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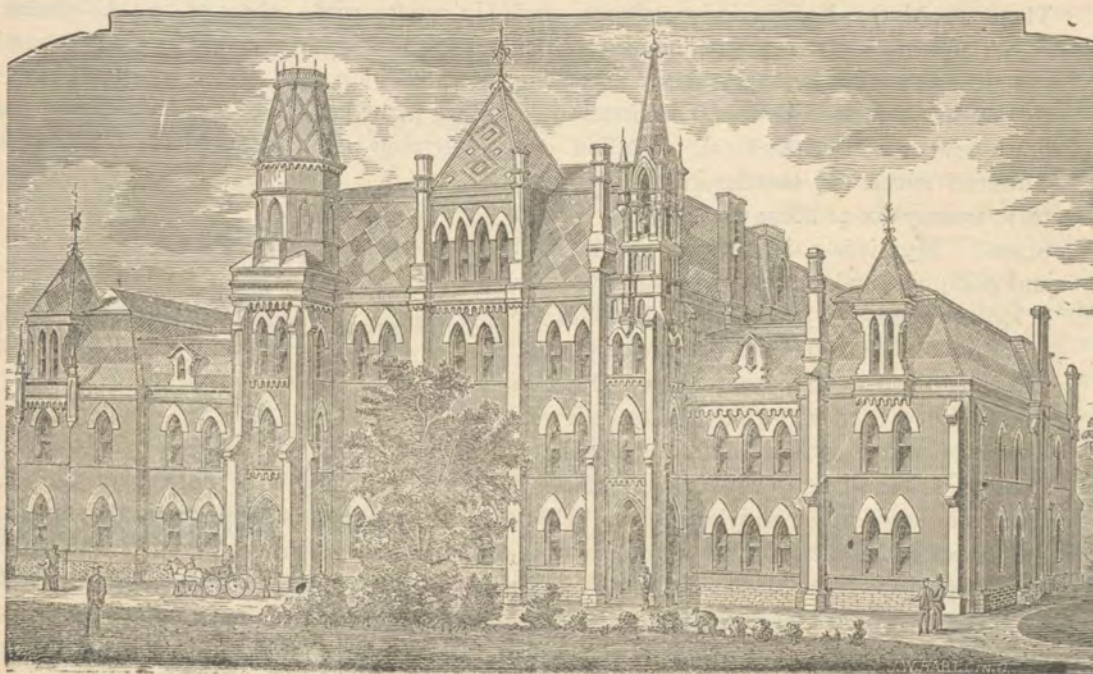
# The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. IV.

WESTERVILLE, O., MARCH, 1884.

No. 6.



## OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY, WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

**ITS DESIGN.**—To furnish young men and women the advantages of a thorough education, under such moral and religious influences as will best fit them for the duties of life.

**LOCATION.**—The University is located in Westerville, Ohio, on the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Columbus Railway, twelve miles north of Columbus. Situated in a quiet town, the University is yet within easy reach of the Capital City, and has railroad connection with all the larger cities of the state and country.

**RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.**—This is a Christian institution without being sectarian. Pupils of any church, or of no church, are admitted. All are required to attend morning prayers during the week, and church on Sabbath. Regular recitations are held during the week in Bible History, and N. T. Greek. The students have a regular prayer meeting once a week. International Sunday School lessons are studied by classes every Sabbath morning. A Sunday School Normal Class is organized at the beginning of each year and conducted by the President.

We seek to govern by an appeal to the student's own sense of right and honor. When it is evident that a student is deriving no profit from his connection with the University, he may be privately dismissed.

**COURSES OF STUDY.**—There are three—the Classical, Philosophical and Literary—which are equal to those of our best and oldest Colleges. A Preparatory prepares for College and for Teaching. Instruction is given in Vocal Music, on Piano, Organ, Violin and in Theory; also, in Pencil Drawing, Perspective, Crayoning and Oil Painting.

**REMARKS.**—Both sexes are admitted and recite in the same classes. The Winter Term will commence January 3, 1884, and end March 21, 1884. The Spring Term will commence March 25, 1884, and end June 11, 1884. The next Annual Commencement will be June 12, 1884. Expenses unusually moderate. Tuition and incidentals, \$30 per year; rent and care of rooms from \$10 to \$20; boarding from \$60 to \$100; text-books from \$10 to \$15; fuel, light, etc., \$10 to \$20. By economy \$150 will enable one to spend one year respectably.

For special information, address the President,

REV. H. A. THOMPSON, D. D.,

WESTERVILLE, OHIO,



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#### HOME TESTIMONY

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

### THE DOCTOR PRESENTS THIS MONTH SOME NEW TESTIMONIALS

In regard to his Treatment of Catarrh.

From the Rev. J. S. MILLS:

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

Yours truly,

J. S. MILLS.

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

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

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

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No. 6.



## POETRY.

### AN IMPROVEMENT.

BY WILLIAM EVERETT.

