried out or but part of the work has come down to us. It is not probable that more than twenty-five were written, and these were left unarranged. The Prologue which consists of 858 lines, contains the description of each pilgrim to the minutest detail, and the story that Chaucer puts into the mouth of each afterwards, agrees most admirably with the character as portrayed in the Prologue. Such is in a few words the plan of the work.

It is not the purpose of this article to dwell

upon the beauty of Chaucer's verse, or his influence on his native tongue. Much that would interest could be said upon both themes. Through these stories, as through a magic show glass, let us look to see the manners and customs, the sentiments and philosophy of our ancestors, as they lived five hundred years ago. He who reads the *Canterbury Tales* and does not see much that history fails to disclose does his work but half. Thus it is a truth that the literature of a period is an important adjunct to the interpretation of its history. It gives and fixes impressions that would otherwise be obscure, and frequently makes interesting what would otherwise be dry. For precisely this reason, Chaucer becomes in an important sense the *historian* of his age. We see how the men and women of his day dressed, how they talked, what they thought about, their ambitions and desires.

When Chaucer introduces us to the Nun, we feel that we are in the presence of a lady who has all the accomplishments of her times. She could speak French, and sing well. How dainty were her table-manners:

“She lett no morsel from hir lippes falle,  
Nor wette hire fynghes in hir sauce depe.  
Hire over lippe wyped she so clene,  
That in hir cuppe there was no morsel sene  
Of grece, whan she drouken hadde hir draughte.”

She was so tender-hearted that

“She wolde wepe if she saugh a mouse kaught in a trappe,”

or if one of her “small houndes” (lap-dogs) was dead. From this simple and pleasing picture, turn to the story of the murdered child which Chaucer makes her tell. Whether we regard it simply as a legend, or more, it is so full of pathos and sympathy, that the opinion we formed of the Nun from Chaucer's description of her is softened. But is not this the very thing Chaucer intended? Here was the head of a convent, who was outwardly a woman of fashion, who loved finery and display. Perhaps her convent was little more



than a school in which girls were taught the accomplishments and manners of the day. The corrupt tendencies of the age evidently made it such—if such it was. But we can't believe that religion was entirely forgotten. She who could move almost to tears that company of travelers by her story of the little boy who was cruelly murdered for singing his "*Alma Redemptoris*," had beside all this outward show a noble nature. Religion was not wholly dead within her. The story of the Redeemer had not lost its hold upon her affections. Refined, cultured, affectionate, she was a safe guardian of those entrusted to her care. Thus to the otherwise dark picture of those times comes at least a ray of light.

\* \*

#### LAW AS A PROFESSION FOR WOMEN

BY MADGE DICKSON, '81.

Of all theories current concerning woman none is more curious than the theory that it is necessary to frame a theory about her. Apparently it is believed that while all other parts of God's creation are brought into existence with such laws stamped upon their being as will infallibly preserve them from straying into other spheres than those intended by the Creator; woman alone is not a law unto herself but all her movements must be regulated by external forces. On this question of woman's sphere men and women are divided into two classes. The ideal of each successive age has great influence in forming the character and determining the opinions of the people by whom it is adopted, which is the principle on which one class base their decisions, claiming that the past life and actions of woman present a standard for her present and future course. The other class claiming that since progress is the one characteristic feature distinguishing human beings from the lower animals it can

not be right for woman to leave her powers uncultivated, to ignore her responsibility for the right use of them, remain content with the same position from age to age.

The former class consider any calling not followed by the women of former generations unwomanly, and propose the query "Why is it that she who until the present generation worked uncomplainingly in her own sphere, is now discontented with her proper work and demands an entrance into new fields of labor?" To which the second class answer by asking "Who or what prescribes the limits of woman's sphere?" and declaring that if history determines these limits it must determine them in man's case as well and if the law had been followed we should have no such high culture and civilization as nations now enjoy.

