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The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. IV.

WESTERVILLE, O., JANUARY, 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.

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.,

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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.

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The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. IV.

WESTERVILLE, O., JANUARY, 1884.

No. 4.

BOOKS.

BY MRS. ANNE GASKELL.

The books I love you will not find

On narrow shelves arranged,
Beneath the sky they open lie,
And oft the type is changed.

Oft by the streams, where thrilling words
Are set to music wild,
And space abounds with sylvan sounds
That charmed me when a child.

Within the wood, where song is rife,
'Mid branches intertwined,
Thro' the blue haze I silent gaze
On pages interlined.

On dreary moor, on mountain side,
And by the lone sea shore ;
Or turn the leaves where the autumn's sheaves
Are full of wondrous lore.

At eve the page lies open still,
In the mysterious night,
The ancient book on which I look,
Gleams in the star's pale light.

In cottage homes, in halls of wealth,
The books I love abound.

A hand divine has traced each line
Above, below, around !

"KINGS OF AMERICA."

Although the United States are styled a republic, there reign within its broad domains some petty kings. Need I say that these are known as money kings? Their kingdoms bear the title of public corporations, when, in fact, they are private corporations.

These are kings, in the sense that their power is unlimited; that their will is sov-

ereign, in the prosecution of their work, despite the wishes of the people, whose instruments of life and being the corporations hold, and despite the fiat of the law.

The Government bequeathed unto them these powers in the days of their infancy, when they needed fostering and encouragement. The most patent of these kings assume the name of "Rail Road Corporation."

We must not make an indiscriminate attack upon these corporations. Their value to the country has been inestimable; their blessings as numerous as the stars. The inexhaustible resources and magnitude of our land demand the use of the rail road. Talleyrand once said to Napoleon, that the United States is a great giant without a skeleton. This can no longer be said; for 100,000 miles of steel track make a tolerably good frame for the mightiest nation of the earth. The United States now has a skeleton as huge as that of all Europe combined. The opposite may now be slung at us, that our skeleton is too large for the quantity of muscle. If Europe, with its 316,000,000 souls, has sufficient rail road, the United States, with her 51,000,000, must have a superabundance. Their growth in the United States is incomparable, it is a mania among our capitalists. In 1827, there were but 3 miles of rail road; in 1830, 41 miles; in 1840, 2,797 miles; 1850, 7,475 miles; in 1860, 28,771 miles; in 1877, 74,112 miles; and in 1882, 100,000 miles.

What can be the cause of such an exceeding growth in wealth of rail roads? It is out of all proportion to the growth in population and industry, the criterion of the former.

There are several causes. I shall name but two of the most potent.

At first, men of wealth did not care to invest their capital in this enterprise, it being new, untried and expensive.

Hardly a single line was constructed without help from the state. If it did not contribute in the beginning, it footed up the balance. In all, the Government has given, in land alone, to rail road corporations 250,000,000: a tract equal to nine states like Ohio. This land lies, chiefly, in the valleys of our majestic rivers, the garden spots of our commonwealth. Beside this princely gift, untold sums of money have been appropriated.

A second cause of the excessive growth is immunities and exemptions conferred by the state. At the start, they were labeled private corporations, when they are as public as any institution can be. In the sight of the law, they are regarded as eleemosynary corporations and enjoy their privileges. How long we shall suffer ourselves to be the victim of an abstract definition, remains to be seen.

Since the dawn of history, the great thoroughfares have belonged to the people, and have been free to all, on the payment of a uniform tax, to keep them in repair. In all its uses, the rail road is the most public of all roads. Might not our streets, highways, and Post Office Department as well be in the hands of a few?

It is a fundamental principle of republicanism, that that which is public, which equally concerns the masses, should be subject to public jurisdiction.

To conceive how a private citizen can have the right to take from his neighbor a portion of his estate, without his consent; to build a rail road line across his garden, lawn, or farm; into and through churches, streets and dwellings, without the permission of the owner, requires a large stretch of the imagination, and a fine subtilty of the law.

Such vast powers have been committed to rail road corporations, which are composed mostly of single individuals; and, as a rule,

they are men whose highest ambition is to acquire princely fortunes regardless of the rights of men and the principles of honesty and fair dealing.

In consequence of these immunities and governmental aid, a few men have acquired immense fortunes in a few years.

