

Otterbein University

Digital Commons @ Otterbein

Otterbein Record

Historical Otterbein Journals

2-1884

The Otterbein Record February 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 February 1884" (1884). *Otterbein Record*. 7.
<https://digitalcommons.otterbein.edu/otrecord/7>

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., FEBRUARY, 1884.

No. 5.



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., FEBRUARY, 1884.

No. 5.



EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

BY MISS ELLA WOOD.

When o'er the ocean's boundless waste,
Columbus with his fleet made haste,
Like Hebrews to the promised land,
Unguided save by God's own hand,
Columbus Eastern Asia sought,
Far famed, with wealth and treasures fraught,
Nor dreamed when land at length was found,
That half the globe his labor crowned.
And with the tidings backward borne,
Many from home and friends were torn—
A bright illusion's beckoning hand
Enticed them to the unknown land.
When there the dawn of breaking day
The sweet illusion drove away,
And hardship's, large, unwieldy size,
Portentous rose before their eyes.
When all our hope is but a wreck,
And we are driven from the deck,
Though through our fault the ruin came,
On some one else we lay the blame.
Thus friendly, unoffending men,
Suffered for faults of others then,
And taught from childhood to revenge,
Gave ill for ill in fair exchange.

Having secured a tract of land,
Coligny an asylum planned;
And here on Carolina's soil,
Frenchmen escaped religious broil.
They sought from nature's stores alone,
To garner harvests never sown;
Abandoned all with fainting heart.
God helps but those who do their part.
After their failure Raleigh sailed,

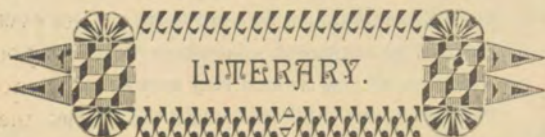
And though his expeditions failed,
Still his reports an impulse gave,
To immigration's tidal wave.

But King James with a royal grant,
Was the first Englishman to plant,
A part of England, which remained,
And in the new world footing gained.
It settled on Virginia's soil,
A part of it disdained to toil,
But under Smith none dared to shirk;
He might not eat who would not work.
The Calverts liberal charter gave—
A freedom from oppressions grave;
But different factions flocking there,
Themselves oppressed, oppressors were.
Ah! then, all else seemed very wrong,
The weak must think as thought the strong;
But this opinion blame no more;
It brought the Pilgrims to our shore.

From Holland came the Pilgrim band,
From England, from their native land—
Having been routed, put to flight,
For thinking what they thought was right.
The Mayflower, with its precious load,
Without a royal charter rode.
The Pilgrims came to spend their lives,
And brought their children and their wives.
Hunger and suffering, cold and frost;
In one drear winter half were lost.
But to endure they well had learned,
And with the Mayflower none returned.
To those on Massachusetts Bay,
A royal charter found its way,
Where many sought from England's sod,
Freedom to better worship God.

Next, sturdy men inured to toil,
The Dutch we find upon our soil,
Who freely open up their land,
To all who may a place demand.
From war and from oppression's hand,
The Swedes and Finns a refuge planned,

And anchored, many here beguiled,
 With fertile soil and climate mild.
 And it was from these very men,
 That land was bought by William Penn.;
 To the oppressed he made amends,
 And opened up a home for Friends.
 The sunny South, with open arms,
 Attracted many with her charms,
 The French, who persecution felt,
 Upon her shore unpunished knelt.
 The Scotch next came across the waves,
 Hunted like beasts 'mong dens and caves,
 They sought a refuge on our soil,
 And prospered through their honest toil.
 Just here and there a little band,
 Were the first settlers of our land;
 But lo! these scattered bands and few,
 Into a mighty nation grew.



THE OHIO COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

BY PROF. HENRY GARST.

This organization was founded many years ago and has always been useful, affording a means for the interchange of opinions among those engaged in the higher departments of instruction. At its annual sessions, held between Christmas and New Year, papers are read upon various topics connected with college work, followed by discussions often of great interest and practical importance. For a number of years the Association had no definite standard of work required as a standard of admission to the Association. Any of the more than thirty institutions in the State styling themselves colleges could send representatives to the Association. The low character of some of these so-called colleges led the representatives of a number of the better class of colleges to determine to establish a

minimum standard, which colleges must reach to hold membership in the Association. The fact that some of the institutions of the Association were quite below any reasonable standard for an institution claiming the standing and rights of a college, was an embarrassing fact obstructing the proposed forward movement. The situation seemed to demand heroic measures in order to make the Association the representative of full and thorough work. Accordingly, at a meeting held at Delaware, Ohio, it was resolved to abandon the old organization and reorganize on the basis of a new and improved standard. The standard at last adopted excluded about half the so-called colleges of the State, and raised more or less the standard of nearly every college admitted to the new organization.

