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The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

Published by the Philophronean Society.



WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

June. 1884.

1884.

PRESS OF THE REVIEW:
WESTERVILLE, O.

Volume IV.

Number 9.



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Dr. G. T. BLAIR, The well known Catarrhal Specialist, presents in this issue, a few extracts from the many testimonials received:

REV. J. J. MILLS, Centerburg, Ohio: I have received a lasting benefit from your treatment.
T. L. CLARK, Manufacturer, Mt. Vernon, Ohio: Your inhalent and mild remedies are doing wonders in my case. I have been a sufferer from Catarrh for many years—your treatment is a success.
WILLIAM BELL, Columbus, Ohio: I have entirely recovered my health. Hope your treatment will prove as great a blessing to others as it has to me.
MRS. W. H. WARDEN, Granville, Ohio: My daughter is recovering her health, after suffering with Catarrh for a number of years, she is able to take up her studies and attend school. Your treatment has proven satisfactory. I feel confident you will affect a cure.
Would refer to the following well known citizens of Westerville: Prof. D. C. Arnold, Supt. Public Schools; Rev. H. Brown, Minister Congregational Church; Burr Linabarry, Stock Dealer; Wm. Thayer, Manufacturer. All letters of inquiry promptly answered.

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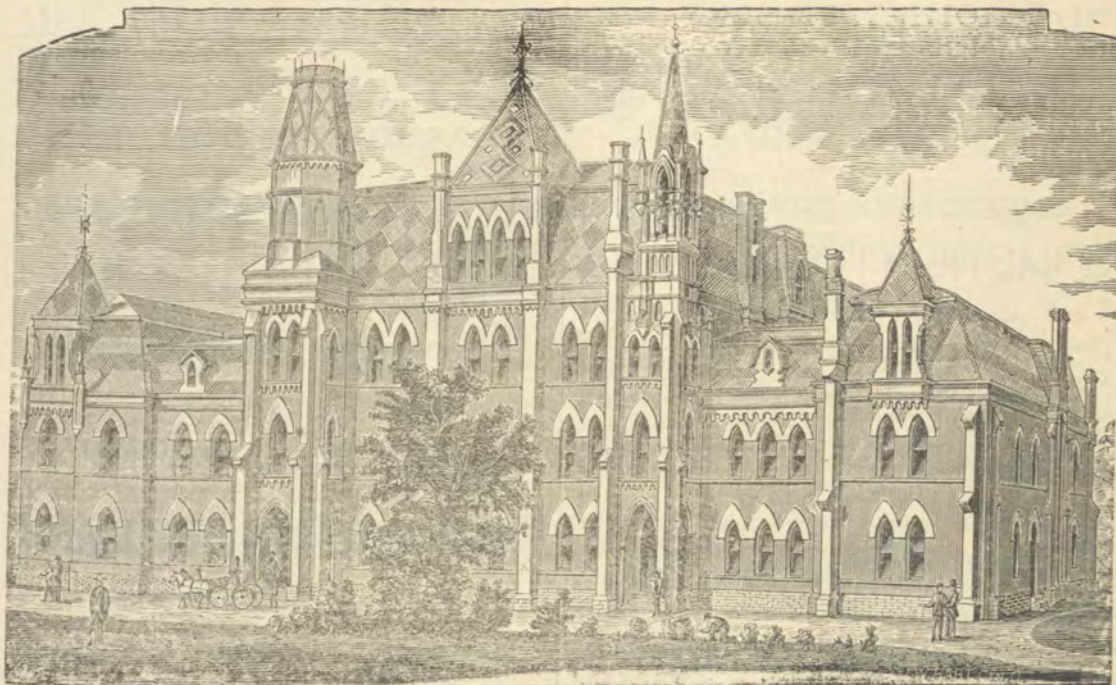
The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. V.

WESTERVILLE, O., JUNE, 1884.

No. 9.



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. V.

WESTERVILLE, O., JUNE, 1884.

No. 9.

"THE WATERS OF THE CLYDE."

BY SALAR.

"My master," murmuring as in a dream, "noble Sir Kenneth, taste not to you, as to me, the waters of the Clyde, cold and refreshing, after the brackish springs of Pale time." "He dreams of his native land, and is happy in his slumbers," whispered Sir Kenneth to De Vaux.—*The Tatelman*.

'Twas the bold Crusader's vassal,
Worn with fever, thirst and pain,
And he slumbered where the sunlight
Blazed on Syria's burning plain,
And he dreamed, but not of glory;
Other scenes his dream supplied;
For he murmured in his slumber
Of the waters of the Clyde.