Let our young sister, fair Cornell,  
The last supreme improvement tell,  
To win all men's affection.  
In "Pol Econ," as students say,  
Shall two professors point her way—  
One free-trade, one protection.

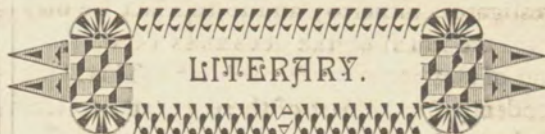
One shall the people's comfort show,  
In making naught that does not grow  
Already made before 'em.  
And one shall feed our infant's gulp—  
Pig iron, tin ware, and wood pulp,  
With sixty ad valorem.

Why not this principle apply  
To every art beneath the sky  
That students learn at college?  
And rival heads of rival schools  
Set up, to call each other fools  
In every branch of knowledge.

In social science, Mr. X  
Shall urge the claims of either sex  
To compound recitation.  
While Mr. Y, as stiff as bricks,  
Fulmine his Ipse Morgan Dix  
it on co-education.

Twin theologians shall contend—  
One that salvation's hopes depend  
On general perdition,  
And one declare that love divine  
His college only shall consign  
To such a dire condition.

And so, let equal chance be given  
Of every study under heaven  
To learn both sides together.  
And every student, nothing loth,  
Put down his name to go to both,  
And never go to either.



## LITERARY.

### THE SOUL OF SPEECH.

BY PROF. J. E. GUITNER.

Wilhelm Von Humboldt says that the unity of a word is produced by the accent, which, by itself, is of a more spiritual nature than the sounds, and is therefore called the *soul of speech*, not only because it is really the element which carries intelligibility into speech, but also because it is, more than other factors in speech, the immediate expression of feeling. Unquestionably the view of this eminent authority is the correct one; and it gives no support to the notion of those claimants to learning who would fain ignore this quality of speech as too trivial for their notice. Whether in our own tongue or in any other of either ancient or modern times, the true scholar finds a theme worthy of his highest study in the doctrine of accent.

Perhaps the most fruitful source of mistreatment and neglect of this important subject has been the fact that the term "accent" has long been one of doubtful meaning, vibrating on the one hand between a definition of a relative stress and the arbitrary sign of that stress, and on the other hand between a supreme pitch of a certain syllable, without reference to other syllables of the word, and a comparative pitch as related to other syllables. The scholarship of the past deserves censure for this confusion of thought and must bear the blame of much that has been said and



done to the disparagement of this theme. It is true, however, that there is a certain tendency in systems of accent which has repelled rather than invited the attention of investigators hitherto; and to this fact we may attribute much of the looseness of thinking and of statement on this subject. This is the tendency on the part of these systems to lose their original characteristic. Accent is that property of speech which is more than all others liable to change. It is noticed that among the languages of the Indo-European family there are nearly as many varieties in accent-laws as in the languages themselves. Undoubtedly, as research has shown, there was in the original stock from which these languages descended a single and uniform controlling principle determining the accent. Until recently this fact has been but very indistinctly seen and its significance misunderstood. In Greek and Latin it was believed that the restriction of the accent to the last three syllables of the word was an original property of those languages,—a belief which has been proved erroneous as to the Greek and is likely to result similarly as to the Latin. In German, the modern accentuation is a very simple one, confined to the root-syllable,—a system which carries with it great plausibility; but no scholar of the present day believes that this was the original German accentuation, which Verner has proved to have vacillated between root and suffix and suffix and root, at its own sweet will. A similar statement may be made with regard to French, Spanish and indeed all the Romance languages.

So far, then, is it from the truth, that the archaic accent in language was the recessive, as has been claimed, that it is quite evident that the recessive form is its latest phase. A comparison of Sanscrit with Greek or a modern language like the German shows that the oldest forms in the latter have the same accent as in the first-named, and leads to the

conclusion that no such law as the recessive governed in the original Indo-European tongue.

But we must recognize in this animating principle—this soul of speech—the three forms of syllable-tone, word-tone and sentence-tone. A survey of the subject of accent which considers only the word-tone is very incomplete.

Sentence-accent is a branch of this subject hitherto very little understood. Certain rhetorical or oratorical qualities have been made prominent, it is true; but little has been done for it in a linguistic way; and although investigation is shedding much light, it is not likely that the details of the subject will be gone into in the near future.

Syllable accent has long been the peculiar possession of the profession of phonetics. But even this subject is coming under the eye of the philologist and will be made to yield much information bearing on the general subject of accent.

Want of space forbids enlargement upon these subjects; but we may suggest that, dry as they may seem to those who now for the first time consider them, they will be found to possess a charm for those who give them even a little study.

\* \* \*

### *ARBITRATION vs. THE SWORD.*

BY REV. J. F. SMITH, '79.