American rail road kings are peerless in the art of lucre-making. They amass more wealth in half a life-time than the shrewdest family of barons in half a dozen generations. Our laws permit these monarchs to manipulate commerce in such a way that gold seems to flash upon them by millions yearly. So potent have they become, and so firm in their fastnesses of wealth, that they fear neither the laws of God nor man. Unless the State soon capture and subjugate them, it is evident that it will be captured and subjugated by them; for at their present rate of increase in power and wealth, they will be, in the lapse of five decades, impregnable.

The mode of bringing these potentates to submission affords mental pabulum for our present and coming statesmen. The State might divest them entirely of the right to own and operate rail roads, and take the work into its own hands and conduct it as it now does the Post Office Department, highways, canals, etc.

Another method would be to put these corporations under rigid restrictions, to fix a limit to a holder's stock, and to help to regulate the freight charges and fares. In this way, it could cut off some of their enormous profits. Have you any idea of the enormity of their proceeds? In 1882, the net earnings of the rail roads of the United States were \$366,006,000, or an apportionment of \$35.00 to each family.

We, as honest, toiling citizens of our republic, can ill afford to pay, annually, the sum of \$35.00 into the coffers of a few rail road princes. Why not let the three hundred and sixty-six million dollars replenish our

national treasury, instead of gilding the mansions of a few Vanderbilts, and lighten the burden of the tax that now presses us sorely? Let us raise an opposing hand until these corporations shall become the faithful servants of society, instead of its masters.

D. F. Mock.

EDUCATION IMPERATIVE.

Education is a moral duty. It is pressed upon the attention of every rational individual by a combination of unavoidable circumstances with all the force of a positive command recorded by the pen of inspiration or dropped from the lips of an angel.

The highest and noblest end of the individual demands his education. This end is indicated in the command "Be ye perfect;" perfect in strength, beauty and grace of body; perfect in training of intellect, in government of feelings, in purity of will; in short, perfect in the culture of all the powers of mind and body. This perfection can be attained by no other means than thorough and systematic education; hence the duty of education.

The highest interests of the family demand an educated parentage. The physical and intellectual characteristics of parents are transmitted to their children to the third and fourth generations. This is not only a hard saying of Scripture, but also a fact established by science. The parents are responsible for the quantity and quality of physical and intellectual capacity with which the child begins life. Moreover, the child's habits of thought, of feeling, of action, of life, receive their first direction from its parents, and "as the twig is bent the tree is inclined." In other words, parents are responsible to a fearful degree for the temporal and eternal welfare of their children. How shall the blind lead the blind? Ask of misguided youth. Ask of ruined souls. Up from ten thousand wrecks along life's shores ten thousand sink-

ing spirits cry in pathetic tones for a higher standard of education for the parents. That cry is to the head of prospective families; it is to the youth of the land. Upon their heads and hearts rests the destiny of the millions yet to be.

Education is the one great condition of secular success. Life is a conflict of ideas. The law of success is "the survival of the fittest." The man who possesses a strong body, a keen intellect, a sound and enlightened judgment and a pure will, is best fitted to win the victory and wear the laurels. Such qualifications are a product of right education. Do you doubt that education pays in money and honor? A common school education increases a man's ability to make money from twenty-five to fifty per cent. A collegiate education multiplies his ability four or five times. Estimating by the work done it adds ten years to his life. It also enables him to secure positions of profit and trust, which few self-educated and no uneducated men ever secure. In the United States the number of college men, graduates and undergraduates, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four, are to the number of young men between the same ages who do not attend colleges, about as one is to one hundred and forty. Yet the colleges, out of this small class comprising less than three-fourths of one per cent of the young men of the country, have furnished about sixty-five per cent. of the congressmen, almost sixty-two per cent. of the presidents of the United States, almost one hundred per cent. of the chief justices of the supreme court, about sixty-five per cent. of the associate justices, and other distinguished officers in like rates. These authenticated statements give some idea of the money value of an education.

The peculiar nature of American institutions demands a high degree of intellectual and moral culture. The history of the freedmen of the South subsequent to their enfranchise-

ment, is a practical demonstration of the fact that liberty and order can not be maintained and enjoyed without intelligence. In the face of this stern fact, the lowering of the average intelligence of the citizens by the enfranchisement of the negro, the constant influx of ignorance and vice from foreign lands, and the rapid increase of the population of our country, should arouse every citizen of our beloved land to a full realization of the truth uttered by Lyman Beecher, when he said, "We must *educate*; we *must* educate, or we must perish by our own prosperity."