Through the land of dreams he wandered,
Till he stood within his own;
And he knelt beside a river,
That from boyhood he had known;
There he laved his burning forehead;
Deep he drank its cooling tide—
And he murmured in his dreaming,
Of the waters of the Clyde.

And the knight that stood beside him
Breathed a sigh for Albyn's land;
But the sigh was hushed in breathing
By his duty's stern command;
But he gazed upon his soldier,
And he said, except for pride,
"Would thou was with those who love thee,
By the waters of the Clyde."

Pain and toil await the sleeper,
When his dream of home has flown,
And a faithful soldier's honors,
Which to him had been unknown
Had the war-cry ne'er resounded,
Or his master bade him bide
Where his flocks and herds were grazing,
By the waters of the Clyde.

Many, thus, in life's great battle,
"In the great crusade of life"—
Not the vassals, mean and lowly,
But the foremost in the strife,
Dreaming of the days no longer,
Ere their armor had been tried,
Often sigh amid the desert
For the waters of the Clyde.

But the sigh is hushed by duty,
Or suppressed by swelling pride,
And the thought but drives them farther
From the peaceful river's side.
Much had they escaped of anguish,
Much of fame have been denied,
Had they been content to wander
By the waters of the Clyde.

Thousands by the lowly river
Stand to choose their task in life—
Some like valiant Cœur de Lion,
Wield their weapons in the strife;
Others walk with silent footsteps
Where the quiet waters glide,
Tend their flocks and reap the harvest,
By the waters of the Clyde.

Both receive their joy and sorrow,
Much they lose and much they gain;
Those who conquer win the glory,
Those who reap escape the pain.
Happy they who bravely battle
In life's conflict fierce and wide;
Happy they who do their duty
By the waters of the Clyde!

PHILOLOGY.

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

It has been suggested in a former issue of the RECORD, that it is often a perplexing question for the student to determine how much reading of a general nature he should do in connection with his regular duties; and more especially, to know in what directions he may devote his leisure time to most profit. It is proposed in this short article to indicate one of the many fields lying open before him, and one he will find interesting and inviting at the outset. If he spend upon it all the time he can afford to spare from the work required of him, even for a term or whole year, he will feel amply repaid when he comes to sum up the results.

Philology is not a term of modern origin, nor is its present technical sense that which it formerly suggested. It will be interesting to note the change of meaning through which the word has passed. If you turn to the word in your Greek lexicon, or recall the meaning of its component parts, you are somewhat surprised to find its literal signification to be "love of talking." In this sense, all that was essential to be a philologist was to talk much, and in substance say little. For the sake of true science, it must not be so applied in our day. It was afterwards restricted to a love of conversation upon philosophical subjects, such as are found in the writings of Socrates and Plato. In a still later period of Greek literature, it meant simply the study of books and what they contained. The Romans applied the term in its concrete form to men distinguished for universal learning, and it was with this idea in mind that Capella in the fifth century designated his *Satiricon*, or encyclopædia of the "seven liberal arts," by the name of philology. This view held until after the revival of learning, and, indeed, until the realm of knowledge became so wide that it was impossible for one man to cultivate the whole. Then the word was restricted to a knowledge of the languages, history, and laws of the ancients; and in this sense there was a philology of the Greeks, of the Romans, and of other nations as well.

Though the study of language has always occupied a more or less prominent place in philology in every step of its history, it is easily seen how widely its present signification is different from those already given. It is only within recent years that scholars, who have been engaged in the study of language, have claimed for it the rank and title of science. And it is well to observe the reasons upon which this claim is founded. Many theories have been held with respect to the origin of speech. The first, called the supernatural,

contends that human language is God-given, implying such a connection between words and objects, that man, divinely guided, selected the proper symbols. Another view holds that speech is a human invention, the specific processes of which are not fully known, and are matters in dispute. These views, which are only the porch to the grander structure of the science itself, will be to the student most interesting subjects to which he will be glad to give all the time at his disposal.

As long as we adhere strictly to the theory that language is a human invention a science of it is impossible. Such a mass of heterogeneous elements and forms as would naturally spring from the different nations of the earth could never be classified or brought together into a system. On the other hand, if the view maintained by Pythagoras, who attributed speech to "the instincts of nature sharpened by the spur of necessity" is correct a science of language is possible. Yet its development as such, as Prof. Whitney tells us, "is wholly the work of the present century," and again that it is "not unlike other sciences of observation and induction—for example, geology, chemistry, astronomy—which the intellectual activity of modern times has built up upon the scanty observations and crude inductions of other days. The word, therefore, although it is hoary with age, and could tell us of ancient times and philosophy, seems to have taken a new lease of life, and promises well with the aid of its sister sciences to bring to light laws and principles that will prove the nations to be of one family and "one lip."

