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The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

Published by the Philophronean Society.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

May, 1884.
Makes the Best $8.00 Cabinet Photographs, MADE IN OHIO, FOR $3.50 PER DOZEN.
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WONDERFUL SUCCESS OF THE NEW TREATMENT.

CATARRH and all Diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS Successfully Cured.

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

REY. 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 HOLL, 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 L. Huber, Stock Dealer; Wm. Thayer, Manufacturer. All letters of inquiry promptly answered.

NO FEE FOR CONSULTATION.
CONSULTATION ROOMS, NORTH STATE STREET, 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 5, 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 $50 will enable one to spend one year respectably.

For special information, address the President,

REV. H. A. THOMPSON, D. D.,
WESTERVILLE, OHIO.
More Evidence!

DR. BLAIR’S

Entirely Original System of Treating

NASAL CATARRH,

Based upon the Homeopathic law of cure, has been thoroughly tested, which fact his

HOME TESTIMONY

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

THE DOCTOR PRESENTS THIS MONTH

SOME NEW TESTIMONIALS

In regard to his Treatment of Catarrh.

From the Rev. J. S. MILLS:

Dr. G. T. Blair, Dear Sir,—Permit me to gratefully testify to the merits of your treatment for Nasal Catarrh. After suffering from a severe chronic catarrh of the head and throat for many months, your mild and specific treatment 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. Since it is my duty to tell the truth, I have 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 constant irritation. My disease had become so obtrusive 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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Keeps constantly on hand a well-selected stock of

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And Suitsings.

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CUTTING, TRIMMING & MAKING.
THE SEA.

BY M. S. BEARD, '82.

O thou deep, deep sea!
O thou restless sea!
Symbol of Eternity.
O thou great and billowy main,
Still thou comest and goest again;
Wave on wave in turn receding,
Mountain billows still proceeding
From and toward thy farthest shore,
With an ever-changing roar,
Which shall cease not evermore.

As I walk upon thy beach,
Many lessons dost thou teach—
Far as finite eye can reach
O'er thy vast and "watery waste."
To and fro the sea-gulls haste.
O I would, that I were free!
I'd a rover o'er thee be,
Free as swiftly-flying bird,
Whose quick pinion-beats are heard
As its flight is onward spurred.

As thy tides do ebb and flow—
Back and forth my thoughts now go,
And thy mysteries man would know:
How thou bearest from Farther Ind
Fruits and products without end;
How ships of war with thundering gun
O'er thy waters proudly come.
Many's the battle thou hast seen;
Still thou'rt calm and still serene,
As it wars had never been.

Then this thought thou teachest me:
Always calm and careful be;
And if trouble e'er I see,
Let me still be like to thee,
O thou deep and billowy sea,
As thou rollest grand and free!

RESTFULNESS OF TRUTH.

BY T. H. SONEDECKER, '83.

When Pilate asked the captive Christ
"What is truth?" he repeated a question
that had been waiting four thousand years for
an answer. Patriarchs, philosophers, and
prophets had asked the same question. When
Pilate passed away surviving voices took up
the query. With all our vast amount of
knowledge, with our research in the earth,
air, and sea, still the momentous question
confronts us to-day "What is truth?" We
are no nearer the answer than Pilate or Abra-
ham.

Though indefinable truth is real. We stand
speechless before the phenomena of electricity
and magnetism. We are puzzled when we
consider the fundamental principles of the
mighty force of gravitation, but their effects
prove their reality. So do the effects of truth
teach its reality and power.

Truth has conquests for which war dare not
hope. It hath gained victories infinitely
greater than those won by the invincible army
of Alexander. It crushed astrology, throttled
alchemy, starved idolatry. It impelled Col-
umbus, guided the May Flower, founded
America. It is smothering the evil influence
of Voltaire, stifling the erroneous tenets of
Paine, successfully overthrowing the ridicule
of Ingersol. Wherever error goes truth fol-
 lows in its track as light follows darkness.
It will eventually conquer its enemy, for the
Omnipotent controls every one of its engage-
ments. Even those men whom truth seem to
injure as the criminal and martyr, are attracted
by it as unerringly as the needle by the pole.
Daniel followed it into the lions' den, Paul
pursued it into the Roman dungeon, Ridley sought it in the scorching flames. The attribute of truth that compels this universal recognition of its preciousness is its restfulness.