In this world there are two spirits, one of peace, the other of war. The principles of the latter are antagonistic to those of the former. The one brings men into harmony with the laws of God, and the other leads them into collision with his laws. For nearly six thousand years this contest between the elements of discord and harmony has been going on, the flesh contending against the spirit, passion and coercive force against the mind and intelligence of man. In early times



nearly all the talent and discipline were turned into the war channel. The people were so trained, and the end of their governments pointed to ambition, conquest and vain glory. The examples of those times have largely given character to more modern nations. And the closer we look at the heroes of ancient times, at the wars which have been waged, and at the empires which have been created and swept away, the more clearly will we see that war and bloodshed, now as then, are opposed to the spirit of Christianity. Yet we in this age of the world cling to practices instituted by heathens, and attempt to settle disputes by force and might rather than by reason.

Looking at modern nations, dipping their hands in human blood, it seems as if the benedictions of the angel's song had ceased to fall on a sin cursed world; that evil is triumphing, and the desert failing to bloom. True, God gave direct command to take life in the Jewish wars, yet we find no other such command while the "Thou shalt not kill" is binding until the end of time.

Viewing these two opposing forces either on theological, political, or moral grounds, and deciding correctly is a work of the highest importance, and one of the greatest questions of the age. Peace is the foundation of national prosperity, commercial progress and internal happiness. War opposes all, degrades the many, elevates the few, and bears, like the tide of a mighty river, millions of unsaved souls to eternity. A man has not the right to take his own life, neither can he delegate to the government that which he has not, yet men are pressed into the service and killed. While the late war brought many out of one kind of slavery, it forged the chains for a political slavery. Conquered but not subdued we have seen the elements of discord at work striving for power, while internal agitation has been at work in the East, North, and South. Instead of power and force

bringing peace and harmony, they only confine the evil elements for a more violent outburst. Thus it has worked in this and other lands.

War is crushing out the life of the English Government by heavy expenses, and, according to Secretary McCrary, it has lately cost the United States about ten billion dollars, swept away nine hundred millions worth of property, and pays annually thirty millions in pensions. Such are the pictures war draws in history. Take its record from history and there will be but little left. Tracing it out, what devastation has it not wrought, and where has it not been? In the language of another: "We can trace it in the hovel among the mountains, in the palace on the plains, in the home by the brook, in the abodes of the poor, and in the mansions of the rich; among the dwellers of the icy North, and those of the sunny South, on the islands of the sea and the distant lands of blossom and song." In each has it brought sorrow and draped them all in mourning. We must destroy the sword or it will destroy us. Man instead of spending his strength through the physical, should direct it through the intellectual to wage the moral conflicts which are arising. The time has come when all the power and glory, which has been put into the history and poetry of war, should be neutralized by men turning the tide in the opposite direction, and disrobing them of their would be glory. Let us try to govern humanity by a rational, humane system, one which appeals to reason, conscience, and judgment. Let us try arbitration which is always possible, and is the last resort when force and the sword fail. Establish arbitration and the red banner of war will give place to the banner of harmony, beautifully waving, kissed by the breezes that play over a joyous nation.

We live in a time when the thoughts of the mind can traverse the wide world with the speed of light. A favorable time to es-



establish a High Court of Nations, composed of representatives from each government, being the most learned, wise, and elevated in each nation, to whom all disputes shall be referred in order that they may be decided in accordance with the principles of justice and truth. Then would the honor, independence, and rights of every state, the smallest, as well as the most powerful, be maintained, according to reason, law and justice. Arbitration is not a new or untried method. We find one hundred successful treaties in the last century, twenty-six of these made by the United States. True it is quiet, while war is loud and pompous, and the conquerer of kingdoms is looked upon as a great hero. But it is far more honorable to be an arbiter of a nation, and when dead to have some quiet grave in the valley covered with green grass and wild flowers, marked with a humble epitaph on some nameless stone to show that beneath it rests a friend of peace and humanity. From the former agitations of Congress over military despotism, from the awakened thought on this subject, and its relation to man's liberties, can we not say the principles of peace will finally triumph, though they shall involve the overthrow of long cherished political opinions and philosophy? God has been letting the world work through darkness and blood to the true idea and bright light, by which light others shall see as we do not, the flag of peace floating over a world coming out of the wilderness of strife. What imagination can sketch the picture when the hearts of the earth's vast population shall all be swayed by peace, and their minds all disciplined and expanded by science and religion! The sword the emblem of tyranny and despotism, is receding to the ignorance and barbarism from whence it sprung. And gladly will the war-scourged earth, hail, breaking over the mountain tops of time, the light that shall exchange the iron belt of martial power for the golden cestus of love. Science, educa-

tion and religion are pointing forward across the centuries to the time when the Prince of Peace shall assume the throne of universal dominion when "his sceptre shall sway from sea to sea and his kingdom extend from the rivers to the ends of the earth." Otterbein University with others of like character is a pledge that such a bright period is coming, when religion shall assert her gentle sway and peace plant her olive in every nation, because arbitration will have supplanted the sword.

\* \*

### A LETTER.

TO THE YOUNG LADIES' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION  
OF O. U.