The student may feel then that in the pursuit of this study he is in one of the freshest and most promising fields of inquiry. It has the double advantage of being both real and tentative.

The scope of this article will permit only an outline—indeed, hardly that. In brief, the philologist seeks to do with language what

the mineralogist does with minerals—distinguish and classify them. As he takes up the different languages, his inquiries are: "What have they in common?" "How are they related to one another?" "How shall they be grouped?" We can not here even so much as hint at the principles underlying the application of these questions. The results very briefly stated must suffice. All languages have been divided into three great families: The Aryan, Semitic, and Sporadic. The first of these will be the most interesting. It contains seven great branches: the Indic, Iranian, Hellenic, Italic, Teutonic, Celtic and Slavonic. Philology has proved the primitive identity of these beyond question. What an inviting field is here presented already! Are we to be so closely related to the languages of Plato and Demosthenes, Cicero and Virgil? How many students can follow up this historic trail, and trace our own speech back to its home in Germany, or explain the origin of our mother-tongue? Upon this point, at least let us become sensible, and know something of the language and literature that bid fair to make the conquest of the world.

Of the Semitic family, the three chief descendants are the Arabic, the Syriac, and the Hebrew. The Sporadic family is not so well defined, and includes all languages not belonging to either the Aryan or Semitic families.

In reaching these results, the philologist has encountered difficulties not a few. But a harder task is before him if he shall undertake to find an ancient alliance of these different families of speech. It is uncertain whether such will ever be proved, certainly not until "existing differences are explained." Prof. Whitney thinks "the evidence of language can never guide us to any positive conclusion respecting the specific unity or diversity of human races." But the science is in its infancy, and a half century more of study and growth may explain these "existing differ-

ences," and prove the Bible narration to be true: "The whole land was of one lip, and one stock of words." (Gen. XI, 1.)

The literature of the science is already rich and constantly increasing. Let the proper persons see to it that our college libraries have an abundant supply of it. The student, however, must not be discouraged by the magnitude of the work. Begin with some short historical sketch, a reference to a good encyclopædia, and then a special work can be undertaken. Any of the works of such philologists as Latham, Farrar, Max Muller and our own Professor Whitney, will unfold to the student the principles of the science, and help him to many hours of delightful study.

Lebanon Valley College Pa.

* * *

RESULTS.

BY J. P. SINCLAIR, '85.

Action, in general, is prompted by purposes which look beyond the action for a result. Certain actions of mind and muscle are put forward and certain results are obtained. The sum of all such results for any one person gives the grand total of his life's work. The world looks on and estimates its value.

As varied as are the motives in the complex soul of man, as multitudinous as are the different actions of mind and body, so various and numerous are the results that spring therefrom. Neither the purposes nor the efforts can be used as the basis for classification. It is evident that there is much action without any definite purposes looking forward to what results will follow. The meanest and most selfish motive and basest actions have sometimes produced good results. The purposes may be pure and noble, yet on account of a biased judgment the result may be injurious.

Then, although the most strenuous efforts be good or bad yet the onward march of truth

with a thousand opposing influences makes the result entirely different from what was desired. In the sixteenth century, King Philip, by his terrible edicts caused more than fifty thousand protestants to be put to death in the Netherlands alone; yet the reformation increased, congregations numbering from ten to twenty-five thousand, gathered in the fields, standing in the hot sun to listen to the preached gospel, and just in the teeth of the inquisition. Shortly after, three millions of the Netherlanders were sentenced to the scaffold in three lines. But their number increased so rapidly that they took up arms against the greatest kingdom then in existence and after a bloody struggle of eighty years the patriots were victorious, and the Dutch Republic established. In fighting for independence and religious liberty she acquired much for all mankind. She taught lessons in civil and religious liberty by which England and America and all the world has profited. Thus, indirectly this blood-thirsty king produced results—good results, differing widely from those which his mind had anticipated.

The best basis for classifying results is the effect, good or bad, which they have on humanity.

Every person starting out in life who thinks on the subject at all, desires to make his life a success; he desires to follow some course of action which will bring him satisfactory results. The controlling ambition of one is to become famous. He thinks he would be happy if he could accomplish that result. He bends all his powers in that direction, and secures his object, even if he had to assassinate his president. Another controlled by a higher ideal of fame with his brilliant military achievements makes the nations of a continent tremble.