The sphere of every individual whether that of man or woman is determined by his or her capabilities, his or her wants and the benefit to others his or her work will be in that sphere. If woman enters any field of labor she is not infringing upon the rights of her brother man. For if she makes a failure he is not injured by it. If she succeeds she is only thereby proven her right to the position she occupies. Then why not invite her to enter all professions? Why not give her a fair trial especially since there is no occupation in which she has undisputed sway, even in those which would seem better fitted for woman's nature, man is found.

If woman is capable of undergoing the labor of preparing for it what objection to her entering even the legal profession? Why should she be debarred from seeking the competency, honor, wealth, fame which it offers to those who successfully pursue it? And since women in large numbers are forced to earn their daily bread and that of others, as do men, all roads leading to these should be opened for fair competition.

Are women needed in law? Surely yes in



this if in no other profession. Woman is needed to protect her own sex. No one understands woman as does a woman, and no one will do her the justice that a woman will. The laws which have been made in recent years in favor of woman, are frequently ignored by the legal body of to-day. Laws may as well not be made if she is to receive no benefit from their existence. During the last thirty years many laws have been enacted giving to woman more personal power. But her actual legal position is more restricted than the statutes of the different states indicate. The legislator enacts such laws as will supplant those deemed unjust. But the lawyer accustomed to being guided by precedent and fearful that decisions under the law of his state may be over-ruled by a higher court, is slow to take full advantage of a new statute. Will woman then receive the justice due her while she is not in a position to promote her own interests, to work for her own sex? She has not received it in the past therefore we have no right to believe that she will in the future. When she is there to defend her sex then and then only will woman receive equal justice and an impartial hearing.

Then woman's merciful attributes will serve as a restraint to the harsher measures of man's sense of justice. Where man would judge from outward action, woman's sympathetic nature would prompt her to delve deeper for the motives prompting the action.

Is woman's presence heeded in the court room? Can any one doubt it? The whole atmosphere is polluted with the fumes of whiskey and tobacco. If we enter a court room during the progress of a trial we are disgusted at the actions of the men who pretend to plead the cause of innocence, with the levity of judge, lawyers and jurors, when cases involving the most dignified and sacred rights of their fellow-beings, are depending upon them. Such a state of affairs cannot be attributed to any other cause than the absence

of woman. She has carried refinement into every position to which she has been admitted. She would certainly refine the manners and purify the morals of that hitherto impregnable stronghold of modern corruption, the court room. The influence they have had is manifested by the actions of the members of the bar where a lady lawyer has practiced. As the lady enters the door, the feet go to the floor, the cigars go out of the window, and a Chicago judge went so far as to have his room thoroughly renovated in honor to a lady lawyer. Is not this reform in the truest sense of the word?

The objection to woman's entering the legal profession urged by some persons is that in order to do so she must necessarily become unwomanly. This is a gross mistake. The women who have made the best success in this or any other profession are those who have carried with them a finer culture than many men in the pulpit. And any occupation is proper which provides a support if it does not injure others. Is it more womanly to study the fashion plates and gossip than to study a profession and practice it? If so why is the course of the "girl of the period" so strongly condemned by thinkers of to-day? The characters of those women who have practiced law shine forth as models of virtue and refinement.

But is woman capable of entering the law? The legal profession requires first great endurance; second great mental power, to which has been added absence of conscience. Although one would judge from a great number of lawyers that the last is an indispensable qualification yet it is but one of the perversions. First, has woman the power of enduring the mental and physical strain of studying and practicing law? Endurance or latent power is known to be a characteristic of her nature. Woman is charged with being a destined invalid which gives credence to the idea of her lack of strength both mental and physical, but this is proved to be false from the observation of those who have from early childhood en-



joyed the same mental and physical training as their brothers. Many women have endured for almost a life time the society of a drunken husband and supported large families by the wash tub or needle. Who does the greater part of the work connected with the charitable societies of our cities? Women do almost all the visiting, which requires great endurance.