Among the fundamental demands of the standard adopted is one requiring that all courses leading to degrees be equal in the time and amount of work required; allowing, however, students who had already gained standing in shorter courses to complete such courses. Another requirement is that three years of preparatory work shall be required for admission to the Freshman year. By this standard college degrees have a definite meaning, and whether the degrees be in Arts, Science or Philosophy, will testify to the same time spent in study and the same amount of work done. Colleges of the Association may still have short or partial courses, but will not be allowed to confer degrees for them. The standard also requires that the colleges of the association be adequately manned to do the work required. The standard required in general, is based upon the standard of the best Eastern colleges, and the terms of admission to the colleges of the Association are substantially equivalent to the terms of admission to Yale or Harvard. There are at this time seventeen colleges belonging to the Association, and several others are striving to lift their courses and work to the level of the

Association's standard. When they succeed they will doubtless gain admission to the Association,

One of the most important services the Association has rendered to higher education is undoubtedly this elevating and fixing the standard for Ohio Colleges. In this way the Association has greatly benefited the colleges which compose it, and has relieved them from a great reproach by placing a gulf between them and a large number of institutions doing inferior work and conferring degrees for short courses—institutions which assume, but do not deserve, the name of college.

The Association held its last and one of its best attended and most interesting meetings at Columbus, Ohio, on the 26th and 27th of December last. A number of able papers were read, followed by interesting discussions. Fifteen of the colleges of the Association were represented by one or more members of their Faculties. The next meeting of the Association, upon invitation of the Faculty of Wittenburg College, will be held at Springfield, Ohio, next December.

* * *

THE POSITION OF LANGUAGE IN THE COLLEGE COURSE.

It is proposed to consider briefly the position of the languages in the course of study for a liberal education, especially the relations of the Greek and Latin to such a course. It is assumed that the object of the college study is not to fit the student immediately and completely for the law, the ministry, the farm or the counting room; but to give him that power of thought, that control of himself, that broad culture which will best prepare him to perform in the active, busy, progressive world which he enters the duties of the good citizen, honest man, and careful thinker, and to cause him to realize his higher duties to God and his fellows. The immediate practical knowl-

edge necessary for the business of life must come afterward to the student, as to others, by actual experience. What part the languages have in this preparation is the practical question.

The study of language has held a most prominent place in every system of education. The simple fact of its existence under so many diverse circumstances is evidence of its importance in mental development. Fully one half the work of high schools and colleges is in language. Seventeen thirty-sixths is the minimum in Ohio Colleges, and nine twenty-firsts the proportion in prominent eastern institutions. In England linguistic studies have "overshadowed all others." The German Gymnasias give two-thirds of the time to language, while even the Realschulen, or scientific schools, give one-third. One thoroughly conversant with the results even of the best methods will not judge this proportion to be too large. Indeed the experience of the German schools would suggest that time might be taken profitably from other studies and devoted especially to the mother tongue. That there is a defect in the work in English of most high schools and colleges can not be doubted, for too many graduates are failures as artisans of their own language. But the solution of the problem lies not in giving less language, as is argued by some devotees of science and scientific schools. A little observation among graduates of such schools is sufficient evidence of this.

The phase of the "language question" most debated at present, is the position of Greek and Latin in the college. Of the one-half or two-thirds of the course occupied with language, about two-thirds are given to Greek and Latin. These two languages have always held the most prominent place in courses of study, and continue to do so to-day. It is objected that they are dead languages, never used in our literature; that the years given

to their study are lost, because very few students acquire such an acquaintance with them as to enabled them to be enjoyed; that after the college days none but professional men use them, or retain what has been acquired; that there is, therefore, no practical advantage.

Space is wanting to speak at length of these objections, nor indeed is it necessary. Most of these statements would apply with equal force to the modern languages, as taught in our schools, for few even of the college graduates have in after life ability or occasion to use, in a great degree, their attainments in French and German. Nor indeed are the most of these arguments objections to the languages themselves, but rather to the methods of teaching them.