Some men live a long life, but have nothing to show for it. Their life is a blank, and theirs is a negative result. Man is placed here to act, and if he does not attain the end of his being he is responsible. The world is clam-

oring for results, results that will abide, results that will tell on humanity and civilization. The world wants men of strong convictions, men that are honest and sound to the core, men active, strong, unwavering, unfaltering, to produce results that will shake and uproot the very foundations of sin and vice.

The world has in all ages been seeking for lasting results. As for earthly monuments, the Egyptian kings seem to have come the nearest to it when they constructed the pyramids; as for military—Hannibal or Alexander; as to literature—Homer, Virgil and Shakspeare. But time shall have crumbled those large masses to the dust, the names of the great shall have for ages been lost in oblivion, when the results of that love that wiped away the tear from the sorrowing cheek, which reach forth the hand to help bear a heavy burden, which stooped and raised a fallen brother from the gutter which climbed the rugged peaks and girdled the earth to teach man truth, when the results of that love shall be recognized and felt in the ages of eternity. Such are the results *worth living for, worth working for, worth dying for.*

* *

THE PROGRESS OF REFORM.

BY REV. A. E. DAVIS, '81.

Civilization has been a growth. Judaism was a growth. Every great movement has had its long years of developing causes and processes. Christianity has been a growth. God does not move by forced marches. There is no haste attending the development of the plans of Omnipotence. Slowly and steadily through the ages has gone the tramp of the eternal purposes.

Cycles of ages were consumed in laying the foundations of the earth, and furnishing it for the coming of man. Forty centuries rolled their solemn lengths away, in preparation for the coming of the world's Redeemer. Call,

promise, law, possession, kingdom, captivity and restoration succeeded each other in order but none but infinite knowledge knew the reason. At length the "fullness of time" arrived and the last stone crowned the monument of God's redemptive providences.

God moves slowly, but he does move. Sometimes the "wheel within a wheel" seems to turn backward but it is only to gain renewed velocity. The foundation is laid downward before the temple rises upward. Sometimes good men became impatient that the cause of reform and the cause of redemption do not progress more rapidly. More than eighteen hundred years have passed since the work of salvation was pronounced "finished" and still the world is not redeemed from the dominion of evil. "God must be dead or careless of the interests of His kingdom," they say; "Why is not the world swept by a tornado of his wrath and blown into repentance or destruction?" Patience brother! God permitted it throughout the history of the world.

Many would-be reformers are in a terrible hurry to realize their Utopian dreams. All wrongs must be immediately righted and all men brought to their methods of doing it. When this is not done they lose faith in humanity, lose faith in the final triumph of right, and become chronic fault-finders and pessimists. Humanity is a heavy load to pull and cannot be drawn from the mire of nature and habitual sin by a few fitful jerks of a few fiery reformers. It will take long, strong, heavy pulling to get the old coach upon the solid highway.

There has been some progress in the last few centuries. The Reformation gave birth to the spirit of freedom and the persecuted child is rapidly growing to maturity. Religious and civil freedom of all men is coming to be the rule and not the exception. England freed her slaves in 1834, but this wave of anti-slavery had not yet reached American

shores. Garrison was mobbed in Boston in 1835 because he was in advance of his age in his anti-slavery sentiments, but he did not cease his agitation. Wendell Phillips began to hurl his shafts at the southern curse in the same year, but not until twenty-eight years later did this monster fall dead before the muskets of a freedom-loving north.

Nor have the results of the Proclamation of 1863 yet been wholly realized. Race-prejudice still holds the colored man as inferior and fails to acknowledge his natural and civil rights. Years will yet be required to secure the full practical acknowledgment of the maxim, "all men are created free and equal." Thus all around the circle, the wheels of reform move slowly.

What is true of the anti-slavery reform is true of the two leading reform movements of the present. Intemperance and polygamy are the two great demons which the government must seize and strangle, if freedom and purity would be secured and defended. Shells have already been thrown into these insurgent camps which have provoked a storm of resistance. Garrisons, hard-pressed, become desperate and the hard fighting of the opponents of these reforms goes far to indicate their extremity.

Evil is strongly intrenched in human nature and it will take heavy and long continual bombardment to batter down its granite walls. Right will triumph, but the blood of many martyrs will redden the field of conflict. True reform is but the turning the race into its original channel, but bringing human society into harmony with divine government. Every Christian should be a reformer, but a judicious one, a persistent one. Faith in God and in the final establishment of righteousness is the soul which should animate the body of Reform. Zeal to work, patience to wait, are two essential requisites to the philanthropist and reformer.