The restfulness of truth is composed of four elements the most important of which is its protecting power. It affords protection both when passive and when active. The restfulness of passive truth is that of a mind conscious of right. When peace and tranquility are not the predominant elements of the mind it is distinguished by some pernicious influence of error. To learn the intensity of truth's power of protraction it must be seen in action. It charges to attack or stands silently to defend. Its weapons are syllogistic arguments hurled at its enemies with the strength of Hercules. Its enemies are false doctrines, errors, and theories unsubstantiated. Many of these are so assimilated to the nature of mankind that they can be brought forth and attacked only by the most persistent onslaught.

A man who has truth for his defence need fear nothing. He can be at rest. It was this restfulness of truth that sustained Galileo cast into prison by bigotry. It enabled Latimer enveloped in flames, while superstition and blind ignorance stood off and indignantly mocked his dying cries, to look up to the Author of truth with a calm and peaceful mind. Although dying, truth protected and saved him.

Further investigation of truth's restfulness discloses besides a protecting power, three other component elements. Its freedom, unchangableness, and permanency.

Truth is free. It pervades everything. It reaches its arms to every suitor. It lives in every budding branch, in every unfading flower. It is seen in every tear of sadness and every smile of joy. The astronomer with his telescope finds it in the highest heavens, the geologist in the lowest strata of the earth. It is an affectionate friend of the unbiased mind. It is always ready to invite the earnest inquirer after truth into its rich and beautiful temple. It is like its Author omnipresent.

Truth is unchangeable. It is the same to-day as when sought by the old patriarchs and philosophers. Matter is continually assuming new forms, but truth is immutable. Many were the attempts made by men in all ages to modify it, to mingle it with corrupt philosophical views. In this condition fermentation would soon separate it from that for which it had no affinity. While men and nations have wavered and passed away, truth remains firm and steadfast as the everlasting hills.

Truth is lasting. It lived in spite of the threats of kings, edicts of emperors and thunders of popes. Infidels and skeptics have boldly attacked it. They have slandered its teachings, ridiculed its word, reviled its precepts, hated its beauty, but neither hatred, reviling, ridicule nor slander is destructive to truth. Many of our false religions are slowly declining, while Christianity, the foster mother of truth, is advancing. The one is supplanting the other. Rationalism and the mystic Philosophy of modern Germany have made severe attacks upon truth, which only served to strengthen it. Some assert that the results of the best modern scientific study is at variance with the scriptural account of creation. This apparent conflict is occasioned only by the ignorance of some scientists, as to the actual teachings of Revelations and also of the equal ignorance of some theologians as to the actual teachings of science. Our most enlightened biblical scholars gladly welcome the light that science is giving in establishing the verity of the Sacred Record, while distinguished geologists acknowledge their indebtedness to the Bible for the explanation of facts, which they have culled from the natural world. Truths never disagree when brought together. The outer court of nature and the inner court of Revelation were built the same
hand. The Bible goes forward, Geology backward. One starts with the facts and asks the cause. The other starts with a great first cause and then speaks of the facts as they proceed from his creative hand. There is no conflict between science and religion. Truth cannot be overthrown. It is like the air, invulnerable.

“What is truth?” It can only be answered by letting the light that radiates from the cross shine into our souls. Then will the dark mysteries into which man longs to penetrate be illumined. Although it will take an eternity to answer the question, yet we can know all truth that is essential to our happiness. Safe and secure is that one standing on the unshaken rock of Truth. Although waves of error, surges of false theories, and billows of superstition, dash and roar around him, his mind is calm and undisturbed. He is at rest.

* * *

SUNDAY BREAKFAST ASSOCIATION

BY JESSIE F. THOMPSON, '83.

In this great city of Philadelphia, where often a man knows his next door neighbor scarcely well enough to recognize him on the street, it may truly be said that the half of us do not know how the other half live. We dwell in the atmosphere of comfortable homes, pleasant surroundings, and the word “poverty” dwells lightly on the lips of those who know little of it except theory.