It is asserted, also, that for the thorough, independent worker of to-day the sciences furnish the best training and the best field of study; that the classics inculcate too high reverence for authority, too little dependence upon self. The recent opinion of the faculty of the University of Berlin upon classical studies is directly to the point here as well as in other directions. This opinion has the added weight of being given by some of the greatest scientists of Germany. The students of the Realschulen have for ten years or more been admitted to the University upon the same basis as those of the Gymnasia. In the former, Greek is not taught, Latin, English, French, science, history and mathematics being the course. In the latter, Greek and Latin predominate. One conclusion is stated: "The students prepared at the Realschulen show at first more knowledge and more skill than those prepared at the Gymnasia, but their further development is slower, more superficial, and less independent, while they show still greater inferiority in point of ability to carry on the more difficult processes of independent research."

So much for some of the objections. Who are the objectors? Largely men of active,

business habits who find little thought for the higher culture of life, men who know nothing of the languages: men who object to the severe discipline of linguistic study and who are willing to have the honors without the labor of the course: men who are satisfied with the thought of the day and do not care to bring to society not only the best of the time but of all times; or men who can see no farther than the dollars and the workshop, forgetting that even the workman has an inner, better life, and a duty to his fellows which only thorough culture can give.

In positive argument it is not necessary to refer to the structure of the ancient languages, their scientific development, or their influence in the mental growth of the student. These have all been presented in many forms. Experience is on the side of a thorough study of the classics. And none is clearer or more direct than that of the German University, already referred to. The conclusion here has been that the tendency to indifference to classics is dangerous to German learning and to its supremacy in education. This conclusion, too, comes not from "classical devotees" but from eminent teachers of science and mathematics.

But are the objectors all wrong? Is there no reason for modifying our extreme standards of Greek and Latin? As has been stated there is strong need of greater power in the use of English, more extended knowledge of the beauties of our own language. There is a vast field of research and an important source of thought in our literature, that is practically unknown even to most of our liberally educated men and women. This English of ours is also closely related to other modern languages, the German especially. These languages too have a literature, not equal perhaps to the Greek and Latin, but beautiful and inviting, of which our liberally educated ought to have knowledge. Can this not be attained without driving one or both of these

languages from our courses of study? Less time given to some studies which even a "practical" man will not call practical, and a little less to the Greek and Latin would give time in every college course for needed study of higher English and proper work in other modern languages.

Let there be given, therefore, not less time in the course to language, but let the time now given be better divided and thus reach the desired end, true culture. S.

* *

STICHOMETRY.

BY PROF. J. E. GUITNER.

One of the most important results of recent investigation in the department of letters is the science of stichometry or line-measuring. Inquiring minds in America, in England and especially in Germany, by dint of persevering effort and persistent study have succeeded in bringing this doctrine to the full proportions of a science. Until very recently all that was known of *stichs* was that they were, and that with them in certain important manuscripts numerals were associated—these numerals being of disputed significance. Hence the *stichs* themselves were a "sealed book." Now, thanks to the researches of Ritschl, Graux, Birt and others, stichometry opens to the inquirer the most important pages of antiquity, settling questions hitherto in hot dispute and determining beyond cavil the genuineness or the spuriousness of questioned readings in words and in whole passages. And it is the greatest charm of the new science that it finds perhaps its most successful field in the manuscripts of Holy Writ, authenticating the readings of the most reputed commentaries, and giving the deciding vote as to passages until now not satisfactorily determined. It is apparent, therefore, that no person, making the least claim to scholarship, and having the slightest acquaintance with the classic tongues, can afford to remain longer unacquainted with the new science of stichometry.

The Greek word *stichos* means primarily a row, and in a derived sense it denotes a line or verse. Investigation shows that the scribes who made copies of the ancient Greek manuscripts, in arranging and measuring their

lines with a view to computing the amount of their pay, adopted as a unit of measure a stich, or line, of definite length, as to number of letters or syllables. For instance, the stich of Hephaestion is six poetical feet, in Homer the hexameter, in Sophocles its equivalent, in the prose-writers the same. Careful computation shows that this unit of measure may be regarded as either one of syllables or one of letters.

From an edict of Diocletian, *de pretiis venalium* (A. D. 301) we derive the information that the pay of scribes was by a given amount of writing, and was computed by the hundred lines. This certainly presupposes a fixed measure of the line and it has been shown by M. Graux that its regular equivalent is the Homeric hexameter. It is interesting, also, to know that this custom of regulating the pay of scribes by a measure substantially the same as that of Diocletian's time continued into and perhaps through the Middle Ages, especially at Bologna and other university towns in Italy.