* * *

THE OTTERBEIN RECORD.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

Published by the Philophronean Literary Society,

OCTOBER-JULY.

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

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

JUNE, 1884.

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WITH this issue the present editors' term of office expires. Since it is our last chance to reflect publicly upon the work done on the RECORD during this year we may perhaps be indulged in the statement of a few facts and in the expression of some thoughts concerning the RECORD. In the first place, the burden of editing and writing for its columns rested upon a few—being owned and supported by only *one* of the four literary societies of the University. Much of the matter has been prepared at mid-night's holy hour when slumber and rest ought to have been ours instead of mental work in an exhausted

condition of the body. Yet the corps of editors was active and energetic and faithfully met their many duties. To them is due much of the paper's subsequent prosperity, because they have placed it upon a firm literary and financial basis.

The RECORD has attained a position of honor among the many colleges of the land, and by the interchange of thought and college spirit from the various exchanges which are welcomed visitors at our table we have been encouraged to scale the sun-lit terraces of college journalism.

A college paper is not the monthly or semi-monthly organ of any political party nor is it a medium through which merchants and mechanics disseminate their knowledge; but it is the living exponent of the brain power and work done at the college at which it is published. It is the representative sent forth to the congress of the literary world which congress consists of the many colleges of our country.

The RECORD needs the sympathy of sentiment and the sympathy of financial support from every student in college, and many who have left Otterbein's halls. The most cherished plan of the present corps of editors has been to establish an intimate relation between students and alumni on the one side and the college journal on the other.

We lay down the editorial pen, vacate the editorial chair, and depart from the editorial sanctum, all with the feelings of deepest regret. A year's labor has given us love for the work, and now to give it up arouses the feeling of sorrow which Dickens felt when he gave his favorite production—*Little Nell*—to the reading world and forever released his loved theme from his mind. With thanks to all for your support and friendly aid we bid you a kind adieu.

* * *

Too much attention can not be given to the importance of securing first-class teachers in our University. Each instructor in the college should be a *true* teacher, a man of age, rich and extensive experience, and broad culture. Much depends upon his social qualities, general conduct, and method of teaching. The college authorities are under the most binding obligations when vacancies occur to fill them as soon as possible not with their especial friends, not with *under-graduates*; but with men fully competent not only to direct the minds of students in their search for the light of eternal truth and knowledge, but fitly qualified to lead their progressive minds through the mazes of difficult and obscure studies.

Who does not feel the benign influence of a true professor during the hour of recitation as he holds his scholars wrapped in profound interest on the subject matter in hand? Unconscious are they of all else save the lesson and teacher which is for the time being their microcosm. How different is the scene in the class room of the *would-be-teacher*. The same interested students in the other citation enter the room of the second teacher with a feeling of disgust and unwillingness. Disorder and inattention are visible in all parts of the room and little is gained by the hour's recitation. The teacher is wholly in the fault. No one can learn, neither is he inclined to devote himself to his studies when he is obliged to recite to a man whom he neither loves nor greatly respects.

The age is past when the teacher who is frigid, feelingless and hasty can succeed. Such a teacher freezes the very soul of the modern student. The typical teacher of the present age is a pleasant gentleman, a thorough scholar, and a truly cultured man. His work is to win his scholars, to arouse their dormant energies and breathe into their souls the fire of enthusiasm and love for study which will urge them forward in their search for

wisdom.

Again, it is the imperative right of students to have efficient and worthy instructors. Why? From the fact that they are spending their time, money and energies in securing their education which if rightly acquired will be a mighty power to them in the busy activity of life.

Some think it of little importance who is teacher in the preparatory departments as those taught there are "*only preps.*" Fatal mistake! The majority of students at O. U. and especially the new students are in prepdom; and unless they have teachers fully qualified to meet their requirements as instructors a large number will leave our University and go to other colleges where true teachers—and *only true teachers teach*.

It is the interest of Otterbein for her trustees to secure *first-class teachers* for all of the departments for next year. There are a large number of graduates from which very able men can be secured who will teach in such a manner as will reflect honor and respect on themselves and elevate the standard of the college. Then, Otterbein with her other increased facilities will prosper much more rapidly and much of this internal dissatisfaction will cease, and more progress and greater success will crown the efforts of our agents and more and stronger friends will defend our beloved institution.

.