*Dear Sisters:*—In looking over the RECORD one occasionally sees notices of the Y. L. C. A., which it is supposed is the same as the Young Ladies' Prayer-Meeting which used to meet in the parlor of the "Ladies' Hall" every Tuesday evening, fifteen years ago.

No part of schooldays is recalled with greater tenderness or thankfulness than the hours thus spent and no hymns sound sweeter than "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "Rock of Ages," "Nearer My God to Thee," and particularly, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" which was a favorite with our beloved Principal whose rich, musical alto, rising, falling, trembling swelling through those trusting, suppliant cadences, thrilled every heart with a longing to realize the fullness of its strength and comfort as she realized it.

The memory of those hours is an inspiration, a baptism of energy and grace for the more faithful discharge of life's daily, homely duties and sometimes grave responsibilities. There we learned lasting lessons in that sweet charity, without which the eloquence of the rostrum and society hall, the mysteries of the class-room should be as nothing when



gauged by the Divine standard. Many an evening while rocking my little girl to sleep my lips unconsciously form those hymns and as the words arrest my thought memory reverts to that little sisterhood, the Spirit descends with "healing" wings and when, at last, the little slumberer is tucked in the crib, life's tangle is untwisted so that of a truth I "know that all things work together for good to them that love God." Better than anything else, whatever your station in after years, it pays to be a "near" Christian.

God bless your association; may it flourish and bring forth fragrant flowers and rich fruit in your daily lives.

I hope, too, that you have a live, healthy W. C. T. U. among yourselves. It is God's great work for the women of this country; a work in which every one can engage and happy she, who "weighed in the balance" is not found wanting in full-hearted, earnest service.

Perhaps a few years more may find you in one of the many whiskey-cursed towns of this Pacific slope where scarcely sufficient Christian light and warmth can penetrate the poisoned liquor-fogged moral atmosphere to keep alive the tender plants struggling in such stony ground.

"In time of peace prepare for war" and remember that God intends you for some noble purpose and not for mere vegetation.

The more you can learn in chemistry and physiology of the composition and physical effects of liquor, and in philosophy of its mental and moral injury, so much the more effectual and valiant warfare can you successfully wage "for God and home and native land."

MRS. F. S. BASH,

Port Townsend, W. T.

## AUTHORS AND READERS.

BY J. BASCOM HALL.

Now is the time when the organ of cautiousness in all literary researches should be prompted, if we are desirous of a safe conclusion. This is the time when reason and opinion appear as rivals; the time when the same pen offers the two terms either single or convertible, to produce the various purposes for which it is wielded.

When an unskilled writer misuses language only through the barbarisms of his etymology he commits a grave error through his ignorance; but when an author apt in thought and skilled in its application by words, willfully misleads those who have given him their entire confidence from his previous worth, he not only errs but also commits a crime.

As often as we read, there is a demand for dissenting scruples and cautions, as no author of the present day writes purely for the purpose of preserving the present standard of correctness in writing or in thought, but has some one or more of the many motives of the present day, to propose and prove according to the occasion, which stimulate him in the attempt. Not only are the various tastes the influences; but also the circumstances, the dispositions the surroundings in general, are the motives which give daily occasion to treatises on subjects which are insisted to be of incalculable value to every reader.

There are writers who have furnished volumes of literature, which are doubtless of great worth; but, as it seems, when they had all doubts as to their ability to instruct removed, some unknown influence possessed the writer to make his last great lesson the bane of happiness to the sons of those whom in the past he has guided and instructed with so great care.

(Continued on page 94.)



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A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

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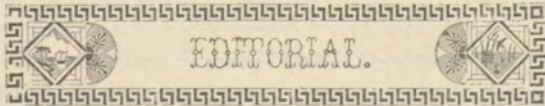
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MARCH, 1884.

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OUR public entertainments are too often lacking in special interest because the speakers are not skilled in elocution. Although there must be thoughts to interest an audience, the words must be made to blaze with their full meaning in order that the hearer's feelings may be moved. Much depends upon *what* is said but more depends upon *how* it is said. It is admitted that a certain amount of elocutionary power must

be native to the speaker; and it is also admitted that a still greater amount may be acquired. A speaker may have a good voice, a commanding form, and a graceful movement and still not be pleasing to an audience in delivering even a good production. While those who, like Demosthenes untrained having not the natural qualifications are uninteresting and repulsive to an audience and have no right to demand their attention. Unfortunately this class includes a large part of college men. These are being sent into the world crippled and unprepared for life's great work. Is there a remedy, ought it not to be applied?

\* \*

LIBERTY and education are representatives of the highest civilization. Education has raised humanity from the darkness of the Dark Ages to the light of the nineteenth century. As man's mind recovered from its thousand years of stupor, there rose from his lips a murmur of liberty. Liberty of thought, liberty of speech, liberty of action. Since the morning of the Reformation, liberty and education have joined hands and gone on together in the march of universal progress. They have found the Utopia of their advancement on the free soil of America. Liberty manifested itself in the Revolution; education makes known its power in the grandeur of our institutions. To-day these two mighty forces are bound together with ties of brotherhood. Each is dependent upon the other. Let education falter by the wayside and liberty will be transformed into bloody tyranny. Let liberty tremble and not far off will be heard the clanking shackles of ignorance. Well may America be the pride of the world. With welcome is her flag received in every port; for it is the emblem of an educated liberty-loving people.