But it is in reference to the texts of the Old and the New Testament that stichometry attains its greatest importance. The Greek manuscripts of these books furnish a rich list of stichometric references, which enable us to measure the text with great accuracy and go far toward restoring the very lines of the original documents. Without entering upon the details of the stichometric calculations, obviously inappropriate in a publication like the RECORD, it may be stated as among the results of such calculations that the famous and much-questioned passage in the Gospel of Mark—the last twelve verses—is testified as genuine; that the passage in John's Gospel, VII, 53 to VIII, 11, was not included at this place in the standard copies, but rather at the end of the fifth chapter; that in Luke the passages designated by Westcott and Hort as Western non-interpolations, amounting to about 25 verses in all, do not belong to the measured text; that in regard to the verse concerning the "Three Heavenly Witnesses," in the First Epistle of John, stichometry gives no reason for its retention. Did space permit, other important passages might be cited upon which a flood of light is thrown by this science. If it is so important and interesting in the green leaf, what is it destined to be in the dry?

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, - - - *Managing Editor.*

W. C. STUBBS, - - - *Local Editor.*

S. F. MORRISON, - - - *Personal Editor.*

R. N. THAYER, - - - *Society Editor.*

J. M. RANKIN, - - - *Exchange Editor.*

R. E. GILLESPIE, - - - *Business Manager.*

FEBRUARY, 1884.

CONTENTS.

POETRY—Early Settlements,	67
THE OHIO COLLEGE ASSOCIATION,	68
POSITION OF LANGUAGE IN COLLEGE COURSE,	69
STICHOMETRY,	71
EDITORIAL,	72
LOCALS,	75
PERSONALS,	76
SOCIETY NOTES,	76
OUR EXCHANGES,	77



EDITORIAL.



SUBSCRIBERS who have not yet paid their subscriptions will greatly oblige us by remitting the necessary amounts at an early date. For we are called upon semi-occasionally to meet financial issues in the practical way of paying our debts; so in turn, you are called upon to meet yours. We sincerely thank all those who have already settled with us.

To study for the purpose of retaining should be the aim of every student. Too many study, for the most part, that they may recite

well. Not many of those of whom this is true would admit it, but the grade system has more devotees than are generally known. It is quite an easy thing to learn a professor's style of questioning and to prepare with a view to answering his kind of questions, but we do not study any thing thoroughly till we make the ideas our own. Frequently a student carries off the *first* grade in a certain class and delights himself in having excelled his classmates. But many of his classmates may and very often do have the principles, ideas and real merits of the study ingrafted into their minds so perfectly that they astonish the grader most woefully in some unexpected hour by their exquisite proficiency in the application of the art or science. Extol the student who grasps ideas.

On the eve of January 18, after the principal part of the Installation Exercises in the Philomathean and Philophronean Literary Societies were finished, the Philomathean Society and company met in joint session in the Philophronean Hall and spent an hour and a half in a very sociable as well as practicable way. After a few concise, clear, matter-of-fact speeches the students proceeded to raise some money to be known as the *Student's Fund of the year 1884*. The spirit of charity quickly aggregated the sum of \$1,200. The students only contributed, as it is to be Student's Memorial Gift strictly. It is desired to swell the amount to \$1,500 which very probably will be secured without much effort. Certainly this generosity of the boys and ladies is to be highly commended. We trust those who have not as yet given anything towards this fund will not fail to do so at an early date. Stand by your colors and show yourselves men, fitly armed and prepared to meet all the duties which devolve upon you as members of one great, common family. May your interests be Otterbein's interests, and her welfare, success and renown be ever

near to your hearts and elicit your favors as she has given you much of the mental ability which you now possess.

.

THERE is a tendency on the part of the ambitious student to extend his studies far into the night, and he thus deprives himself of sleep necessary for his health. This practice should be most severely condemned. If persisted in for a good part of any collegiate course the student's mental abilities will become stunted or rather greatly weakened. If a student's work is too heavy to be accomplished in reasonable hours, it would be better to leave some of it undone than to make himself prematurely old by late hours. Close students are commendable; close students who injure their health prematurely by their injudicious work, are foolish, though in many respects they are wise. Overwork may show few effects during the college course, but violation of nature's laws will unavoidably bring punishment. A great proportion of graduates are not vigorous, robust men. What is the reason? Simply that they did not consider carefully enough, while at college, their liability to wear down their constitutions. Overwork has sapped the vital energy of the bodies of many of the brightest students who have graced the classic halls of our fair land, and ere the wool of life was woven the tender thread of life is snapped asunder. Our bodies will endure and suffer mistreatment, but ere long they give way and all is gone.