Let us leave this beautiful northern part of the city a little while and send our way to the denser part of town, through narrow dirty streets, where a feeling of discomfort seems to take possession of one even in broad daylight, till we come to an old looking building of the somber Quaker color, where we find over the door in large letters of gold, that seem fairly to dance as the sun blazes upon them, “Sunday Breakfast Association.” How those words must bring joy and gladness to the hearts of many weary wanderers, as hungry and footsore, with despair stamped upon their very faces, they find one door, where if they knock, it will be opened.

The “Sunday Breakfast Association” has been in existence for several years. It is the only one of its kind in the United States, and the good it has done both temporary and permanent, I suppose could not be estimated. The giving of a free breakfast on Sunday morning during the winter, or a free tea during the summer is simply a means to an end. Its doors are open wide and any hungry person may come in and partake of the food provided. Between five and six hundred are fed every Sunday. Through this means the Association strives to reach a class of people that are not and can not be reached or reclaimed in any other way. Its object is to throw around them better influences; to win them from old associates; to find them employment; to induce them to sign the pledge; and thus by holding out a helping hand, enable them to regain a sense of true manhood.

As we enter the building what a sight presents itself;—a room larger than our chapel at O. U. and almost every chair filled. Men and boys of every description;—some with clothes so ragged, it seemed a wonder they did not fall to pieces; with hair unkempt and clothes so ragged, it seemed a wonder they did not fall to pieces; with hair unkempt and faces that seemed total strangers to soap or water; others with some attempt at cleanliness; some bright and intelligent looking; others ugly and fierce looking; others scarcely over their last drunk, and still bearing marks in the shape of bandaged head or arms. Could you have looked upon that mob, for such it was, poor, forsaken outcasts from society, and not have felt your heart lifted in gratitude to your Creator for what he has permitted you to enjoy.

Promptly at half-past eight, the services begin;—to many the most interesting part. After thanks have been returned to the Father
in Heaven, each is provided with a cup. Attendants then pass around bearing huge baskets of sandwiches and cans of smoking coffee, and every one eats till he is satisfied.

It is indeed a pleasure to watch from the gallery, how they enjoy probably the only real meal they have during the entire week. The women all sit in one corner and are not so well represented as the men, there being only about a dozen who attend.

After breakfast the cups are cleared away and the other services begin. These consist of the reading of a scripture lesson, several short pointed talks, two or three pieces of music and the collection passed around the gallery seats est looking man arose, to know, and follow:

I have a better right than any one on the platform to call you such. You all know me for I am one of you. I have every door but that of the rum shop shut at night, houseless, homeless, and unloved. I have signed pledge after pledge, and broken it but He helped me and I have not touched strong drink from that day to this. What I have done you can do, for I was as weak as the weakest of you. I had to struggle hard, God alone knows how hard, but He helped me and will help you. Now, I want to know how many of you have been benefited in some way or other by these meetings (many hands raised). How many can say that you will be better off for them next winter than you are this? Some of you are homeless; some find every door closed against you; only one door open in this city of homes—that of the rum shop; but let me tell you that even the rum-seller will go back on you. How many times have you been turned out because your money was gone? Yet in return you sweat and toil in the burning sun, and when paid hasten back to “Patrick” to ask what is the score against you, that you may keep your credit with him, while wife and children are at home starving.

Then followed an earnest appeal to sign the pledge, to which some responded. Some that filed up to the table were ragged, weak-looking men, who, one feels almost certain, would yield to the least temptation; others with firm, determined countenance that seemed to say “conquer or die.”

After, “Where is my wandering boy tonight?” beautifully rendered. they had an experience meeting in which many testified in their simple broken way as to how the world dealt with them, and how much they owed to the Sunday morning meetings.

Then followed an invitation to come forward
to the altar of prayer and nine contrite hearts were bowed before their God. The way of salvation was explained to them as plainly and simply as possible.

The services close at noon. Friendly “blue coats” are seen stationed here and there but their assistance is rarely needed.