\* \*

How shall we reform is a question which puzzles moral and political reformers. Over three hundred thousand, allured by the stories



of unprincipled missionaries, have flocked to this secluded place—Utah. Shut off from easy communication with the surrounding world by natural barriers, they, for many years, practised their peculiar customs undisturbed. There they have formed social relations which are declared infamous both by God and nature. Their deeds have brought upon themselves hereditary, premature death. The minds of their youth are dwarfed in intellectual power and moral sensibility. Their aspirations are not pure and noble such as tend toward civilization, but they are base and criminal; such as tend toward barbarism. Above all, they strive to destroy the principle of monogamy which all the ages declare to be the divine plan. Thus they ruin the sanctity of the home, the basis of free government. Mormonism is an ugly sore on the breast of liberty, daily increasing in extent and hoping at no distant day to bring her struggling to the grave.

Is there in the tendency of the times an evidence of relief? Ought we to listen to her plea for admittance into the union? No. This answer is established by the unlawfulness of her institutions. If once she be hidden behind the barriers of "state rights," the horrors of a civil war would be the only thing that would move her to reform. But the tendency of the times would indicate a great change. Her most energetic leader has died. The West is rapidly populating with an industrious, enterprising people. Our railroads have broken through her territory. These make her longer seclusion impossible and an exchange of ideas probable. Already there begins to shine across that country the light of education. Let those people read the Bible and study the pages of science, and Mormonism will cower at the darkness of the past. Hasten thou glorious time when Mormonism will be no more, only as its deeds blot the pages of history!

\*.\*

THE majority of our readers have been students of Otterbein University. Many have finished the prescribed courses of study, and have gone out strong in intellectual gifts, rich in culture, ready to enter the great field of competition with high and well-founded hopes of success. They are now enjoying the pleasure and satisfaction of a sound education and are manifesting the advantages of a thorough preparation by filling positions of usefulness and honor. As leaders in their respective communities, they are, in a great measure, governing and shaping society. Many are having marked success in business, in the school room, at the bar, on the rostrum or in the pulpit.

There are many others who have been with us, and have given evidence of rare endowments capable of being fitted for highest achievements; but have been unable to complete a full course of study, either, from a lack of appreciation of thorough preparation or from force of circumstances.

It is the part of a wise man to take into account all the probabilities and possibilities of profit and loss in any business transaction; and it is not at all strange that a young man should ask the question, "Will it pay to give up my position, quit money-making and spend all my hard earnings for an education, and at the end of my course have no money on hand, or what is worse, leave college a debtor?"

But every thoughtful young man must be thoroughly alive to the fact, that most of the brilliant success in the cardinal professions, and in the mercantile world, and in every field of industry, emanates from *college-bred men*. He must also know that every noble pursuit in life, every interest of state, and every interest of humanity demands a riper culture to-day than has ever been required in all the history of the past. Moreover it must be manifest to all, that this is pre-eminently an age of thought, foresight and investigation. One of the chief characteristics of our day is

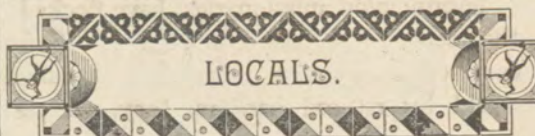


the ever increasing demand for men of sterling worth, leaders of unquestionable standard ability, too vigilant to be deceived by the placid waters of to-day, and too vigorous to be wrecked by the tempestuous sea of to-morrow.

The world has always needed men of wisdom and understanding to guide her affairs, but never have rank and distinction paid so liberal a tribute to great thinkers, as at the present time; and never have the cardinal professions called so loudly for men of thorough preparation, as in the latter days of the nineteenth century.

Every field of industry at home and abroad has placed the seal of approbation upon cultured talent, and thrice is he called, who bears the stamp of mental discipline with a record of decisive integrity. Surely a *sound education* is man's best capital. By a *sound education* we mean that complete culture, which shapes the thoughts, wills and lives of men, purifies their hearts, curbs their passions, and makes every fiber of their being a unit of strength.

Banks suspend payment, proud ships with precious cargoes sink beneath the waves, the wealth of cities reddens the sky at the midnight hour and tells us of the uncertainty of human affairs; but the stores of intellectual products are imperishable and as unfailing as the streams of sunlight. Such a capital is a "well-spring of life unto him that hath it," and it is not only the right of every young man, and every young woman to claim it as their own, but it is clearly an imperative duty to secure it. As our lives lie uncarved before us, and as the sculptor gives form and beauty to the shapeless mass, as the potter moulds and fashions the clay, so do we give tone and quality to our existence by training our mental and physical faculties.