.

THE mazes of English Literature entangle us. Only an introduction can be given us to those who hold the threads, and a choice must be made which one or two we will follow; for though our years number three-score and ten we may enter into the heart and mind of but a few, but the hours spent in that inner companionship will be a joy forever. These hours which we spend in reading, searching and tracing the channels of thought,

by which we are able to read the literature of the ages and know their history, will greatly augment our usefulness and enrich our minds. The grand, potent and magic power of close reasoning in all questions of ethics, politics, science and religion can only be perfected and strengthened properly by cutting loose from the shore, which in college is too often the text books, and launching out into the mighty regions which have been traversed by the master minds in the several departments of the world's unlimited library.

How thirsts the soul of the thinking student to explore, aided by the thoughts of the scholarly great, the many and varied fields of science, invention, thought and truth! Yet in the little time he possibly can steal from his studies, he only gets a meager taste of the golden fruit which is possible for him to pluck from the garden of God's universe.

.

It is a most serious question with many a student how to economize time so as to give the allotted portion to text books and still have a remainder for works of intrinsic value and that never will be read in the busy life beyond college walls. That life, too full of cares and distractions to admit of rumaging among the ruins of antiquity, or of seeking instruction from the past except so far as it will directly in some line or thought of business.

Over and over again have we reckoned up the work of each day and divided it by the number of hours but the quotient would always be too small. The dismay at this result has finally settled into a submissive cast of countenance; occasionally a faint gleam of hope bracks up the monotony and once again we make the calculation. Subtracting seven hours for sleep, plus two hours for the time spent around the festal board, plus four for recitation and necessary detentions, from the twenty-four, there will remain eleven for the preparation of lessons, for newspaper reading,

for society work and for current literature; who but a recluse or one in perfect health can survive such a regime.

There are no arguments needed, no proof requisite to fully convince the thinking man that much work must be done by the bright and gifted student beyond the limits of text books. *How* is this work to be done is the grave question.

What blessings would be heaped upon such a personage that could divine this *how* to the many zealous students of our land. Then they might be able to sleep with a quiet conscience, but now they are haunted by the ghosts of great men and their deeds, by phantom battles, by frays in which the ancient Greek and modern Irishman are strangely mixed up; in their dreams the panorama of the world's history exhibits events just as distinctly and as systematically arranged as a drunken man's house-hold furniture.

One feasible plan is suggested; and that is, to make the hours devoted to the preparation of lessons count for more than they do in the majority of cases—for instance, if pursuing the study of History, the careful student will endeavor to keep before him the growth of the nations, century by century, their inter-dependence and association with each other; he will impress indelibly upon his memory the main historical events and the chief actors and by an occasional review all these will become settled and fixed knowledge.

To pass to Rhetoric; the ten pages ought to be mastered together with some of the principles of the world's ablest writers. General information, one fact to-day, another to-morrow ought also to collect around the science even as the particles of iron dust close in around the magnet.

* * *

As an addendum to remarks concerning the gift of the undergraduates to the college, we may urge a fact not often given proper con-

sideration. It is well known that in no institution in the land do the receipts for tuition from the students defray the currents expenses of instruction; that all classes of colleges must depend largely on some extraneous means of support,—state universities, on the income derived from vested funds granted them by the United States Government, and from receipts by special legislation; church colleges, on endowment funds donated by devoted church-men and collections of their various agencies. Even institutions, seminaries, etc., are forced once in a while to take account of stock, to retrench and finally, in order to keep the sheriff at bay, to invoke the immediate help of good friends of means, and if this resource fail, close the doors. Even Yale and Harvard, colleges that charge four or five times the sum for tuition demanded in our vicinity, are constantly pleading poverty. Having made a careful computation, counting the exact actual cost of teaching and expense of heating and cleaning buildings etc, and dividing this sum by the number of persons taught, all within the last college year, we find the cost of instructing each student within Otterbein's walls to be sixty-two dollars. For this service the student who pays the full sum charged surrenders to the college treasury the sum of thirty dollars. And yet, there have been, perhaps still are, those who imagine that they confer on the University an inestimable benefit by enrolling their names on its books; that they ought to be conciliated and cajoled into taking a college course; that the college is to be greatly congratulated in that they have come in, and ought to be deeply commiserated when they go out. There be those, too, who, living under the shadow of the college spire, refuse its offers of culture and literary wealth, because to accept them would confer a benefit on the college! Is this the dictate of either policy, common sense or common honesty?