All receive Sunday School papers as they pass out, some to return to their miserable homes, others to spend the rest of the day on the streets, a few, alas, to enter the nearest saloon.

The work goes on, slow, expensive, oft times a little discouraging, but who shall say it does not do good, for “Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto Me.”

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THE CRUSADES.

BY J. O. SCHEEL.

Every age of the world has had its work to perform, and each has been only a preparation for the succeeding one. Crises have arisen which demanded prompt and energetic action, and which, had they not been met by the spirit and genius of the age, would have radically changed the character and civilization of future ages. Although these have occurred at different times, and in different parts of the world, yet one age hinges upon and gives an impetus to another, and whatever of good or bad the former possesses, it imparts to the latter, thus giving it a corresponding higher or lower plane from which to begin its existence.

Had not the Greeks successfully opposed the hordes of the Persian king on the plains of Marathon and at Salamis, later ages would not have derived as great benefits from Grecian arts and literature as they do, neither would that noble language have remained untainted, and have been the means of transmitting to us uncorrupted the truths of the Bible. Had Persia triumphed, effete customs and luxuries would have taken the place of the invigorating and self-denying customs of the Greeks, and left their impress upon succeeding centuries.

Thus were the Crusades also important events in the world’s history. Some writers have attempted to show that they were brought about by a fanatical delusion. It was certainly more than a delusion which actuated all western Europe to make a crusade: it was a living reality which aroused them to action. The crusades were due to a noble sentiment of religion. Christianity was compelled to act on the aggressive; it foresaw the consequences, if it acted on the defensive only. Mohammedanism was becoming insolent and threatening, and unless checked, the Christian religion would suffer severely. It is true there were many fanatics among them, and that the underlying motives of too many of them were avarice and a longing for fame, yet the vast majority were actuated by a noble purpose— that of rescuing the Holy Sepulchre from the Turks and purchasing—if need be—with their lives, security for their religion.

The effects of the Crusades have been far-reaching and our condition in life is different from what it would have been had there never been any crusades. While the crusaders did not succeed in effectually rescuing the Holy Land from the Turks, and placing it under permanent Christian rule, they at least stayed the tide of Mohammedanism, and secured Christianity from danger of overthrow.

The crusaders from England and western Europe had not long been converted to Christianity. They had been ignorant and superstitious, and their manners and customs were still unrefined. Coming in contact with the refined and polished customs of the East, which, at that time, was enjoying a high degree of civilization, they adopted its customs, and returning to their homes introduced them so that in time, these became visible in their characters and institutions.

Again the crusades tended, in a great measure, to break up the feudal system which was in vogue in England and France. These countries were divided into a large number of countries and duchies, whose holders were continually at war with each other. Now it was good for those quarrelsome chiefs to be moved for once by a common feeling that could move all conditions and classes alike. These had to sell their castles and lands in order to obtain money with which to equip themselves for the crusades.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 126.
The Home Oratorical Contest was an exceedingly interesting one. Much stir and college spirit was manifested by all the students some two weeks before the contest was billed. It was truly an epoch in the history of the University; and while there were certain manifestations and demonstrations of feeling which were not the best; yet in the main, the feeling awakened by the contest has done good—and good only.

One fact stands out in bold relief, namely, that right will prevail over injustice and wrong, though the officials of an organization try to monopolize the interests of certain would-be-favorites.

The grades of the orators were as follows:

- J. M. Rankin, Thought and Composition 7 1/2, Delivery 7
- D. E. Lorenz, Thought and Composition 7 1/2, Delivery 6
- L. C. Shuey, Thought and Composition 7 1/2, Delivery 10
- J. P. Sinclair, Thought and Composition 9, Delivery 7

A glance at the grades is sufficient to convince one that the grading was either by lot or chance.

The very fact that the three Senior gentlemen were marked 7 1/2 on thought and composition indicates that these gentlemen wrote exactly to the same standard which is an impossibility to say the least. Again the gentlemen marked 10 on delivery implies perfect oratory—the acme of grandiloquence. The last gentleman was unfortunate in that a disturbance in the north tier was thought by him to have been made in order to confuse and defeat him as he had received intimation that some parties intended raising a disturbance while he was speaking.