That she has the mental power has been ascertained by a fair test of her abilities. That woman can think as deeply and as broadly as man is to be proved by time but the fact that she has been known to transcend her alleged capabilities leads us to the general conclusion that there are other hidden possibilities in her nature which only want opportunity for development. If one woman has made a success of the legal profession then there is no reason why others may not have the same success. The faculties of those law schools which have graduated ladies give as their testimony that not one who practiced has made a failure. How few men out of the vast numbers graduating every year are heard from! Many of them starve. "To judge the capabilities of every woman by those of medium ability," says Wedgwood, "is like tasting vinegar to see if you like wine." We cannot expect that women will have become widely renowned in so short a time for they have had not more than ten years of trial yet they are far more noted than men of the same ability because they do their work more thoroughly or they would not gain a hearing.

The admission of women to the bar would lower the standard of professional excellence says a hot-headed enthusiastic supporter of the legal standard. If the standard is what it should be there is no danger of its being lowered for those who are not competent will not gain admission. And the only way to attain to the highest intellectual and moral standard within the bar is to admit to its ranks all classes of mature citizens possessing suitable mental, educational and moral qualifica-

tions.

Is not most of this opposition due to the selfish spirit of the members of the bar? And although they must see that it is right to grant a free admittance it is no easy matter to carry the right into action. For her admission would require no small amount of good feeling and generosity on the part of the legal body, and especially those who know woman's admission would either compel them to give up that ease in which they now indulge or give up their position to woman who would work for the honors they would receive.

This selfishness which is natural to the human heart is confined to no country, to no particular era of time or stage of civilization but is as old and as wide as the world itself. It will be hard to subdue it. A king of the barbarians, discovering that a cultivation apart from that of the body was necessary in order to retain his ascendancy availed himself of his legal and domestic power to render that culture peculiar to the royal line and prohibited any other person from obtaining it lest the force accumulated by serfs should threaten his throne. The same was the relation of slave and master only a few years ago in our own country and this is the compendium of woman's position.

If woman has the capacity for law no one should object to her using her powers. When men confess that woman is capable of successful work in the higher intellectual field and at the same time declare that she is not bettered by the study of law or any other profession, they question the wisdom of God, who gave to her her powers and gave them to be used for some good purpose, for God has adjusted every means to an end and since he has wisely adapted woman's brain for the higher intellectual sphere it would create much evil, sorrow and loss for her to confine its work to a lower sphere.

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DECEMBER, 1884.

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We call the attention of students to the file of exchanges on the table in the Philophronean library. Many of these contain articles worthy of a careful reading, and also give some insight into the workings of other colleges, which is always interesting to a student. Numbers of these doubtless receive a more hearty support than is given the RECORD, but notwithstanding this we ask you to make a comparison of the papers, and if you think, after a careful examination, that the RECORD is not what it should be, lend us a hand by doing more for it than you have ever done before.

THE lecture delivered before the students by Prof. David Swing was in many senses entertaining and instructive. While we could criticise his oratory severely, his thoughts were arranged and delivered in an original and impressive manner. Indeed in systematic arrangement the lecture was much in advance of the greater part of the addresses we have listened to from this rostrum; so that by getting the thread of the subject, having followed him through, one could almost reproduce the lecture. We are impressed with the originality of the man and recognize in him a mind that can draw sharp distinctions, fertile in illustrations, and a close analyst and critic. The attendance was not near what it should have been. Our students do not take the interest in lectures that they should. These are intended to put more life into our work, and are a source of great profit to all and especially those who expect at any time to become public speakers—all should be prepared for such an event whether they *expect* to become public speakers or not. A lecture can be made very profitable if one will listen to it attentively and analyze and criticise at his leisure. We would suggest, after hearing a lecture, the next day to write out as perfect a synopsis of it as you are able from memory. It is surprising how the memory can be strengthened by this means. College students should avail themselves of every opportunity of mental drill as well as every source of information. Let us have a better attendance at the next lecture.