The moral condition of our country demands education. Intemperance—that arch enemy of social order—is a moral evil, existing not alone in act but also in thought, and if ever destroyed it must be destroyed by principles of moral reform, by moral education. License may restrict the traffic and prohibition may abolish it, but until some regenerating and refining influence works a reformation in the moral tastes of men, the passions will reign and riot within, and more or less intemperate indulgence will be the result.

In conclusion, the love of self, of family, of country, of right, each and all enjoin upon every rational individual the duty of thorough and systematic education of mind and body. The duty is no less binding than if enjoined by a law of the land. It is enjoined by "the higher law," "the law of love,"—a law enacted by Him who has stamped marks of design upon every faculty of our being.

Do you ask, "How much education is required of the individual?" All that lies within his power to obtain. The measure of a man's duty is the measure of his strength.

W. C. REBOK.

SELF CULTURE.

In modern times instruction is communicated by means of books. Books are no doubt

very useful helps to knowledge, and, in some measure also, to the practice of useful arts and accomplishments. They are not however, in any case, the primary and natural sources of culture, and their value is not a little apt to be overrated, even in those branches of acquirement where they seem most indispensable. They are not creative powers in any sense, they are merely helps, instruments, tools, superadded to those with which the wise provision of nature has equipped us, like telescopes and microscopes, whose assistance in many researches rivals unimagined wonders, but the use of which should never tempt us to undervalue or to neglect the use of our own eyes. The original and proper sources of knowledge are not books, but life, experience, personal thinking, feeling, and acting. When a student starts with these, books can fill up many gaps, correct many errors, and extend much that is inadequate; but without living experience to work on, books are like rain and sunshine fallen on unbroken soil. As a treatise on mineralogy can convey no real scientific knowledge to a man who has never seen a mineral, so neither can works of literature and poetry instruct the mere scholar who is ignorant of life, nor discourses on music, him who has no experience of sweet sounds. All knowledge which comes from books comes indirectly, by reflection, and by echo; true knowledge grows from a living root in the thinking soul. Students should, therefore, prosecute their studies by direct observation of facts, and not by inculcation of statements in books. All the natural sciences are particularly valuable, not as supplying the mind with the most rich, various, and beautiful furniture, but as teaching people the most useful of all arts, how to use their own eyes. It is astonishing how much we all go about with our eyes open in the dramatic scenery of nature, and yet seeing nothing. This is because the organ of vision requires training; and by lack of training, and the slavish dependence

on books, becomes dull, slow, and ultimately incapable of exercising its natural function. Let those studies, therefore, in college be regarded as primary, that teach young persons to know what they are seeing, and to see what they otherwise would fail to see. Among the most useful are Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, Geology, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Architecture and Drawing. Along with accurate observation must be coupled that regulative principle—classification. Classification depends on the fundamental unity of type which has been imposed on all things. This unity manifests itself in the points of likeness in things apparently the most different; and it is these points of likeness, which by a nicely observant eye, enable it to distribute the immense variety of things in the world into genera and species.

The first business of the student is, in all that he sees, to observe carefully the points of likeness, and along with these, also the most striking points of difference; for the points of difference go along with the points of likeness, as shadow goes along with light. The classification to be sought for in all things is a natural order; artificial arrangements may be useful helps to students in the beginning of their college course, but if exclusively used, are hindrances to true knowledge. The true student aims to acquire a habit of binding things together according to their bonds of natural affinity. This can be done only by a combination of a broad view of the general effect, with an accurate observation of the special properties. Upon the foundation of carefully observed and well classified facts the mind proceeds to build a more subtle structure by the process called reasoning. The true scholar seeks to know not only *that* things are so and so, but *how* they are, and *for what purpose* they are.

Students should be slow in accepting many of the statements in various so called scientific works of to-day in which an accidental se-

quence or circumstance is taken as a real cause to produce a certain effect. In the region of morals and politics, where facts are often much more complex, and passions are generally strong, we constantly find examples of a species of reasoning which assumes without proving the causal dependency of the facts on which it is based.