The meanness of this presumed way of defeating the gentleman, so impassioned this, the true orator of the evening, that he was completely overcome and stood motionless as a block of marble for half a minute on the rostrum. As soon as the spell was broken he began at the place in his oration at which he had stopped and held the audience spellbound till the close of his production with credit to himself and honor to his friends.

The audience almost to a man gave the first honors to this gentleman; and much dissatisfaction was expressed when the judges awarded first honors to another.

The last named gentleman wears the laurels which belong to another. This is the more evident since he has not accepted a private as well as public challenge to meet the second honor man in another oratorical contest with the same or different productions.

In conclusion, we say let there be more active and determined work in the literary field accomplished in the coming college year.
May these annual contests between the Literary Societies of Otterbein increase in interest and continue to be the life and soul of the literary work done in the classic shades of our loved institution.

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Too much attention cannot be given to the habit of reading newspapers. It is not only the duty of the student to master his text books but he is under obligation to acquaint himself with the outside world and its doings. One hour each day will not be lost, but will give broader ideas of what a government is and how it is ruled and managed by men. Not only will he gain a knowledge of government affairs, but the habits and ways of the people, the doings and progress of the world, will be placed before him for reflection and consideration.

This is a government for the people and by the people and every man is under obligations to study well its workings in order to benefit and be benefited. One way in which a man can inform himself on all the topics and questions of the day is by the perusal of a newspaper. It is the great civilizer of the age. It seeks to supply the wants of all grades of society. It is no monopoly, but each and every one by his thoughts and actions contributes to its success. A man should read the papers along with his other studies to strengthen his intellect and build up his memory. By intellect men advance and anything that gives men more knowledge and aids them in the great work of life, points them to a better future and a higher plane of civilization. The papers of to-day appeal to a man’s intellect. They ask, “Is this right or wrong?” “Is this the best thing to do to advance mankind?”

A man no matter how ignorant or low in society he may be, can have higher principles of life and reach a more perfect state of mankind if he reads the papers than in any other way. He will be more able to judge mankind. He will know how his fellow-men live and suffer. He will be able to draw conclusions and to sympathize with the suffering and the oppressed. Without this great instrument of knowledge the world would be filled with ignorance and crime. The people would have no forethought of the future greatness of this country or be careless of the past. This is an age of advancement. Men are thinking and bringing to light every day new inventions. The world is moving on, growing wiser and better every hour. There is a progress in civilization. The newspaper of the world carries civilization to the uttermost ends of the land.

**

LOCALS.

May.

Bogus.

Hurry.

Summer.

Cheer up.

Book agents.

Spring fever.

More publications.

Broom brigade.

Contest meeting.

Commencement approaches.

Senior vacation in one week.

These pleasant evenings are tempting.

Political economy recites every alternate day.

Society feelings run high prior to the contest.

The new catalogue will be out in a short time.

Next year’s catalogue will contain a complete list of the alumni with their place of residence and their business.

It is reported that some of the classes in Political Economy will write books on the subject as soon as they complete the study.

At a meeting of the four societies, J. W. Flickinger was appointed to secure a lecturer to address the four societies at Commencement.
At the next election of trustees the alumni of the college will be permitted to elect three trustees. This will more firmly unite the Alumni to their Alma Mater.

The janitor has been improving the looks of the College campus. He has thoroughly cleaned the grounds and takes great delight in keeping them in fine repair.

The members of the Senior Class are getting their pictures at Columbus this year. From the number that it is reported they are getting they must intend to give each of the students one.

The class in Theistic Belief will be examined on Thursday, May 8th. They did not review the study in class. The president gave them about a week for private review before examination.

Go, take your girl, and visit the pleasant ice cream parlors of Foster's on College Avenue, ye diamond-pinned "Preps" and make the checks of the fair young maiden glow with the rosy-tinted dish!

The lecture association met and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Miss Emma Bender President; Mr. J. O. Rankin, Vice President; Miss Jennie Gardner, Secretary; Mr. W. S. Gilbert, Treasurer.

The Senior Class are making preparations for Commencement. They are nearly through their college work. Some of them intend spending a few weeks with friends and relatives and some will remain here until Commencement.