COLLEGE journalism is becoming quite a distinctive feature of the work of the students in our larger colleges and universities. It affords a drill—too often neglected in the regular college curriculum—in the art of clearly and distinctly expressing one's meaning, which is almost as valuable an acquisition as the power to confine the mind to long and clear thought. Of what use is the un-cut diamond in its native mud-bed, trodden under the heel of the rude African? Of what

use is a thought enveloped in the multitudinous verbosity of some uncultured reformer? The diamond cut and polished may win the admiration of the world; so the thought, when properly expressed, may command the world to action. College journalism is one of the apprenticeships which the student should serve in order that he may become a skillful lapidary of thoughts which may sparkle like gems of the purest water.

LOCALS.

Vacation on Decoration Day.

Class in Geology wrote theses this year.

Pres. Thompson will deliver the Baccalaureate sermon this year.

The commencement invitations are handsome. They give a complete program for the week.

The classes in Philosophy and Geology will have no review in the recitation room, but will review the studies privately.

The Junior Class has had a very easy time for the last two weeks. They were examined in part of their studies before the close of the term.

The High School held their commencement exercises in the College Chapel May 30th. The Chapel was crowded at an early hour and everything passed off very quietly and pleasantly.

The College Orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. Todd, gave a concert in the College Chapel, Saturday, May 17th. The concert was excellent but was not patronized as it should have been.

Otterbein's Day was duly observed Sunday, June 1st. The sermon in the morning was concerning special work, and the exercises in the evening were conducted by the Sunday School.

Prof. E. L. Shuey gave a party to the preparatory students on Saturday evening May 31st. There were

about one hundred there. The Preps seemed to be in a happy mood. The east end resounded with their merriment.

The Seniors are making preparations for commencement. They are doing every thing that they can to make this one of the best. They have spared no time nor expense. Everything will be arranged for comfort and entertainment. Let each alumnus return to his *alma mater* and enjoy this pleasant time with them. He certainly will be well paid for his time, if he will come. Let us have one grand reunion.

Our college, today, has a brighter future than ever before. The debt which has been its one great oppressor will be removed. Then with a large endowment fund it is hoped to make the advantages of learning equal to any college in the state. While we do not boast of as great a number of students as do some, yet we do say that our students are as thorough as any that may be found in the state. Our literary societies give us an impetus to work in the literary line that is excelled by few colleges. While we were in the State Oratorical Association we were always able to cope with the larger colleges. In the eastern colleges many of our men have taken first prizes. Our alumni are doing valiant work in every day life, some in one profession some in another but each is a blessing to his fellow men.

Our year's work is at its end. While we may glance back and see many hard trials and laborious hours yet withal it has been interspersed with pleasure. The benefits which we have derived will be lasting. The habits formed will affect us all through life. Some will leave us to return in after years and some never to walk our classic halls again. Many of us will return to resume our preparation for our life work. We will miss some of our classmates and some of our friends. Truly it may be said a student's life is one of many necessities, yet it is one which will lead him to a higher life. It instills into him higher and nobler motive. It plainly places before him the work which will be required of him all through life. When we look back over our past year's work we see many things which we have neglected. In the future let us work more earnestly. Let us try to improve every

moment. Student is life not one to be devoted to pleasures. It is one of real, earnest, faithful, labor—one on which his future depends.

The last Public Rhetorical of this year was held Saturday evening, May 24th. The exercises were short so that no one became weary. The music was excellent to say the least. The programme was as follows:

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

Sparkling Moselle Galop,

Godfrey.

Violin and Piano, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Todd.

"Political Falsehoods,"—

A. F. Crayton, Westerville, Ohio.

"The Philosophy of Civilization,"—

W. C. Stubbs, West Elkton, Ohio

MUSIC.

Solo, "When the Tide Comes in,"

H. Millard.

E. Prockie Coggeshall,

Miss Maud Dwyer, Pianist.

"The New Africa,"—

J. P. Sinclair, Smithville, Ohio.

"Regnat Deus,"—

J. M. Rankin, Raymore, Mo.

MUSIC.

Galop Brilliant,

Sponholtz.

Four Hands—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Todd.

BENEDICTION.

PERSONALS.

C. S. Stubbs is painting at West Elkton, Ohio.

C. A. Eckert is practising dentistry at Miamisburg, Ohio.

Mrs. John A. Shauck is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Weinland.

H. F. Shupe is preaching at Tyrone, Pa., during vacation.

'85. A. F. Crayton reports a pleasant visit to Fredericktown, Ohio.

'86. M. N. Miller made the boys a pleasant call a short time since.