Steady work.

Oh! for a change.

Plenty of sleighing.

Mercury twenty eight degrees below zero.

The Philosophy class has been having experiments in Pneumatics.

Each Saturday evening since school commenced some of the students have been sleigh riding.

Quite a number of students went to Columbus to attend the opera Saturday evening January 19th.

The church choir has secured new chairs for the rostrum and it now presents a very fine appearance.

Most of the old students have returned and we are permitted to look upon their smiling countenances once again.

The students of this college have become enthusiastic. At a recent meeting they raised \$1200 for a donation to the college.

Some of the boys have returned to Saum Hall to board this term as some of the ladies did not return. They occupy the vacated places.

Notwithstanding the cold weather has afforded splendid opportunities yet there has been but little skating. It seems to have lost its charm.

"Had I but served my God as diligently as I have served my king, he would not have given me over in my gray hairs." Cardinal Woolsey.

At a recent meeting of the Faculty it was decided to send to the parents a copy of the grades of each of the Preparatory students. President gave them fair warning so that they might make a good record.

Our town has secured new street lamps. They far surpass the old ones and the lonely mid-night wanderer is able to walk in the straight way and not fall by the hedges and highways.

The truth of the old adage that honesty is the best policy is upheld by the daily experience of life, uprightness and integrity being found as successful in business as in every thing else. *Smiles.*

Thomas Park, well known as O. U's. pencil artist about the time of the burning of the old college building, is dangerously sick at his home, Lafayette, Indiana.

Miss Frankie Williams one of the young ladies at Saum Hall had her hands and face severely burned. She was sweeping around a red hot stove and her dress came in contact with it and was immediately ignited.

One of our Seniors is the possessor of a watch which by repeated polishing seems to have the the qualities of a mirror and at almost any time during class he may be seen admiring the line of beauty in his handsome countenance.

Thursday January 31st the day set apart for Prayer for Colleges was duly observed here. At 9 A. M. the two Christain Assoiations held prayer meeting and at 10 A. M. the several churches in town held union services in the college chapel.

F. P. Gardner, '82. of the *Westerville Review* has been away for a few days. From the tone of that paper we surmise that Pat has had a proposal and is away attending to his own best interest for better or for worse. The RECORD is ready with special congratulations if such is the case.

The Faculty have had more trouble this term in arranging the classes than at any time previous. The German classes have caused most of the trouble. In the beginning class and in the class in the second year there may be found students of all classes from a Junior Prep. to a Senior.

Leap year is here and with it come many privileges which the ladies enjoy. On Saturday, January 19th, several of the boys received invitations to be in their rooms at a certain time and those who did so were agreeably surprised to find that they were to be treated to a leap year sleigh ride.

The Literary Societies are doing excellent work this term. A much deeper interest seems to pervade all the members and in consequence, thorough preparations are persistently sought by all the performers. Out of this close and determined application will be evolved many essays, orations and lively debates which have power to charm, interest, and instruct all who may be so fortunate as to hear them.



'85. C. N. Queen is preaching at Mitchell, Dakota.

'88. J. L. Bright spent Sabbath, the 27th, in Columbus.

Prof. Garst filled the pupilt at the chapel Sunday, the 27th inst.

Mr. S. Grubbs, of Darke County, Ohio, entered school last week.

H. K. Myers is studying civil engineering at Lehigh University.

J. W. Markley left last week via Cincinnati for Tennessee for his health.

J. W. Lease is thinking of joining the Galena Cornet Band. Success to you, Jay.

Rev. Spence, of Grafton, W. Va., paid the University a short visit on the 23 inst.

Mr. E. Price, one of the new students, returned home last week. Sickness was the cause.

'87 G. F. Byrer was on the sick list for a few days. He is again in his classes, smiling as ever.

Rev. George Elliott, a former student of O. U. is pastor of the M. E. Church at West Union, Iowa.

'86. Mr. Seymour B. Kelly spent Sabbath, the 25th the Miss Ora Barbee at her home, Groveport, Ohio.

R. M. Shanley, '88, and E. M. Counselor, '87, returned from a short visit at the home of the former on Saturday last.

Pres. H. A. Thompson delivered a lecture on Savonarola, the Florentine martyr, at Loveland, Ohio, on the 24th inst.

Rev. S. M. Hippard, Secretary of O. U., returned Saturday after a short business trip in the interest of the institution.