\* \*

THE term is drawing to a close and students are looking anxiously towards examinations, perplexing their minds with the question how they can get through them to the best advantage. There is a right and a wrong way of preparing for examinations. Many students, and some teachers as well, seem to have no further object than the final grade. If they can have their names read out with high grades



they have reached the height of their ambition. Nothing can have a worse effect on a student than this. He makes every effort to impress his teacher with his familiarity with the subject in hand and endeavors to take advantage of what he can discover of his methods of examination. Growing out of this idea is what is termed the "cramming system." The student has not during the term gotten a sufficient knowledge of the text to feel sure of a good grade; so for a few days before examination he thinks he will make up the time he has lost and sets himself to hastily commit to memory everything that is likely to enter into an examination question. This is deleterious in more senses than one. It is hastily committed, hence as soon as the occasion for using it is over it passes as completely from the mind as though it had never been there. It is an observed fact that anything gained in this hasty manner is seldom retained any length of time. The mind receives these facts loosely without taking firm hold of them and thus the memory is weakened instead of being strengthened.

While the student should not be indifferent to his grades he should nevertheless make that secondary. If he can acquire a knowledge of any subject that he can carry with him into active life, he has gained infinitely more than he who looks only to his grades. Teachers are not always blameless in respect to these things. We have heard teachers tell their students that they must do this or must not do that, as it will tell on their grades, thus setting forth the grade as the end of their study. Grades do not always tell the standing of a student. Too often they express the feeling of the teacher towards the student.

Without question we have a very good system of grading, which if followed faithfully must counteract these tendencies and produce the best results—that is by making the daily recitation count equally with the final examination. It has been remarked that frequently

the highest grader in a class amounts to least when he comes into active life. Doubtless this arises in a measure from their making their grades the chief end instead of that culture which daily lays the foundation for future activity. The student who has done thorough work during the term need not fear examination. We do not disparage active work at the close of the term, only in so far as it is made a substitute for what should have been done in the weeks that are passed.

\* \* \*

It can safely be said that at no other period of a man's life does he have so many good influences thrown around him as during the time which he spends in college. He may come from christian homes, as most of the boys do and he may have been brought up in the best of society yet his surroundings could not be such as they are in college. The student generally does not mingle in society outside of the college and its immediate supporters. He associates with those, who like himself, are seeking improvement. He is influenced by the grand and noble professors who have been chosen with the greatest care. He unconsciously is changed by his surroundings. His desires are higher; his motives purer, his character more stable. These are not the necessary results, as they who wish society of a lower grade can find it. It may be found in every town; in every community. He who enters college with the idea of benefit and culture will not thus idle away his time and ruin himself.

At no other place do we find so much sympathy in our struggles as in college. They who have passed over the same road know the difficulties and do not ridicule one on account of failure and they who are below dare not scorn the attempt since they can not judge of the trial. Every one is willing to take one by the hand and help him to success.

Most of the colleges are ruled by some church denomination. Each seeks to have



the best professors and above all, men who fear God and whose characters are worthy of imitation. The duties which we owe to our God are plainly shown to every student and he is earnestly encouraged to start fairly in life that he may be better able to live a useful one. It is the time that he is moulding his character. He is susceptible of influence and so many incentives to good are thrown around him that he is more likely to form proper habits than at any other time. The years spent in college are the most pleasant ones of a man's life. He is free from care. He does not mingle with the busy world. His studies are only pleasure. His associates are kind and pleasant. Events which happen mark out his destiny and further lead him toward his place in the world. He enters upon the arena of life for good or bad according as he has improved his time and the opportunities which were at his command. His usefulness will be in proportion to his work in college; his influence to his habits and character formed while here.