In the cultivation of habits of correct reasoning one should submit himself to a system of thorough mathematical training. This will strengthen the binding power of the mind, and teach the inexperienced really to know what necessary dependence, unavoidable sequence, or pure causality means. But self-culture stops not here; for the reasonings of mathematics are liable to no variation or disturbance, and can never be an adequate discipline for the great and most important class of human conclusions, which even the wisest sometimes fail to calculate correctly. On political, moral, and social questions, our reasonings are not less certain than in mathematics; they are only more difficult and more comprehensive. The great dangers in such reasonings to be avoided are one-sided observation, hasty conclusions, and the distortion of intellectual vision, caused by a warped judgment, personal passions and party interests. Self-culture has an intense vitality, a wide sympathy, a keen observation, a various experience; while acquired, or book culture is not useless; as it has a regulative, not a creative virtue. It is useful in every walk of life. Self-culture gives one a firmer hold on the principles and real worth of existence. It performs excellent service in the exposure of error, and proceeds far in the discovery of important truth. By all means let the imagination be carefully trained, especially in this age, since the novelty of a succession of brilliant discoveries in physical science, coupled with a one sided habit of mind has led some men to imagine that in mere physics is culture to be found.

J. P. SINCLAIR.

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A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

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JANUARY, 1884.

CONTENTS.

BOOKS—Poetry,	51
KINGS OF AMERICA,	51-52-53
EDUCATION IMPERATIVE,	53-54
SELF CULTURE,	54-55
EDITORIAL,	56-57-58
LOCALS,	58-59
PERSONALS,	59-60
SOCIETY NOTES,	61
OUR EXCHANGES,	61-62

VACATION came and now is chronicled as a thing of the past. Nearly all of the students went home to sit by the old fire-place and enjoy the kind hospitality of the parental roof. The majority of them are again at their accustomed posts quietly taking hold of their term's work. While many are again with us, some are not. Some have met us for the last time in college relations. They have entered the practical work-shop of life. Bidding adieu to Otterbein, professors, classmates and friends, they seek the crowded avenues of business. Soon their faces will be forgotten by many who once knew them well

and cherished them dearly as college friends; yet, here and there, one will be found who will and *can never* forget the absent friend. There are many ties of friendship formed, cherished and will be kept sacred during years to come which were made in college. New duties may demand their close application to the discharge of their urgent business, new friends may be made and quite different relations may be sustained to the world; their experience may change some of their views of life, trade and pursuits; yet the true heart will ever and anon, when the rush of business and labor of the day are over, recall the happy times and friends who are faithful, and placing them in the gallery of memory will view their smiling faces with the mind's eye as intently as they oft have done with the physical eye in days gone by. Who has not felt the magic power of true friendship as he sat in his cosy chair thinking of an absent friend, when the mantle of night was gathering her soft shades around a still and pulseless world? Oh who can divine the subtle power of cherished friendship? In the breast of many, live the tender memories of loved though absent friends!

At the present time thousands of young men are deciding one of the most important questions of their lives—whether they shall go on in college or go into business; whether they shall begin their career of money-making and self support, or shall continue their term of education and of preparation for active life. Shall we go on in college or go to work? That is the perplexing question. The greed for business is outstripping the greed for education. There are many young men hurrying from college into shops, stores, and business in general, who ought to remain in school. As a rule the young man of good, fair abilities, who does not complete the full college course, makes a most serious mistake. "What do I need a collegiate education for to be a

clerk, merchant or farmer?" These you may make and be successful to a certain extent. But is that all you want to be? If so, it is not all you ought to desire to be. You can be more than that. You can be a broad man, with an interest running in many directions, in sympathy with all the movements, and understanding all the progress of the world. For this you must be started in many directions; and these the college training furnishes you. It opens to you a hundred roads, leads you along each for a little way, and proves to you that the world of thought is large, and tells that it is much larger than you formerly thought. It opens your eyes; it makes you alert to see what you would else never see; it tells you what men have done for their fellow-men, and in what lines the world's movements go. It fills your mind with a thousand facts all new to you, and shows to you what they are worth. It trains, develops and strengthens your mind. It teaches you how to work, where to look for the cause of the effects which are about you, what thinking is, and, best, what wise logical thinking is. It gives you facts, facility and discipline. To-day, many successful business men lament that they in their youth were deprived of a liberal education; but never does one lament, who has completed an education, that he wasted his time and money while at study. To him who hopes to get beyond the simplest routine of labor an education is in every way profitable; it is a protection to him; it opens new avenues; it gives him stauncher friends, and enables him to hold his own in the world; if it delays one a little at the start, it gives him speed in the race. Poverty need not hinder a young man from getting an education if he has energy and determination. Young man, stick to the college and finish your education. Then go into business, or be a useful merchant, or professional man, or a wise and good farmer.