W. R. Funk and lady were recently made the happy recipients of a bouncing baby boy. Let us congratulate you, Ross.

Prof. T. Fitzgerald is becoming more popular every day as a teacher in the public schools, if we can rely on the *Review* as authority.

Prof. W. C. Reese and Mr. I. A. Shanton rendered a fine flute duet at the induction of the Cleiorhetean Society on the eve of Jan 17th.

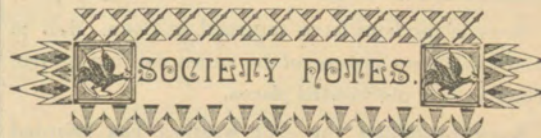
'84 J. B. Hall who has been in town for a few days locking up old acquaintances and forming new ones left on the 28th for his old home in Virginia.

'85. A. F. Crayton is getting aesthetic. It is said the sweet strains of the banjo may be heard issuing from his room at almost any hour of the day or night.

Quite a number of friends from Worthington spent the evening of the 24th at the home of M. N. Miller, of class '86. He enjoyed the surprise very much.

'82. D. E. Ambrose and Miss Emma Edwards both of Avalon, Mo., were some weeks since united in the matrimonial bond. The Record extends them its best wishes.

'83. W. C. Rebok has resigned his position as principal of the Montour schools, and has refused a similar position in the Malvern schools, Iowa, that he might accept the pastorate of West Union Station, U. B. Church.



Miss Emma Bender, Mrs. Wm. Young and Miss Prued in company with Mr. F. A. Z. Kumler visited the Society on the eve of the 11th. Mr. Kumler was called upon and made some witty remarks.

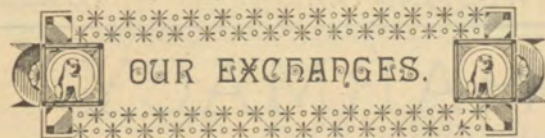
The following names were presented to the society on installation evening as candidates for membership in Society: A. F. Crayton presented the name of W. C. Horhines, of Castine, Ohio; E. W. Crayton the name of E. F. Price, of Eldorado, Ohio and Sinclair the name of R. H. Warwick, of Lebanon Valley Normal school. The gentlemen were unanimously received and it is hoped will feel at home in the Society of their choice.

The Ladies' Societies held their installation exercises on Thursday eve Jan. 17th. The Philaethean Hall was crowded to overflowing and the guests were

well entertained. One prominent Junior was heard to say that he guessed they were carrying Leap Year into everything. "Ye Scrite" visited the Cleiorheatean Hall and was highly entertained. "The Burning of Chicago," and the "Trusted Suspender" will always fill a niche in his memory. Success to the ladies.

The Philomathean Society held their installation exercises on Friday eve Jan. 18th. The Hall was crowded with visitors and the guests were well entertained. The following officers were installed: President, L. C. Shuey; Vice President, W. O. Mills; Critic, E. I. Gilbert; Recording Secretary, A. J. Timberman; Chaplain, W. S. Gilbert; Censor, W. O. Zeigler; Chorister, D. E. Lorenz; Librarian, J. W. Shanley; Assistant Librarian, J. W. Flickinger; Treasurer, E. M. Counsellor; Miscellaneous Reader W. O. Mills.

The Philophroncan Literary Society held their installation exercises Friday eve Jan. 18th. A good many visitors were present and expressed themselves well pleased with the exercises. The following officers were installed: President, J. M. Rankin; Vice President, J. P. Sinclair; Critic, W. H. Cochran; Recording Secretary, R. N. Thayer; Corresponding Secretary, H. W. Miller; Chaplain, W. C. Stubbs; Censor, J. O. Rankin; Chorister, W. A. Smith; Librarian, J. J. Spencer; Assistant Librarian, L. W. Keister; Treasurer, W. H. Hendren; Sergeant-at-arms, G. F. Byrer; 1st Judge, L. E. Custer; 2nd Judge, A. F. Crayton; 3rd Judge, N. P. McDonald.



"At request of the Chinese Government, five Chinese youths were admitted in September to West Point, and five to Annapolis. All of them are of the rank of princes."—*Ex.*

"Amherst is said to have the finest collection of birds in any American college." "One of the students of the University of Berlin is sixty-nine years of age." "President Porter, of Yale College, is in favor of athletics."—[*Transcript.*

We are glad to note the *Notre Dame Scholastic* this month. Though of quite an opposite creed from our own we receive it upon its merits. From the "exchange column" we infer that some one has not been accepting its columns without question.