\* \*

THE example set by Otterbein not long since and now by our sister college in the east, is worthy to be followed by all the schools of the church. It seems for once as if the debt-paying spirit had taken hold of the people, and that these centers of influence would not be left to suffer. All of this could have been done long ago, and much valuable time and effort saved. Now that this indebtedness has been substantially provided for in notes and cash, let those who have given their obligations meet them promptly when they fall due, and thus the work of *real* debt-paying go forward until the last cent is paid. In the meantime, let others who have not given towards the indebtedness come to the help of these colleges in other ways. To make the work move forward grandly, O. U. needs an increased

endowment, a larger library, and new building for the libraries and cabinet, and most of all a new Ladies' Hall. Here is abundant opportunity for the exercise of philanthropic hearts. There ought to be some one to give \$10,000 for the erection of a library building and another one somewhere to give \$10,000, with which to build a Ladies' Hall. We believe they will be found. Once more we say the people have a mind to give, because they intend that our schools shall be among the best.

\* \*

OHIO stands to-day literally without any restraint on the liquor traffic. Shame to her! The repeal of the Scott law leaves it absolutely unrestrained. Ohio, that stands first in number of colleges and claims to be the center of education and refinement, is the only state in the union without some kind of temperance law. Though it is only two months since the full decision, numbers of new saloons have been opened already, and though we have no saloons in Westerville, it has come to be a not uncommon sight to see men under the influence of liquor on our streets. If men would go away to themselves when they want to make beasts of themselves, it might be tolerated; but they are sure to do just the contrary. The people of Ohio should make haste to enact some measure which will wipe this reproach from her otherwise fair name. If the state will not act, communities *can* act, and the citizens of Westerville ought to see that this business is regulated in this community.

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## SOCIETY NOTES.

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The west side societies elect presidents on Friday evening, and other officers at the first session of next term.

The Cleiorhetean society has purchased thirty new books of choice selection which adds much to the appearance of their library.



S. F. Morrison performed the duties of critic in the absence of Mr. Stubbs. Sam makes a good one, as he does everything he undertakes.

Miss Jessie Timms was initiated as an active member in the Cleiorheteian society, Nov. 21st. The society is increasing in numbers as well as advancing admirably in literary work.

Prof. A. B. Shauck, '74, Prof. T. J. Fitzgerald, '82, Rev. J. W. Davis and Dr. C. B. Dixon made the society a call on the 21st inst. They all seemed at home and gave us some very pleasant and interesting speeches.

During vacation would be a good time to lay by some material for essays and orations for next term. If this suggestion were followed it would not be necessary to write on some subject in a hurry and without any previous thought.

The Philalethean society is progressing finely in literary work this term. They have secured several good members and their sessions show great interest in preparations, in the line of essays, orations, debates and miscellaneous work.

The following were appointed from four literary societies to consult with the faculty concerning the interests of the libraries: F. A. Z. Kumler from the Philomathean, J. O. Rankin from the Philophronean, Miss Billheimer from the Cleiorheteian and Miss Landon from the Philalethean.

## PERSONALS.

R. N. Thayer has gone to Kansas.

T. O. Bonser is teaching at Johnsville, O.

'87. E. P. Morey will be in school next term.

E. M. Kemp will probably be in school next term.

C. S. Judy is studying medicine at Germantown, O.

'73. E. Tabler is farming near Martinsburg, W. Va.

W. A. Courson is dealing in stock at Frederickton, Ohio.

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

'88. J. F. Detweiler will spend vacation at his home in Penn.

Miss Orie Barbee recently spent a few days in town visiting friends.

B. E. Cassell, formerly of class '86, is preaching at Winfield, Kansas.

Carrie Zeller, formerly of class '85, is teaching at West Manchester, O.

'84. J. W. Flickinger is engaged in teaching near his home, Willoughby, O.

'83. R. B. Moore is superintendent of the public schools at Burden, Kansas.

Solen Spangler is superintendent of the public schools of Whidby Island, W. T.

'83. Rev. R. P. Miller is preaching at Madison, Pa., this being his second year at that place.

'72. S. J. Flickinger has recently been promoted to the position of Editor-in-Chief of the "Ohio State Journal."

'85. J. P. Sinclair, after staying out a term, expects to enter school after the holidays and graduate with his class.