'83. E. E. Flickinger will be here commencement to assist the Orchestra.

'85. R. N. Thayer has returned from his visit to Fredericktown, Ohio.

Mrs. Dwyer has been visiting her son, A. N. Dwyer, at Indianapolis, Ind.

'79. G. P. Macklin has been elected Professor of Languages at Westfield College, Ill.

We are glad to hear that Prof. T. M. Fouts is improving his property on Lincoln St.

'84. W. H. Cochran spent his senior vacation at his home in Penn. He returned June 1st.

'83. O. L. Markley gladly acknowledges the receipt of a smiling present and says "It is a boy."

T. M. Fouts succeeds D. C. Arnold as Superintendent of the Westerville Public Schools.

'78. Will Fogler is practicing law in Vandalia, Ill., and has lately been elected City Attorney.

'78. Dan. Reamer, a prospering attorney of Toledo, Ia., will attend commencement this year.

Miss May Smith, a former student of O. U., is spending the summer with her brother, at Maitland, Ind.

'72. M. H. Ambrose is pastor of the Congregational Church at Belle Plaine, Ia., and doing a prosperous work.

'W. O. Guitner, is book-keeper for Rev. W. J. Shuey in the United Brethren Publishing House, Dayton' Ohio.

'76. F. D. Wilsey is Secretary and Treasurer of the New York Boat Oar Company and is doing a prosperous business.

C. S. Judy is doing a rushing business in northern Kentucky for the Excelsior Mowing Machine Co., of Columbus, Ohio.

'78. Sol. Weimer has served his fifth year as Supt. of the Schools of Navarre, O., and with steadily increasing salary.

L. D. Wilmoth has been in town visiting his school friends during the past two weeks. He will travel this summer.

'76. H. L. Frank, of Greenville, will attend the Louisville Convention as Secretary of the S. S. Association of his district.

'76. Rev. J. I. L. Resler completed a post graduate course in the Union Theological Seminary at Alleghany, Pa., May, 10th.

'72. Miss Lizzie Hamby will represent the Cleiorhetean Society at the joint session of the four Societies on Monday eve. June 9th.

George Daugherty has finished his business course at Eastman Business College Poughkeepsie, N. Y. and is now at his home Treaty, Ind.

'70. Rev. George M. Matthews, of Dayton, Ohio, will address the Y. M. C. Association in the College Chapel on Sunday evening June 8th.

'76. Prof. J. N. Fries, of Shenandoah Seminary, Va., has brought that institution to the front rank of Virginia colleges and he deserves his success.

'75. H. F. Detweiler is serving his third term as Mayor of the City of Uniontown, Pa. He is building a new house and training a scion or two for O. U.

'80. Prof. F. M. DeMotte is serving as principal of the schools of Lewisburg O. and on the examining board of Preble Co. His son will attend O. U. this fall.

E. N. Thomas is traveling in Kasnas. He is much pleased with the country there and says he will be here next September. His address is El Dorado, Kansas.

'69. Rev. P. B. Lee, of Winfield, Kansas, is serving his third term as P. E. in Arkansas Valley Conference. He praises the climate of his region in the highest terms.

Rev. F. A. Ramsey and lady have returned from a two weeks vacation trip. They attended the Board meeting of the Woman's Missionary Association at Hartsville, Ind.

'79. Rev. J. F. Smith left Wednesday for Illinois, en route for Denver, Colorado. Failing health has forced him to seek the far west. We are sorry to have him leave us.

'81. Mrs. Mary G. Funk, of Scotdale Pa., has occupied her husband's pulpit ever other Sunday evening for the past six months. She has also done much literary work for newspapers and periodicals.

We are sorry to learn of the protracted illness of Mr. Tom Park, one of O. U's old students. He is at the home of Mr. George Strait in this place. We sympathize with him in his sickness and hope he may soon be restored to health.

'84. J. M. Rankin will spend a part of the summer with his friend, F. T. Evans, in northern Michigan and then visit relatives at Shelbyville, Illinois, and will likely in the fall accept the position offered him at Avalon, College, namely—Professor of Greek and Latin.

'81. M. S. Bovey, a graduate of O. U., was one of the graduates of the U. B. Theological Seminary this year. He did himself credit in the Seminary and has now been called to Buckhannon, West Virginia, to fill the station there. He has the good wishes of his friends at O. U.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. Smith, of Columbus, Ohio, made the Society a pleasant call on the 23rd inst.