Students, go and hear Mr. F. C. Sessions, President of the Commercial Bank at Columbus, lecture next Monday evening, May 12th, in Weyant's Opera House, on the subject, "How to make our Villages and Homes Attractive."

Prof. Asa Green lectured to the students in the college chapel Friday morning, April 25. He said that he possessed knowledge which could not be found in books. He advanced some wild theories, yet it was pleasant amusement to hear his wild speculations.

As summer approaches the average Prep seeks to gratify his desires by loafing around during the day, enjoying the pleasant shade. At night he spends the quiet hours in the arms of Morpheus. Do not be alarmed it is only an attack of spring fever.

The prospect is that there will be more ladies in school next year than in any year previous for several years. The lady Principal has received as many applications as can be accommodated at the Hall; yet there are a number of excellent places for ladies in town.

The G. A. R. gave an entertainment in Weyant's Opera House Thursday evening, May 1st. The entertainment was given by home talent and quite a number of students took part in the affair. The attraction of the evening was a broom brigade, consisting of seventeen young ladies.

In the days numbered at the present, there is a dark, swarthy, black bearded, slender, thin child of mortality who twirls the cane and swings the reporter's pen as gracefully as a boy's rudders move on greased ice. Any one who will return this article to the Review office will be rewarded.

At a meeting of the contest association, held May 6th, the report of the retiring officers were read and adopted. The association then proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, W. C. Stubbs; Vice-President, W. O. Mills; Secretary, Tirza Barnes; Treasurer, W. S. Gilbert.

Prof. Guitten met the Junior class last Friday morning and considered the propriety of having more publics. While some of the class protested and sought to have them abandoned, yet he finally concluded to give one and to let those who were willing speak, and excuse the others this year. The public will be held Saturday evening, May 24th.

The Seniors are beginning to make preparations for Commencement. All who are interested in the different meetings to be held then are making preparations to make this one of the grandest for several years. The receptions and banquets bid fair to excel any previous ones. The school relations of the past year have been very pleasant and all seem to wish to make the final relations a rehearsal of the past enjoyments.
PERSONALS.

'79. S. E. Bartmess is farming near Dayton, Ind.

'77. S. W. Keister is preaching at Lewisburg, Ohio.

'83. Miss Ida Gilbert has returned from her visit home.

Bishop J. Dickson is in town visiting his son, C. B. Dixon.

J. L. Zeigler is still at home on the farm, near Baylinna, Indiana.

'76. J. H. Rankin will attend Commencement at the U. B. Seminary.

L. F. Power, formerly of Class '85, is teaching near Circleville, Ohio.

'66. Prof. W. O. Tobey has accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. D. N. Howe has been appointed poet of the Alumnae Association.

'81. M. S. Bovey is a member of the graduating class of U. B. Seminary.

Miss Ida Zimmerman returned last week from a brief visit to Springfield.

W. E. Crissman, formerly of Class '84, expects to be here at Commencement.

F. T. Evans closed his school last week and has again entered his classes.

'88. E. M. Kemp was absent a few days last week making a short visit home.

'83. E. E. Flickinger has been quite sick with the fever but is now recovering.

'85. R. N. Thayer has been quite sick with brain fever but is now recovering.

Judge C. A. Bowersox has been appointed orator by the Alumnae Association.

Mrs. Prof. E. L. Shuey is visiting at the home of her parents in Springfield, Ohio.

'61. Prof. Garst is in Dayton attending the Commencement exercises of the U. B. Seminary.

'83. E. B. Grimes, formerly of the Cincinnati Week, is now on the staff of the Dayton Herald.

'86. W. O. Mills was called home on Monday, the 6th, inst., by the severe illness of his brother.

J. M. Rankin, of class '84, J. R. Sinclair, of Class '85, will attend the U. B. Seminary next week.

Mrs. M. A. Fisher, formerly principal of the ladies department here, is assistant State Librarian of Nevada.

Charles Green is a stock dealer at Condit, Ohio. He made a pleasant call on the boys a short time since.

'84. Miss Emma Burtner attended the Commencement exercises of the Germantown high school last week.