Spring is coming.

Still new additions to the Senior Class.

The philosophy class is having experiments in sound and light.

The class in Chemistry has been examined and now has commenced Mineralogy.

The Seniors have elected their class day speakers and anticipate having a grand time.

The class in Law of Love has been discussing "Woman's Suffrage" for two or three days.

It is wholly unfair for a lady to ask a gentleman for his overshoe in which to float across the muddy street.

The Y. M. C. A. sent quite a large delegation to the annual convention of the Y. M. C. A., held at Dayton.

Mr. Grimes, the temperance lecturer, gave the class in Mental Philosophy a short lecture on phrenology.

Several of the boys went to Columbus on Saturday evening, February 16th, to hear Lawrence Barret play Julius Caesar.

Senior, at lecture—"Prof., can you mesmerize me?" Prof.—"Perhaps not; some people do not know enough to be mesmerized."

Gen. Gibson lectured to a full house in Weyant's Opera Hall, on Friday evening, February 8th, on the subject, "Along the Lines."

Washington's birthday passed by without special observation. Ought we not to be more careful in the due remembrance of our honored dead?

The boys have commenced to frequent the ball grounds and the indications are that we shall have a good nine with which to commence the season.

It is much hoped by the Faculty that the gentlemen will abide by the rules of the Ladies' Hall and not take evening walks during the muddy weather.

The scholars of Prof. Fitzgerald's department in the Public Schools gave a social in the Town Hall, February 9th. It was a splendid affair and was attended by a number of students.



The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. held a joint session Tuesday evening, February 19th, to hear the report of the delegates to the convention. They seem to have gained great enthusiasm and each thought himself greatly benefited.

William I. Marshall, the last on the lecture course, gave his celebrated entertainment, "In Wonderland," to a crowded house, on Tuesday evening, February 26th. He fully reached the expectations of the people and well deserves the praise which has been bestowed upon him.

A short time since Prof. Haywood, after reading a suitable chapter at prayers, made a few very impressive remarks concerning the conduct of a certain class of students. Among them were bogus writers and those who play improper and indecent tricks on undeserving parties. The principal point he wished to make was the impropriety of accepting the black-guard witticism of boguses as the standard of wit, and the indecency of unbecoming tricks as a standard of sport. These remarks were given with such an earnestness that no one could doubt that he did it rather from a sense of duty than from a disposition to censure the boys, and it had its effect.

The Second Division of the Seniors gave their last Public Rhetorical in the College Chapel Saturday evening, February 24th. J. J. Spencer spoke on the subject, "The Use of Beauty." He spoke of the advantage of the beautiful and the wonderful effects of beauty on the human race. Lida Cunningham read an essay on the subject "Mother Goose—An Autobiography." She presented to the hearers the wonderful trials which "Mother Goose" sustained during her life, and what a heroic part she acted during the time she was so very poor. Emma Burtner spoke on the subject "The True Scholar's Heritage." She presented very forcibly the joy and pleasure which the true scholar may gain from his books. Then came the discussion. The question was, "Shall the Classics Go?" Affirmative, L. C. Shuey, Negative, D. E. Lorenz. Mr. Shuey showed how the time devoted to the Classics might be spent in a better manner in gaining other knowledge which would be more useful. His opponent began with a zeal and fire that showed he was enlisted in the cause soul and body, and the general verdict was that the Negative presented the better argument.

## PERSONALS.

Mr. Morrow, of Tyrone, Penn., has entered school.

'83. E. B. Grimes is reporting for the "Cincinnati Week."

'87. W. L. Fall has gone to South Carolina for his health.

G. Reible is studying architecture with his brother in Ontario.

'80. E. S. Lorenz is still pursuing his course of study in Europe.

J. Oliver is now a student of theology at the Seminary, at Dayton, Ohio.

Emory Beers, formerly of Class '85, recently made the boys a flying visit.

'83. Miss Elarence Reese is engaged as assistant in the post office of this village.

H. E. Cummins is engaged in farming near Piercetown, Kosciusko County, Indiana.

J. A. Groves is preaching in Indiana. He reports a revival in progress on his charge.

C. C. Locke will return to school next term if he recovers sufficiently from his wound.

Ezra Hetsler, an old time student of O. U., is farming near Eldorado, Preble County, this State.

J. W. Lees left for his home at West Manchester, Ohio, on the 20th, inst. Sickness was the cause.

E. U. Bowers, a student of O. U. in '72-'73 and '76, is now a student in the U. B. Seminary, Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. Ophera Moore, who was called home by the death of his sister some three weeks since, is again in school.

'85. J. P. Sinclair spent a very pleasant week recently visiting friends and school acquaintances abroad.

'81. M. S. Bovey is a Senior at the Union Biblical Seminary. He also is the preacher in charge of Piqua station.



'75. Jas. A. Vangundy residing at Sycamore, O., is farming and raising fine stock. He is still unmarried.