Married—C. E. Bonebrake, '82, to Miss Annie Blaser of Columbus, on the 11th inst. They started on a trip to New Orleans.

'75. Mrs. Flora Bash resides at Port Townsend, Washington Territory. Her husband is receiver of customs at Puget Sound.

'76. Dr. A. H. Keefer, of Lewis Center, O., who was recently reported very sick, has sufficiently recovered to return to his practice.



'85. F. A. Z. Kumler left for his home on the 11th and will not return to school before the beginning of next term. Sickness at home is the cause of his leaving before the close of the term.

Mr. Ruebush wonders whether the ladies of the choir have forgotten that this is leap year. He complains that he is obliged (?) to walk home alone from choir practice every evening.

'77. We are glad to learn that Rev. J. F. Smith, who was obliged to leave here last spring on account of failing health, is improving. He is located at Pella, Colorado, where he preaches twice each Sunday.

### LOCALS.

Dec.

Parties.

"Sedate."

Reviewing.

More parties.

"Lovely day, Al."

Coming—examinations.

Where was Jeppie's rooster?

We say hurrah for—Cleveland.

Old student we need your help.

Let us have peace in the family.

Max, what made you leave so soon?

Frank, hold the stand the next time.

Brethren you all made an impression.

"Where! Oh where has that little cat gone?"

Send in your subscription to the business manager.

Who says there is nothing going on in Westerville?

Look out for the bogus committee; Junior public the 20th.

We are very much in need of money; send in your subscription.

Senior taffy the 6th inst. at the home of Miss Emma Bender.

The Seniors passed some of their examinations rather early in the term.

Class '85 meets every week to read their old essays. They seem to enjoy it immensely.

How is it that a certain gentleman and lady happen to meet every day in front of the college?

The Sophomore reading circle has met twice, and we are glad to say they have made it a success so far. May it long continue.

Some of the professors were unable to bear their classes the day following Thanksgiving. We do not know what was the matter.

Class in Homer's Odyssey. Student—"Professor, was that on wash day? Prof—"Yes sir." Student—"They had more fun on their wash days than we do." Prof—"Yes sir."

The choir has added several new members of late and is now able to give us some very fine music as was shown by their sacred concert of the 14th. Dr. Dixon, the leader, is the right man for the place.

The lecture delivered by Prof. Swing on the "Philosophy of the Novel," was one of intense interest and should have been better attended, especially by the students. Remember our lectures are first class and should be well patronized.

One of the most enjoyable events of the season was the social, if we may so call it, at the Ladies' Hall on Thanksgiving evening. We believe this was the first effort of the kind and surely the ladies deserve great credit for their manner of entertaining company.



Ask Charlie what a man gains if he makes a camp-meeting exploration and loses his supper.

The dinner party given to the Senior class on Thanksgiving by F. A. Z. (Veteran) Kunler was pronounced a success in every way. We do not know who said the most smart things, although the secretary was to keep a record of the sharps.

The library is now open two days in the week for the exchange of books. One day for the gentlemen and the other for the ladies. What the real object of the change is we are not able to say at present, but most of the students say it is a scheme to get control of the society libraries.

"Ye Preps." are not to be condoned in the way of parties. Upon an invitation of Prof. Shuey most of the members of his rhetorical class assembled at his home on the evening of Dec. 6th. All present agreed that the time was pleasantly spent and were sorry when the hour of departure arrived. Occasions like this are the most enjoyable ones of rhetorical classes.

Many of our students will long remember Dec. 1st, as the time of attending the Cleiorhetean party, held at the home of the Misses Taylor north of town. About twenty-three couples were in attendance and a spirit of the most thorough enjoyment prevailed all through the evening. An elegant supper was served and complimented by all present. The evening was spent in social intercourse, games, toasts and music. All present felt glad that they accepted the invitation.