SOME years since a distinguished gentleman of India—Joshee by name—saw and at once loved a young Indian girl of Brahmin caste, in one of his trips to southern India. The girl at that time was eleven years old or thereabouts. He, being of official rank and sprung from noble ancestors, sought the hand of this fair maiden. She too, was of high birth and possessed a finished education for a Brahmin lady. As it is a custom among the Indian people or especially among the Hindoos to engage or betroth at a very young age, so in consequence of this universal custom he gained the hand of the lady at the early age of eleven years. They were married three years later. At the age of fifteen Mrs. Joshee gave birth to a child at their home in the city of Serampore, Hindoostan. Mr. Joshee being a learned official of the government saw the need of reformation in the morals, politics, and government of his native country, and after carefully examining the state of society and the condition of the government, concluded nothing could permanently be done for the nation until the women of that country be elevated. Fully convinced that this was the proper course to pursue, he began to look about for some good, wise and scholarly teacher for his much loved wife. He in his moments of meditations remembered seeing a missionary some years prior and of having heard him speak of the condition of the women in America.

After some inquiry and search he learned that this missionary, Dr. Wilder, by name, was in America. By persistent effort he obtained Dr. Wilder's address. He wrote to Dr. Wilder asking him for information concerning the feasibility of women studying the higher themes or sciences, and what the condition of the American women really was; saying he was anxious to have his wife taught by skilled persons in those subjects which were of vital interest. Dr. Wilder mistaking the true import of Mr. Joshee's letter thought

he was turning to Christianity and that his wife was about to embrace the Christian religion answered his letter, telling him to "Renounce your former religious doctrines and faith, and to confess Christ as your Savior and Redeemer." Such an answer only discouraged Joshee and he dropped the matter and nothing more was done. Two years after this letter of Dr. Wilder was written a Mrs. Cambell of New Jersey, while waiting in a dentist's office picked up a paper which contained Dr. Wilder's letter printed in full. She was a member of no church; yet, she was much interested in the letter and the occasion of its being written. Mrs. Cambell returned home and gave the subject no further thought. That night her little daughter suddenly awoke her by saying, "Mother why are you writing to that woman in India?" Mrs. C— quieted the little daughter, and the next day she concluded she would go to the dentist's office and get the exact name and address of the gentleman in India. But she found that the paper, being an old one, had been destroyed. However she was able at length to recall the name and address in full. She then wrote to Mr. Joshee and answered the questions asked by him properly. He in the mean time had changed his residence three times during these two years. Mrs. Cambell's letter was forwarded from Serampore to the city to which he had moved from that city, but it failed to reach him there, and again it was sent to his third resident city and there reached him. Mr. Joshee was astonished at this letter from a lady and so long after the Dr. had written. He answered, and a correspondence sprang up between them. And the result was Mrs. Joshee came over to America and is a member of the Freshman class in the Medical College at Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Joshee is the first Brahmin woman that ever crossed the water and came to our country. She can speak the English language fluently, is a good scholar and intends completing the full four

year's course of study; after which, she will return to India and practice medicine. Thus possibly, the grand work of finally reclaiming benighted India from Pagan Worship and heathendom may be accomplished by means of this strange incident or episode of Mr. and Mrs. Joshee's lives.

May this not be the entering of the small end of the mighty wedge of Christianity into the very heart of India? Who can divine the good that will come of Mrs. Joshee's four year's stay in thinking, progressive, and religious America? She can not help but be greatly influenced by what she will learn, see and know of our government, nation, industries, freedom, education, sciences, inventions and the true sphere of women; and especially will she be influenced more and more to seek to find the true Christ and his true religion. It is to be hoped that her stay in America will cause many new ideas to occupy the minds of both Americans, and elicit from them aid in assisting Mr. Joshee in his good work of elevating, christianizing and civilizing benighted India. May the star of civilization be pushed into the remotest confines of that great and needy empire. May christianity be the motive power behind the moving wheels of universal progress, and soon its salutary effect upon India will tell wonderfully in bringing, not only these poor women to a better social standing in that kingdom, but will elevate the *entire* empire socially, morally, religiously, and give the empire a better governmental basis.

