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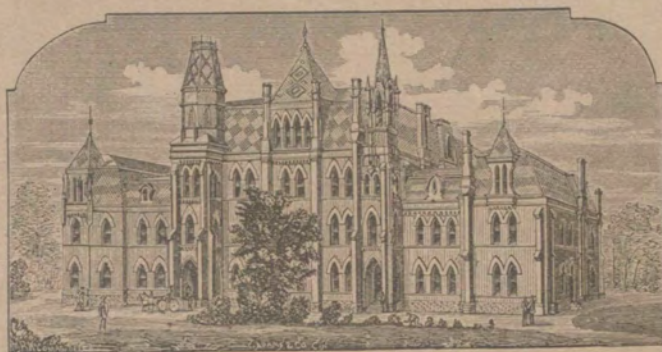
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Prof. Haywood

The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

Published by the Philophrœnean Society,



WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

NOVEMBER, 1884.



VOLUME 6.

NUMBER 3.



The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. V.

WESTERVILLE, O., NOVEMBER, 1884.

No. 3.



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WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

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The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. V.

WESTERVILLE, O., NOVEMBER, 1884.

No. 3.

MOSAICS OF LITERATURE.

I

THE VENERABLE BEDE.

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

As a poem to an historical sketch of the first writer of English prose, attention is called to what may seem strange, but none the less true, that the earliest literature of every people has been written in poetry. The language of a rude and uncivilized people abounds in homely but beautiful images, and the expression of their thought is both naturally and spontaneously in the poetic form. Reason has not yet led them to the deductions of science and logic, nor has philosophy checked their imagination. Long communion with nature has persuaded them to the belief that every thing which they see or hear is actuated by some living, sentient force: they see in every event of nature around them a half-spiritual principle either in sympathy with or antagonistic to them. Metaphor becomes the prevailing figure of speech. The earth is a "kind mother", the sea is the "swan road", the sun is "God's bright candle".

Nor is this in any way an unworthy beginning of a nation's literature. Sir Philip Sidney has observed that poetry has ever been the first light-giver to ignorance. It was true with Greece, for in the literature of that nation there is no book earlier than Musæus, Homer and Hesiod—all poets. Dante, Boccaccio and Petrarch were the first to make the Italian language a treasure-house of science, and to its literature they furnished models which have always been considered

the finest of their kind. Our English is no exception, for we have our Gower and Chaucer. "Poetry is not a branch of authorship; it is the stuff of which our life is made".

Prose literature comes under an entirely different head. It is not the spontaneous outbreak of the soul filled with emotion. Its limits are defined. Reason and philosophy, research and study, clothe it in terms which lack the warmth and vigor so essential to the poetic spirit. Thus our early English prose was the work of scholars, and practically unknown except in the schools and monasteries, and to those who frequented them. When the ruin that had fallen on the Roman world had well nigh blotted from Western Europe all knowledge of the classic learning, the monasteries of England brought together the scholars of the time, and thus not only were preserved the treasures of Greece and Rome, but the whole range of knowledge was increased. Not only so, but the monk of the order of St. Benedict was in the highest sense the pioneer of civilization and christianity. "The first musicians, farmers, painters, and statesmen in Europe, after the down fall of Imperial Rome and during the invasions of the barbarians, were monks. Whatever of earnestness, zeal, activity and true statesmanship we observe for nearly five centuries of European history, we may regard, if not as the actual work of monks, yet as done under their influence and direction". Aside from religious considerations, therefore, and the well meant but mistaken conception that to maintain the purity of the church, it must be transplanted to the wilderness, and that the true worshiper must be entirely withdrawn from society, these institutions of Middle History deserve

our highest esteem in accomplishing a work that must endure for all time.

In the year 683, a lad named Bede was admitted into the monastery of St. Paul at Jarrow in Northumbria. He was then ten years of age and had already spent three years with the monks at the neighboring monastery of Wearmouth, but five miles distant. At Jarrow, his advantages were superior, and in every way more desirable. Here, as he himself wrote, "I spent my whole life, and although attentive to the rule of my order and the service of the church, my constant pleasure lay in learning, or teaching, or writing."

His education was perhaps, the best the age could afford. That was the period of the world's midnight; ignorance was esteemed better than wisdom. The priests were the only persons who were educated, and their instruction pertained largely to the doctrines of the church. But Bede had a teacher who was more than a priest. The library at Jarrow contained some old Greek and Latin books which this teacher had brought from Rome, and it is said that these books were of such value to Bede, that their influence upon his thought is easily seen. He was a student also in the sciences, and his first knowledge of these was possibly obtained from some treatises known as the *trivium* and *quadrivium*. The former included grammar, logic, and rhetoric; the latter arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy. These were only leaflets and written in Latin. Many were the obstacles in his way, but these helped him to mount the higher.

As the years roll by, Bede the student becomes Bede the teacher. His fame extends not only over England, but to the continent. Six hundred monks, gathered from all quarters, listen to his instruction, and the first English schoolmaster is called, "the father of English learning."

His duties were varied, yet he found time

to write many books. Indeed, forty five works are assigned to him, and these embrace a variety of topics. His greatest work was his "Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation"—a history of England from the earliest times to his own. It was the first history of England ever written. Summing up its character, an English historian says, "It was the work of a true scholar, breathing love to God and man; succinct, yet often warm with life; suited admirably to the wants of those for whom it was written."