J. I. L. Resler, '76, F. P. Gardner, '82, and L. W. Keister are the trustees of the Society for the ensuing year.

The following constitute the Library Committee for next year: J. E. Guitner, S. S. Spencer, J. O. Rankin, N. P. McDonald and L. W. Keister.

Our Staff on the RECORD for next year: J. O. Rankin Editor-in-Chief; N. P. McDonald, A. A. Nease, W. A. Smith, G. F. Byrer, L. W. Keister, Editors; A. F. Crayton, Business Manager; S. F. Morrison Assistant.

The exercises for Installation evening, June 6th were as follows: Orator, N. P. McDonald; Essayist, B. F. Durling; Declaimer, G. B. Shupe; Disputants, A. F. Crayton and J. O. Rankin.

The Society will give their annual banquet in the Society Hall immediately after the lecture in the College Chapel June 10th. Neither labor nor money will be spared to make it one of the finest ever given.

Mr. T. Sonedecker, an ex-active member of the Society now a student of the Theological Seminary at Dayton, Ohio, spent the evening of 10 inst with the Society. Mr. Sonedecker as usual made a pleasant as well as profitable speech.

J. O. Rankin and J. P. Sinclair from the Philophorean, W. S. Reese, A. A. Rothrock and F. A. Z. Kumler from the Philomathean, and Miss Jennie Gardner from the Cleiorhetean society have been chosen contestants for the Home Contest in 1885.

Messrs. More and Broadbent, of Spring Mt. Ohio, made the Society a pleasant call on the evening of the 23rd inst. These gentlemen were so well pleased with the School and Society that they determined to cease going to the Ada Normal Schools and return to O. U. next fall.

The Opening Exercises of the Cleio. Society were unusually well attended and the entire evening's programme was a royal literary treat enjoyed by all. The Current News drew many hearty laughs by the sharps. Model Love Letter and visions which it contained. The query is who has had so much time for dreamings.

The following officers were installed last Friday evening: President, J. P. Sinclair; Vice-President, W. C. Stubbs; Critic, A. F. Crayton; Recording Secretary, J. O. Rankin; Corresponding Secretary, F. T. Evans; Chaplain, L. W. Keister; Treasurer, G. B. Shupe; Censor, G. F. Byrer; Librarian, L. W. Keister; Assistant Librarian, A. A. Nease; Chorister, J. F. Detweiler; Sargeant-at-Arms, W. C. Horine; First Judge, J. F. Detweiler; Second Judge, B. F. Durling; Third Judge, S. S. Thompson.

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The next Inter-State Oratorical Contest will be held at Columbus in the third week of May '85.

The wisest man may be wiser to-day than he was yesterday, and to-morrow than he is to-day.

Within the year '82 \$19,000,000 were contributed to educational purposes by private individuals.

Hope and fear, peace and strife
Make up the troubled web of life.

—Anon.

Be thou the first, true merit to befriend
His praise is lost who waits till all commend.

Joy's recollection is no longer joy,
But sorrow's memory is sorrow still.

—Byron.

Happy were men if they but understood
There is no safety but in doing good.

As rolls the ocean's changing tide,
So human passions ebb and flow.

—Byron.

The principal benefit of a college education is not the facts learned, but the mental drill that will enable one to think for himself.

There are two and a half millions of printed books and the immense number of 92,000 MSS. in the

French National Library. About 45,000 are added yearly. The British Museum acquires only about 10,000 each year.

Only twenty-four colleges and universities in the United States have more than 200 students, and only seventeen have more than twenty teachers. One "University" has three professors and twelve students and another has two professors and eighteen students.

One-third of the building which will ultimately constitute the University of Texas is completed. This will be an immense structure, and when finished will only want two things to make it a great school—good teachers and good pupils—and the latter will come if the former are provided.

The world's history is a divine poem of which the history of every nation is a canto, and every man a word. Its strains have been pealing along down the centuries, and though there have been mingled the discords of warring cannon and dying men, yet to the christian philosopher and historian—the humble listener—there has been a divine melody running through the song, which speaks of hopes and halcyon days to come.

The *Boston Journal* gives the following sketch of one of the seven commencement speakers at Harvard a colored man named Robert Heriberton Terrell: "Born in Glen Cove, Va., in 1857, of slave parents, he came to Massachusetts at sixteen, having attained a common school education at Washington. He was waiter at Memorial Hall when he was encouraged to go to college by some '74 men. He earned enough to

pay for his preparation and entered Harvard in 1880, having but three conditions. Three hundred dollars a year has since paid his way. For his commencement part he has chosen 'The Negro Race in America Since Emancipation.' He proposes to devote himself to teaching after graduation.

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