LOCALS.

Examinations are past.

School work begins again.

Vacation brought with it many joys.

The grades were read on Wednesday, December 19th, at 3:30 P. M.

We miss many familiar faces, and in their stead see some new ones.

During vacation many of the students enjoyed themselves sleigh-riding.

Christmas services were held in the College Chapel on Sunday evening December 23rd.

The class in Chemistry will not be examined until they have completed the book.

Now is the time to hear the boys tell of the many big dinners which they have attended.

The President entertained his Sunday School Normal Class on Saturday Evening, December 1st.

Many of the students, who had finished their examinations, went home Wednesday December 19th.

Last week, F. M. Ranck, the janitor, moved out of the college basement into a dwelling on Main street.

Professor Garst's rhetorical class gave him a very pleasant surprise on Wednesday Evening, December 5th.

The Senior class still continues their semi-monthly parties. The last one was held at the home of L. E. Custer.

One of our Freshmen has become so polite that in German composition he uses "sie" when referring to animals.

Those who remained here during vacation report that they had a splendid time sleigh-riding and attending parties.

The classes in Natural Science did not recite for several days on account of the sickness of Professor L. H. McFadden.

President still seems to give his good advice to the boys and from what some of the boys say he has decided to exercise his authority.

On account of the recent cold weather many of the students did not return at the beginning of the term, and many familiar faces are not yet with us.

The Freshman class gave their first oyster supper at Mrs. Strait's on December 8th. Those who were present report that they had a splendid time.

One of the preps. when he received an invitation to visit a friend some time during the last week of school, paid his board bill and boarded with his friend for a week.

The Church Choir held a social at the home of Mr. J. A. Weinland on Saturday evening, January 5th. Notwithstanding the cold the social was well attended, and all enjoyed themselves.

At a previous meeting of the board of trustees, the control of music was given exclusively to Prof. Todd; since that time we have had better music than ever before. The public are especially favored and it gives the speakers very much less trouble.

Neillie F. Brown gave a few select recitations in the College Chapel on Friday evening, November 30th. The entertainment was well attended and all those who were present pronounced it one of the grandest affairs of the season. She showed that she had perfect control of her voice. The "Creed of the Bells" was especially interesting.

The First Division of the Seniors spoke in Public, on December 15th. The members did splendidly and proved that they still are making progress. The speakers were as follows: E. I. Gilbert, "Spirit of Skepticism;" Fanny Beal, "A Nation's Obligations;" John Flickinger, "Philosophy of Conviction;" L. E. Custer, "Smiles;" W. H. Cochran, "Future Probabilities."

The Round Table met on Tuesday night December 18th, at the residence of Rev. J. S. Mills. The question for discussion was the two characters from the merchant of Venice, Shylock, and Portia. Hon. M. C. Howard opened with a paper on Shylock, and Mrs F. A. Ramsey a paper on Portia, also a memorial of Prof. T. McFadden was read.

PERSONALS.

W. E. Crissman is teaching at New Paris, Pa.

* I. A. Shanton spent his vacation with Mark Shanley, at Tawawa, Ohio.

'86. Miss Cora B. Cormany spent the holidays with relatives at Columbus, Ohio.

'88. J. F. Detweiler spent his vacation at Freeport, Ohio, with his friend Mr. Hendron.

'85. W. C. Stubbs has taken charge of the libraries during the time of reference, as librarian.

Miss Mary Prude, of Dayton, Ohio, was the guest of Miss Emma Bender the latter part of last week.

'80. F. O. Keister is book-keeper for the Union Supply Company, Limited, at Scottdale, Pa.

Rev. F. A. Ramsey and lady spent a very pleasant vacation in visiting friends at Dayton, Ohio.

Prof. E. L. Shuey and lady returned from Dayton on Wednesday, the 2nd, where they had been visiting.

John S. Waite is engaged in selling agricultural implements in Tyrone City, Pa. He is reported to have a good trade.

Our worthy janitor, F. M. Ranck, spent a part of vacation visiting relatives in the Northern part of Ross County, Ohio.

'84. W. H. Cochran was the last member of the class to return. We are glad to see his smiling face with us once again.

Prof. J. E. Guitner made a flying visit to the south during the holidays, but returned on Thursday in time to renew work.