Supplying another much felt want comes the *Legal Record* from Columbus, a paper well calculated to supply business men with every kind of information in a business line. In glancing over the last number and not being much interested in the business notices an article setting forth our Ex-Governor's views upon the Temperance question arrested our attention. The Governor's stand is certainly not for Prohibition but plainly an endeavor is made to get a middle position between the three leading parties of Ohio.

If any one will take the pains to look up the many periodicals within his reach he will certainly conclude that the wants of the American people are well supplied so far as they relate to daily reading matter. Men, women, and children in any and every calling and station in life may find periodicals to suit their varied tastes and wants. This variety of reading matter instead of being a misfortune to the American people has been in a sense their fortune. Here the farmer, merchant, doctor, etc. receive the latest thoughts and discoveries in their several departments besides advice and hints how to succeed; and no doubt they regard money spent in this way as a most profitable investment.

Among the number of exchanges that have reached us for January we find the *Health and Home* which suggested the above remarks, and judging from this number it must fill an important place in many homes being devoted to domestic medicine, literature science and art. It contains information upon the sorrows and sufferings of women, effects of all narcotics and stimulants, neatness, cleanliness, economy, nature's penalties, etc.

On the last page of the *Philomathean Review* appears an interesting article upon "Parliamentary Law" in which we noticed several important thoughts,—That a presiding officer should have at least three-fifths of the body favorable to his administrations, otherwise he would be harrassed and annoyed by the opposition. That points of order are only proper when the chair has made some error in judgment or statement, or when some member is seriously out of order, and in

fact much trouble often arises from this question of "points of order" by a mistaken use of that part of parliamentary law,—that the chairman ought to be careful to allow only one thing to be done or doing at a time as a means of controlling disturbances, and to guide his assembly through exciting times. Some of these simplest rules are of great value to a chairman.

The *Microcosm* for 1884 makes its appearance thoroughly furnished for every good work. We congratulate it upon its success, its notoriety, its ability and well-earned fame. It has been a periodical of merit from its first issue. As a repository of the latest and best religious and scientific discoveries and investigations of the day it is without an equal. Its scholarly editor and owner has startled many students by his demonstrations and attacks upon the hitherto received theories in science as laid down in our college text books. The *Microcosm* has been the medium of disseminating much that is of true worth to many of our professors and college men. The January issue is a royal and rich number. During 1884 it will doubtless keep step with the most ambitious and larger magazines. Its peculiar features, as here to fore, will consist of an able, earnest, shrewd, and determined discussion of scientific and religious questions. Those who have read the past issues of this magazine will need no assurance of the ungloved manner in which these questions will be handled.

It is coming to be understood that the discipline which the student obtains during his course finds one of its most important phases in the training which

he is sure to gain, if he is true to himself, in the direction of submitting to authority,—being subject to the higher powers,—learning to crucify self,—yielding his own notions and resolutions to the superior experience of his instructors. To learn this is one of the most difficult tasks for the youth, especially the American youth. Young America is scarcely out of his knickerbockers until he is quite sure that he knows what is what, and who is who; and as for the good advice of his father who is away behind the age, and the counsels of his mother, whom the world has left far in the background, and the sage admonitions of teachers who have forgotten how they lived and loved when they were boys, he will perhaps stay long enough to listen politely, but go away and forget what manner of person he is and ought to be. We do not believe that the world is growing worse; that the boys are worse than the boys of '76 or any other age, but we fear that some of their lessons are not coming to be any the better learned than of yore. *

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!

HEEREW, 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,

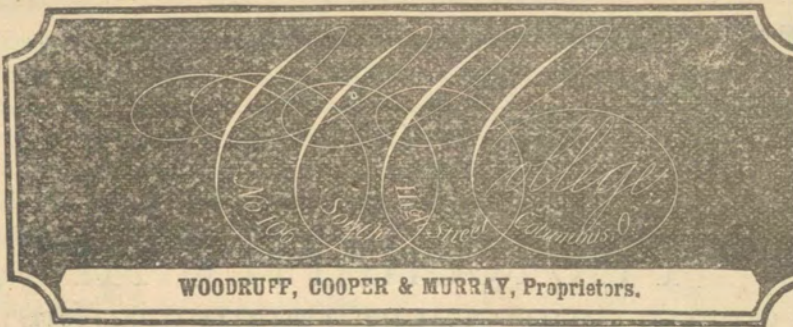
IRON, GLASS, &c.

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, 33.50 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.