'83. W. Z. Kumler is at home, Seven Mile, Ohio, making a short visit. The Doctor is reported in good health.

'83. Married—Dr. C. B. Dixon, to Miss Ida Rosencrans, of Harrison, Ohio. The Record extends its congratulations.

'81. D. F. Mock, who is at present Superintendent of the schools at Dalton, Ohio, has applied for the same position here.

'84. L. E. Custer has secured the position of teacher of the Band at the Reform Farm in Lancaster and will begin his “tutorship” in a short time.

Married—Wednesday evening, May 7th, at eight o'clock, at the bride's home in Grove City, Ohio, Mr. Eugene Campbell Wagner, of Class '77, and Miss Clara Barbee. Two hundred and fifty invitations were sent to friends inviting their company at the bride's home. Every care was taken to render the occasion a grand and happy one. Nothing was wanting, and all went “merry as a marriage bell. The very best wishes of the Record are theirs.
SOCIETY NOTES.

On the 18th, inst., six of our fair young ladies made the society a pleasant call.

The society will soon purchase quite a number of new books. Already a large number have been received.

Our honored President, H. A. Thompson, presented the society a book containing the history of his graduating class.

The Society have procured Dr. C. B. Dixon to represent the society at the anniversary of the four Literary Societies at Commencement.

Mr. T. Fitzgerald, an ex-active member, made the society a pleasant call on the eve of March 28th. Prof. is one of the instructors in the public schools, and has gained for himself a high standing as a teacher among his many friends.

Rev. H. L. Nave, an honorary member of the society, met with the society on the 18th, inst, and made some pleasant and practical remarks. Mr. Nave has, during his short time in Westerville as pastor of the Presbyterian Church, gained many friends among the citizens as well as students.

The names of the following gentlemen have been presented as candidates for membership during the term thus far; R. D. Morrow, Tyrone, Pa.; S. J. Spencer, Westerville, Ohio; A. A. Shear, Cental Dover, Ohio; C. E. Shell, McLuney, Ohio; G. B. Shupe, Scottdale, Pa.; W. Horning, Castine, Ohio. Most of these gentlemen have united themselves with the society and are now active members.

Ye scribe visited the Cleorhetean Literary Society on their installation eve., April 11th, and listened to the following exercise: President’s Valedictory, by Lida Cunningham—subject, “Music;” President’s Inaugural, by Jennie Gardner—subject, “The Music of Art;” Essay, Hattie Bower—subject, “Michael Angelo;” Essay, Olive Morrison—subject, “History of Painting.” The productions, music, both instrumental and vocal, and increase of numbers show that the society is rapidly advancing.


With this issue of the RECORD we wish to thank our many friends who have aided us in our work with their support and aid. It is no easy task to conduct successfully, a College paper in a College of two hundred students, even where the entire body of students support it, but the RECORD has been established and conducted for four years by one society of the University and during the four years of its successful career it has been a standing credit to the Philophronean Society and its originators. The business manager has been at work during the year to place the RECORD upon a firm financial basis and we can say that we have succeeded in every respect and now we propose to turn our attention to enlarging and improving the paper. It is the purpose of the present managers to run the best college paper next year that has ever been published in Otterbein. We thank our many friends for past favors and hope they will remember us in the future as they have in the past.

COLLEGE CURRENCY.

At Cambridge, England, the Junior Class numbers 804.

At Cambridge, England, the Freshman Class numbers 835.

Every member of the Faculty at Amherst College is a graduate of that institution.

One-half of the institutions in the United States admit ladies and favor co-education.
It is estimated that nine-tenths of the college students in this country are Republicans.

The University of Texas has an endowment of $5,250,000 and 1,000,000 acres of land.

A monument is to be erected over the grave of Kit Carson by the Mexican authorities.

The University of Athens has 1,400 students, 60 Professors and a library of 150,000 volumes.

Amherst has sustained a heavy loss by fire of about $185,000. The gymnasium is included in the loss.

The richest University in the world is that of Leyden, in Holland. Its real estate alone is worth $4,000,000.