Mr. Cox, of Kenyon College, was the guest of the the Misses Frazier and Wilcox, on Saturday, the 16th, inst.

J. I. Hoffman, a graduate in the English course of '80 is engaged in the grocery and provision business at Dayton, Ohio.

H. J. Custer, formerly of Class '86, is getting quite a reputation throughout the West as a professional clarionet player.

'77. Prof. E. L. Shuey and lady attended the late Y. M. C. A. Convention, at Dayton, Ohio, from the 14th to the 19th, inst.

Frank Evans's school closed last Friday. Frank has succeeded admirably in his school work. He will enter school again.

Ben. Green, one of O. U.'s old students, is engaged in the picture business. He has been associated with J. B. Hall the past year.

'84. W. H. Cochran is getting quite proficient on the guitar. He expects to play with Nixdorf and Fields during the summer.

H. W. Miller made his parents a short visit last week at their home in Elkhart, Indiana. He returned in a few days in time for the Senior Public.

Misses Fannie Beal, '84, Tirza Barnes, '85, and Mollie Miller, '85, represented the Y. L. C. A. at the State Convention of the Y. M. C. A., at Dayton, Ohio.

'85. A. F. Crayton was unable to attend his classes a few days last week on account of a slight attack of malarial fever. He is now engaged in his regular college work.

'75. C. S. O. Tintzman, who has been at Silverton, Colorado, recently returned to his old home in Pa., on a visit. He will soon go back to Colorado where he has valuable mining interests.

Messrs. L. C. Shuey, '84, D. E. Lorenz, '84, A. A. Rothrock, '85, E. M. Counsellor, '87, J. W. Shanley, '88, and J. L. Bright, '88, went as delegates to the State Y. M. C. A. Convention, which convened the 14th, inst, at Dayton, Ohio. They all report an enthusiastic meeting and a good time socially.

Miss Estella Crone, formerly a member of '84, is teaching school near Gallion, Ohio, with marked success. She thinks of completing here collegiate course of study in the near future at Otterbein.

W. M. Johnson, of Jackson, Jackson County, Ohio, was in the village visiting friends and school mates last week. He was a student here in '76. He is at present engaged in the insurance business.

'84. J. W. Flickinger made a visit to Cincinnati a few weeks since for the purpose of seeing the city in its ruined condition. He says, "the scenes which meets one's view are heart rending in the extreme."

'82. Frank Williams is teaching near Columbus, Ohio. He reports having a good school and is much pleased with the general tenure of his successes attained in training the youth for future greatness in science and literature.

'85. J. P. Sinclair suffered considerably in the past few weeks with acute rheumatism, being unable to lie down at night to sleep. He prosecuted his many studies with the same untiring energy which is characteristic of the gentleman. He is now well and at his post.

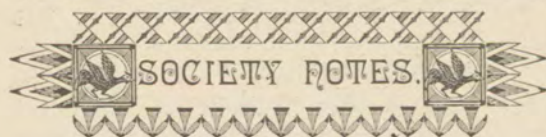
C. B. Bash, Deputy Collector of Customs at O'Sooyos Lake, W. T., has been spending a month with his parents in Port Townsend, W. T. He is well and happy (?) in "single blessedness." The years have dealt gently with him and—well "Fortune favors the brave."

'75. H. F. Detweiler is practicing law at Uniontown, Pa. He is Mayor of that city, being re-elected for his third consecutive term. In a letter of recent date he reports visiting the scene of the terrible coal mine explosion at Leisnring shaft, in which nineteen men were killed and several wounded.

'87. Mr. A. A. Nease, who has been absent for about four months, teaching near Pomeroy, Ohio, will return on the 15th inst. He will thus be able to review his studies which he has been pursuing while out of school with his classes, and thereby be enabled to pass very creditably his examinations.

S. E. Spangler, of Oak Harbor, W. T., spent a few days last week visiting his sister in Port Townsend. Mr. Spangler is a healthy, and—judging from appearances—a successful Whidby Island granger these days, which, by the way, it is a very good thing to be and Whidby Island is a charming place to live.





The Society lately procured a large number of badges. They present a fine appearance and are the finest badges in the University.

Messrs. W. H. Cochran and R. N. Thayer favored the Society with two selections from Mozart on the 22 inst. with great credit to the Society and themselves.

The Society has procured the services of Mr. Schick to re-varnish, paint and repair the Hall; and under the skillful hand of this gentleman the Hall is assuming a fine appearance.

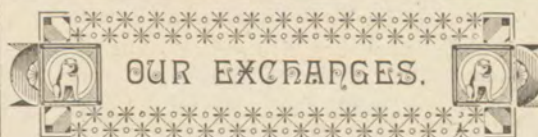
Messrs. S. S. Spencer and F. P. Gardner, ex-active members, made the society a pleasant visit on the eve of the 22d, inst. The society listened to some of "Perpetual's" cute remarks and Pat's philosophy.