The citizens of Westerville have at last awakened to the necessity of something to wear away the monotony of winter evenings and accordingly have organized a skating rink in the town hall and a gymnasium in Weyant's hall. It is certainly amusing to watch the people in the former as they tumble, as roller skates are no respecters of persons. The gymnasium affords good opportunities to those wishing to exercise their muscles upon such as the horizontal bar, trapeze rings, dumb bells, boxing gloves, etc. Now we have something we have been wanting for, lo! these many years.

## COLLEGE CURRENCY.

Germany has twenty universities.

Columbia has 60,000 volumes in her library.

Blaine is an alumnus of Washington and Jefferson.

The first college of Dakota was founded September 20th.

Cornell has 407 students about 50 of whom are young ladies.

There is a rumor that the Mormon church is about to erect a college at Salt Lake City.

The oldest college paper published is the "Yale Library Magazine," established in 1839.

An endowment of \$30,000 has been raised for the Chair of Theology in Hope college, Michigan, of the Dutch Reformed Church.

The value of a college course is suggested by the fact that of the members of the Michigan legislature 104 are college graduates.

The United States has one hundred and ninety college papers. There is only one published by students in Germany. America is greatly in advance in this respect.

Union College has conferred the Degree of Doctor of Laws upon President Arthur. He has also been talked of for the presidency of that institution. This is probably nothing more than rumor.

Ohio has more colleges than any other state in the union, having 35, while Illinois and New York have but 28 each, Pennsylvania has 26 and no other state has more than 19. This speaks well for Ohio.

Avalon College, Avalon, Missouri, has had its cabinet re-inforced with a relic of Mormonism in Missouri a simple corn-stone with which the followers of Joe Smith used to reduce corn to meal. It came from Caldwell county.



There are at Harvard this year 11 candidates for the degree of A. M., and for that of Ph. D., 39.

Prof. A. H. Sayce has deciphered an Assyrian tablet which gives an account of a transit of Venus 1,600 years B. C.

Rev. Phillips Brooks will be the select preacher in the University of Cambridge, England, next June. This is the second time this honor has been conferred on an American clergyman.

It is said that only three men in the United States have received the degrees of Doctor of Divinity, Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Literature. They are President Barnard, of Columbia, President McCosh, of Princeton and Prof. Wilson, of Cornell.

The conference of the college students of New York state met in conjunction with the convention for Christian workers, held by Mr. Moody at Syracuse, Nov. 15th and 16th. Over 100 students were present and a pleasant and profitable time is reported.

The beautiful statue of John Harvard, on the grounds of Harvard College, was not long since daubed with tar by the students of one of the lower classes. It is said that the damage done to the statue was greater than would have been effected in a half century by natural causes.

Dr. McCosh holds that the college which gives to students a wide choice of studies during all the years of their course commits a radical error. He holds

that there are branches, rudimental and fundamental which have stood the test of time, fitted to call forth the deeper and higher faculties of the mind and opening the way to further knowledge which all should be required to study.

The class of 1884, C. L. S. C., numbers in all 1387 persons, who have completed the full four years' course of reading, passed their examinations, and received diplomas. Who can estimate the worth of the training and help thus obtained from this course of study? No worthier institution for the masses of the people is among us.

Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa., has taken a step forward in its history, and one that promises for it much good. Like all our institutions, this college has had a heavy debt, which at times was a source of no little anxiety on the part of its friends. It now sends out the cheering news, which Otterbein is glad to hear, that the indebtedness is fully provided for, and that L. V. C. has taken a fresh start. It has reason to rejoice, and we are glad to rejoice with it.

The Chautauqua University was incorporated by act of the Legislature of the state of New York in the spring of 1883. The section of the act giving its object reads as follows: "The leading object of said corporation shall be to promote liberal and practical education, especially among the masses of the people; to teach the sciences, arts, languages and literature; to prepare its patrons for their several pursuits and professions in life, and to fit them for the duties which devolve upon them as members of society; such in straction to embrace all departments of culture which the board of trustees may deem useful and proper."

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