'84. J. Flickinger, D. E. Lorenz, J. J. Spencer and L. E. Custer, of the present Senior Class, remained in the city during vacation.

F. A. Morehead, of Danville, Ohio, was the guest of his cousin, Albert Crayton, '85, at his home, North State Street.

Hezekiah Logsdon, one of O. U.'s preparatory students, has settled down to farming near Beck's Mill, Holmes County, Ohio.

'85. R. N. Thayer and A. F. Crayton attended the annual banquet of the Columbus Business College. They report having a good time.

'87. G. F. Byrer and his brother, S. M., spent vacation in Stark County, Ohio. G. F. says he had a lively time, only vacation was too short.

Rev. W. J. Shuey, publisher of the *Religious Telescope*, was in our city on the 7th, inst. He was the guest of his son, Prof. E. L. Shuey, North Vine street.

'87. E. N. Thomas is preparing to enter the Freshman class at Wooster University. We dislike much to lose such a worthy student, yet we wish him triumphant success.

J. B. Hall, a former member of class '84, paid his classmates and friends a short visit last week. J. B. has concluded not to complete his studies but continue in business.

'85. J. O. Rankin spent vacation with his classmate, J. P. Sinclair, visiting different points of interest in the central and northern part of the State. They had a huge, good time.

J. A. Markham, one of the boys of '82, was the guest of J. M. Rankin a few days last week. J. A. was *en route* for Port Elgin, Ontario, where he intends spending a few weeks visiting his home and relatives, after which he will return to Southern Ohio.

MARRIED -Smith-Armold. On Wednesday evening-December 12th, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Pana, Ill, Rev. J. F. Smith, of the class of '79, and Miss Lida Arnold. They have located in Westerville, where he is engaged in the furniture business. They have the very best wishes of the RECORD.

On the eve of December 20th, a large number of friends convened at the home of Samuel Baughman, near Springboro, Ohio, to await the arrival of his daughter, Miss May, who that evening returned home from Otterbein University. The reception was quite a surprise to Miss May, and the occasion was a grand success.

L. H. Keister, a former student of O. U., but the past three years engaged in the grocery business at Union City, Ind., is now compelled to sell out on account of his failing health, and will soon seek the famous battle-fields of the South, to inhale the mountain breezes which are so beneficial to lung trouble with which he is afflicted.

Pres. H. A. Thompson left town the morning school closed, December 20th, and returned on the morning school opened, January 3d. In this time he traveled over 1,200 miles, delivered five lectures on his "Travels in Egypt and the Holy Land." He delivered one lecture at Altoona, two at Tyrone, one at Port Matilda, and one at Scottdale, Pa. He spent three days in Philadelphia, visiting his daughter Jessie. While there heard Matthew Arnold lecture on Emerson, and also heard Monsignor Cape!, the Catholic, lecture on "Peter the First Pope." Preached once for Rev. Mr. Orner, at Mount Union, Pa.; spent Christmas at his old home and birth-place, in Center County, Pa. He reports having had an unusually pleasant time, and is looking very well.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. Seph Fisher of Ashville made the society a pleasant call on Friday eve, January 4th.

The society have filled a want long felt among the editors of the RECORD by electing Mr. J. M. Rankin, to the editorial staff as exchange editor.

Mr. Horhines and his son dropped into the hall on the 4th inst. and entertained the boys with a very instructive speech. Mr. Horhines Jr. has entered school.

The society elected Rev. J. Hoke of Chambersburg Penn. to honorary membership. The gentleman responded with a hearty letter of thanks and good wishes and a generous contribution to the library fund of the society.

In commencing a new year, the RECORD can look back over the four years of her existence and truthfully say that the wishes of its editors and readers have been met. The RECORD has made many friends and few enemies and in entering the year of '84 its present managers will strive to make it a first class college paper. To the many friends and patrons of the RECORD we wish a prosperous new year.

We are happy to say that the RECORD still retains at the head of her editorial staff that energetic man of letters who has thus far guided her through the storms and trials of a college paper. And, although his footsteps came so fearfully near wandering from these classic halls, he is once more among us to drive the pen of an energetic and skillful writer. May success attend him is the sincere wish of the editors of the RECORD.