The name of F. S. Hetler, of Marion, Ind., formerly of Roanoke Academy, was presented by L. W. Kaister as a candidate for membership in Society. We welcome this gentleman and feel assured he will never regret his choice.

Mr. W. M. Johnson, of Jackson, O., an exactive member of Society visited the Society on the eve of the 22 inst. Mr. Johnson was called upon and responded with some pleasant remarks. He is now treasurer of Jackson County, Ohio.

The Cleiorhetean Society is doing admirably in literary work this term. The sessions show great interest in the preparations in the way of orations, essays, debates and miscellaneous work. We are glad to note this onward march in literary progress as manifested in this Society.

Mr. Giliespie's many duties in business relations have compelled his resignation and Mr. Thayer will now assume the duties of Business Manager. As he has been compelled to resign his position as Society Editor, the editors take pleasure in announcing that they have secured in his stead a member of the immortal class of '85 who will now shove the cedar in that department. We predict for him a bright career among the Editors of the RECORD, knowing that he will labor for the interests of the RECORD and Philophronea.



The elective system seems to be gaining rapidly in Harvard, and it will soon be extended to studies of the Freshman Class.

Mr. Lowell has resigned the Rectorship of St. Andrews in consequence of practical objections to holding the office by a foreigner. His resignation, however, leaves the honor and significance of his election untouched, and at the request of the University he will deliver an address to the students. The fact remains that the young men of the University preferred to confer the highest honor in their gift upon an American scholar and poet, and it is a signal proof of their generosity—"Harper's Weekly."

Williamsburg, once the seat of learning, wealth, fashion and social position of Virginia and the *alma mater* of Jefferson, Ma shall, Monroe, and Randolph, seems to be fast going to decay. The college has entirely gone down. Last year there was only one student, this year none. The President has a splendid residence just out of town, and the buildings are quiet and lonely looking and seem to hide within their walls much of wisdom, but this is all that is left of the once proud seat of learning, William and Mary College.—"West Point Star."

We notice in the "Kenyon Advance" that they are agitating the question of a general debate to be carried on among the students in somewhat of an impromptu manner and one literary society, at least, has sanctioned the plan. It would be well if Otterbein would in some way encourage more of the debating spirit which causes, if persisted in, a rapid increase of mental powers. One of the main features of the last Public was a debate. This looks as if Otterbein was making a new departure. Also in the "Advance" appears an article on "Young Henry Clay's Death" which occurred in a ravine at the battle of Buena Vista after all but about half a dozen of his comrades were butchered around him. Those who know young Henry's history count him a brave and valliant man and a tribute to his memory comes not amiss even at this late day.



(Concluded from page 87.)

I do not mean to ignore the pure purpose of many writers of the present day, but desire to suggest that the purpose of writing whether pure, mixed, or crimeful in its extent is known only to the author; and as the reader has nothing, save the treatment, he should watchfully use his own judgment, to ascertain the purpose and accept or reject all conclusions according to their correspondence to reason or simple expression, regardless of the source. Neither do I wish to ignore the acquired ability, or the concentrated powers of great authors of the present time; but desire to impress the thought that such men are only our superiors in literature, for our study and not for our worship.

When we read them to study we are benefited, but when we read them to adore, we come short in fulfilling our relations of man, naturally equal to man, and place ourselves hopelessly subordinates, and virtually recognize them gods of literature whose ways and constrictions are as inflexible to us on earth, as the immutable laws of God are to us in heaven. There is nothing real but what is in bounds of the understanding; and this applied to ourselves in reading, will caution us, as intelligent readers, to read on such subjects, only, and from such authors as will best acquaint us with the subject of which we are

desirous of obtaining knowledge; still, we must not deny that which we can not understand, as that would place us under the embarrassment that we know everything, within the realm of understanding, and in the same line we must not know, but presume all things to be so, which learned and honest men claim to have proved by chains of reasoning. But we as intelligent readers, should be capable of analyzing, if we are not able to construct. We should also be capable of following a plain and valid reasoning to its proper conclusion, and thus show ourselves equal to the comprehension of a subject, if we are not equally able to present new ideas on the same subject or any other important theme of the times.

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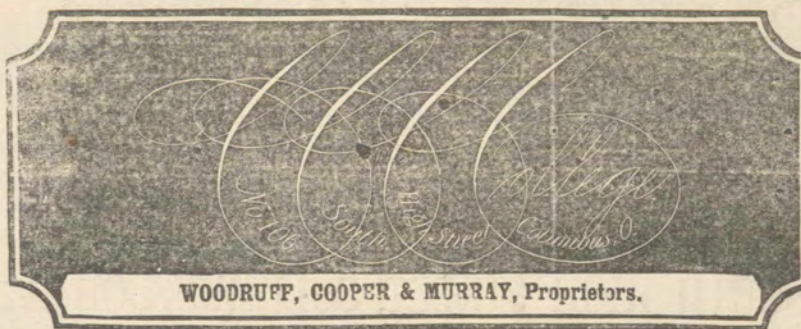
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