"Yes, sir," said Phinzy, "it was funny enough to make a donkey laugh; I laughed until I cried."—[Reuter.

The Philomathean Review opens its April number with an interesting account of the fifty years just ended since Brooklyn became an incorporated city.

Harvard was founded in 1638, Yale in 1701, Columbia in 1754, Princeton in 1746, University of Pennsylvania in 1749, Brown in 1769, Dartmouth in 1769 and Dickinson in 1783.

The University of Edinburgh celebrated its 200th anniversary on the 16th of April. Several American colleges were represented at the exercises, among them Cornell, Harvard and Princeton.

The Faculty of the Illinois State University wish the students to withdraw from the State Oratorical contest, in lieu of which, they offer prizes, but the suggestion is not well received.—[Ex.

An effort is being made in the Ohio State Legislature to consolidate the Miami University and the State University. Miami, for some years dead, being now ready to again open her doors, is highly indignant.—[Ex.

"Never leave what you undertake until you can reach your arms around it and clinch your hands on the other side," says a recently published book. Most excellent advice; but what if she screams?—[Polytechnic.

Venus is the evening star and on the 25th of last month she reached her greatest elongation east at a point 45° 33 east of the sun. Now she wends her way westward among the stars and ere long will pass between us and the sun and appear as a morning star. Neptune, after the tenth, will also become a morning star.

The Scientific American gives an interesting and somewhat surprising account of the carpet beetle (Anthrenus Scrophulariae) from the fact that this housekeepers' pest has commonly been thought to confine its operations to the house, but specimens have been sent to Professor Comstock, U. S. Entomologist, at Washington, which were found upon the flowers of Dentizia, and in reply Professor Comstock states that, though they have been known to exist upon outdoor plants in other countries, yet this is the first recorded instance of the like in this country, and that the multiplicity of them causes them to resort to the plants for food in a certain stage of their development.

Considerable stir has been created of late by the proposition to enlarge the water supply of New York City. The question to be settled seems to be whether to provide for immediate wants or to build for the future, so that, let the wants of the city be what they may in the future, pure water will not fail it. The most promising plan seems to be the one outlined in the Scientific American of May 3d, which proposes damming up the Croton River at Quaker bridge, four miles and one half below the present Croton dam. This, it is said, would catch the water from a space of 362 square miles and furnish an abundant supply of pure water and besides require little attention in order to keep impurities from the water shed. The dimensions of the proposed dam are: height from top to foundation 192 feet and five inches; width at base 200 feet; width at top, 22 feet; length, 1,350 feet, and a capacity of 32,000,000,000 gallons of water, and all at a cost of $5,000,000.
In this manner the lands and wealth became more evenly distributed, a middle class sprang up between the chiefs and their retainers; the foundations of feudalism were undermined, and other causes coming in, it passed out of existence.

The Crusades were also an important factor in breaking down the barriers between the Saxons and Normans of England. Since the Norman invasion and conquest an ill feeling had existed between them. The Saxon, proud and defiant, looked upon the Norman as a usurper, and submitted to his government only when compelled to do so. On the other hand, the Norman, haughty and overbearing, regarded the Saxon as ignorant and as his inferior, and did not associate with him. As long as such was the state of affairs, England could not prosper; but the Crusades awakened a common feeling in them. They had a common enemy, an enemy of their religion. They were actuated by the same noble sentiment, and fighting side by side against that enemy they endured untold hardships. This softened their feeling toward one another and paved the way for their complete reconciliation in after years, when the danger of another invasion appeared.

Thus were the Crusades of great benefit to mankind. There were many evils connected with them, but the good derived from them was far greater. True, much blood was shed, many crimes perpetrated, and many outrages committed upon the helpless and vanquished, when the passions were heated by battle. Yet they were productive of much good, in that they checked the Mohammedan power, brought western Europe in contact with the refined and civilized customs of the East, sapped the foundations of feudalism, paved the way for the reconciliation of Saxon and Norman, and gave birth to that institution which led educated men to have some feeling for the weak and oppressed. In short they gathered together and set in motion those forces which were to purify western Europe, and make it the home of the highest type of civilization, viz,—a Christian civilization.

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