The first session of the society was spent in a good old fashioned experience meeting. The experiences of the boys during their vacation were told with a hearty good will, and the evening passed off very pleasantly. The students feel two weeks of sleigh-riding and big dinners have braced them up for another term's work. J. M. Rankin was elected president for the ensuing term. Election, Friday, January 11th, and installation Friday evening, January 18th.

OUR EXCHANGES.

Perhaps some apology is due for the neglect of our "Exchange" column in the past numbers of this college year. It has been caused by the absence of an Exchange Editor, and a very hard worked corps of other editors. The exchanges that come to us from other colleges receive a cordial welcome, and it is the delight of our editors to scan their pages and note what fellow-students in other colleges are doing and thinking. Only force of circumstances has caused us to neglect the mention of them.

The last number of the "Hamilton College Monthly" comes to us with quite a holiday ring, and such a remarkably merry tone that we are led to suspect that its corps of lady editors must themselves have sunshine and not shadow in their lives. We are glad to welcome a paper that lightens one's spirits to read. Come often.

The "Dickinsonian" of Carlisle, Penna., is one of the best edited papers that find their way to our desk; brim full of college news, wit, and humor, short, spicy editorials, and hardly enough solid material. One editorial discusses the evils of college examinations, which many students in other colleges can substantiate.

The "Academica," of Cincinnati University, is noted for its solid matter. The last number contains interesting articles upon Prof. Benedict's "Travels in Europe," "Classics in Education," and a continued article on "Scientific Travels." The "Academica" might afford to exchange some of its scientific matter for some of the humor contained in many other sister periodicals.

The "Lantern," for December, gives some weighty remarks of Lord Coleridge, before the students of Yale, upon the value of classical learning, in which he testified to its worth from his own and the experience of others. Remarks upon that subject from a man of Lord Coleridge's standing ought to have great weight with students. It also contains several commendatory articles upon the life and character of the lately deceased Prof. John T. Short, of the Ohio State University.

"The Wilmington Collegian" is of recent origin; yet, it is coping successfully with many others which have been longer in the field of college journalism. We wish it unlimited success both financially and in literary achievements. The editorial department might be enlarged and less said about the 'Obscure victory."

"What is the Province of the College Paper," is an article contained in the last number of the "College Olio," in which the writer regards the college paper as a medium through which student life and feelings are exhibited to the outside world. We would give in addition what we regard as one of the principal features to be looked after by the editors of every college paper—namely, to supply the desired information to the Alumni concerning their Alma Mater.

The "Heidelberg Monthly Journal," of January, is brim full of interesting subjects for orations, essays, and several good questions for debate. The reason for this is evident by the graphic description given of the literary feast which the 24th Anniversary of the Heidelberg Society afforded. We congratulate the masterly way in which this Anniversary is written and presented in the "Heidelberg's" columns. The sentences are pointed, clear; and the periods are exquisitely rounded. We would only suggest that some of those excellent literary productions be printed entire. A short paragraph only gives us a taste for a full literary meal. Come often laden with your gems of precious thought.

The "Woman's Evangel," for January, is a veritable symposium of good writers from several countries.

Heading the list comes a well-prepared article on "The New Year." Mrs. M. M. Mair, *en route* for Scotland, comes next with a short article on "Farewell Words." Following this is a scholarly article on "The Civilizing Influence of Religion." The production is a masterly exegesis of the intimate relations existing between civilization and pure religion. J. K. Billheimer gives us some interesting facts in his letter from London concerning the missionary work and outlook from England. R. N. West's letter from Africa is intensely invective in presenting the curse of rum and tobacco as used by the natives.

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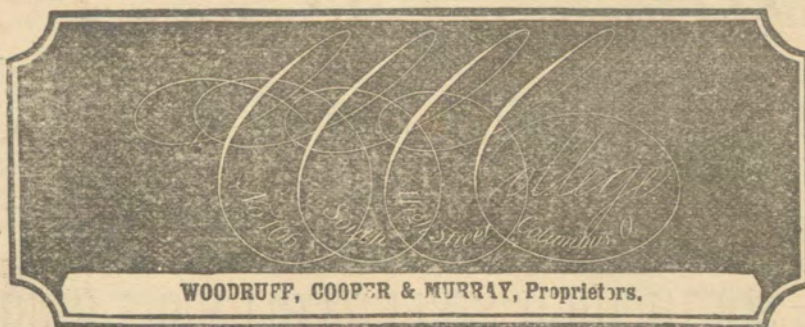
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