With one exception, all his works were written in Latin, and it is in this that he appears to us as the first writer of English prose. The first prose book written in our language was Bede's Translation of the Gospel of St. John. Read the story of its writing as told by one of his pupils, Saint Cuthbert. "It was on May 26th, 735 A. D. cloudless and beautiful toward its close, that there were silent tread and hushed voices among the monks of a great monastery in England. All attention along the cloisters was directed toward the passage-way of one cell, and eager inquiries of all who came thence if the dying one were still alive. Within the cell, on a low white bed was the form of an old man, bolstered up that his eyes might rest upon either of the manuscripts supported in position on and about his bed. At a table near him was seated a scribe, writing every word which the pale lips spake. One listening heard the scribe say, "there is only one chapter left, Master, but you are too weary now, and you must sleep".

"No, go on, it is very easy, write rapidly," was the reply, and the writing proceeded according to the faint dictation of the exhausted old man, until he seemed to fall asleep.

The scribe awoke him again, and the glassy eyes brightened as the old man heard, "Master there is but one verse now". And with an effort to fix the drooping eyes upon the ad

justed scroll, there came forth slowly one by one, the words of the last verse of John's Gospel. And when the Amen was pronounced, the whitened head sank among the pillows lightened with the last rays of the setting sun as it streamed through the grated window, and the bloodless lips murmured forth, "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost", when the form of the venerable Bede was still, and the awful silence of death followed immediately the ending of his translation."

The name of Bede is fixed in the literature of the English speaking race. At a time so remote as this, it would be difficult to make a true estimate of his worth to his age and countrymen. But to the one who makes diligent search, his life and work will appear not as the flash of a meteor across the sky, but as a star shining in a dark place and with increasing brilliance.

* * *

"SHORT CUTS."

BY R. P. MILLER, '83.

Haste is the besetting sin of America. We do not "run with patience the race that is set before us." There is scarcely a day goes by, but we see evidences in manuscript, book or paper of that haste that is the curse of American literature. Our writers are in a hurry and American books are often slovenly in scholarship, careless in execution and marred by rhetorical and even grammatical blunders of the grossest kind. Our editors are in a hurry and their crude thoughts are embodied in editorials, written at a dash, brilliant but ineffective because not matured. Our artists are in a hurry and good ideals are half-drawn because they have not time to study their subjects or carefully execute their work. Our pastors share in the general demoralization and sacrifice themselves without

serving their parishes, by working under an unnatural excitement. We are exhorted on every side to increased activity—seldom to moderation and sobriety. Haste has seized upon us like a panic and we are engaged in a general scramble for wealth or honors or whatever other ends we may consider desirable. And just as widely as this panic is spread so widely do we see its legitimate consequences in half-performed work, in ruined and blasted lives and in one-sided development.

What a struggle and scramble there is for gain! To win a colossal fortune at a single stroke, or at best in an incredibly short time, seems to be the ambition of the great body of our people. The business man of the last quarter of the nineteenth century has scarcely time to eat or sleep and what little he does get of these necessities of life is taken in nervous haste as though the time were stolen or lost. In the good old times, of which our fathers love to speak, a man was usually content to amass his fortune in the orthodox way; adding dime to dime and dollar to dollar, and all of it representing value given. But this is found too tedious, too roundabout a way for the eager mammon worshipers of the present day and they must take a "short cut" to wealth, and a short cut to wealth, when disrobed of its professions to honesty means simply cunning dishonesty. There are a thousand such near ways to fortune. The liquor traffic is one, and a fearfully short one it is, not only to wealth but to perdition as well. Speculations, ventures, dealing in futures and numerous other transactions come under the same category.

Wealth no longer stands for so much effort expended; it does not represent so much value given, but too often it simply stands for cunning trickery, or instead of representing so much sweat and honest toil it stands for so many tears wrung from the oppressed and suffering poor. It is the price of blood. Why

is it that men who have been nurtured in the best of homes, whose hearts were once tender and open to the cry of helpless want and pain, have become so steeled against their fellow-man as to ride rough-shod over their unprotected, writhing forms in their eager quest for gain? Is it because they have become infatuated with the love of gold and the shortest way to wealth is not the path of justice and mercy? The assertion of the inspired writer, that "the love of money is the root of all evil" is a profound truth, no matter how much men may warp it for their own amusement or make it the butt of their jests, and the undue haste of men to gratify that love is the motive force of murders, the spirit of slavery, the spring of the whiskey-traffic. It is the will-o-the-wisp that leads men through the infectious swamps of speculation; the siren that entices them from the path of virtue and honor. It is the curse of the business world, making the whole structure of commerce shaky and uncertain. It destroys that confidence between men necessary to healthful and progressive business. It has its *black Fridays* its panics, its hard times which, like the fatal plague, not only attacks the pest-houses, the dirty and unhealthy quarters, but finds its way as well to the most cleanly and well-conducted homes. Short cuts to wealth are not only dishonest and unnatural but are injudicious and disastrous as well. The path across the great plains to the gold fields of the west it is said, could be traced by the bleaching skeletons of the thousands who fell a prey to hunger and disease and the murderous attacks of savage enemies. So these short roads to wealth are strewn with wrecked lives, blasted reputations, ruined hearts and homes. Ninety-three of every hundred, who would amass their fortunes in this unnatural way, fail most disastrously. Fortune seems to smile for a time, beautiful like the upas tree, but luring them on only to destruction. It may seem

tedious and discouraging to get wealth in the old orthodox way but it has the advantage of being honest, honorable, virtuous and safe. Evidences of this spirit of reckless haste are not confined to business life but are to be found in all departments of the world's work. The farmer hurries over a large tract of land and thoroughly cultivates none. The mechanic rushes through a great amount of work and thoroughly does none. Bursting steam boilers, unsafe ships, poorly constructed houses and the like, evidence the careless haste of workmen.

We even seek for a short cut to education forgetting that there is no royal road to learning. Our young men cannot take time to make a thorough preparation for their life work. Every profession has a large number of men in it who have pursued only such studies and made such preparations as is absolutely necessary to getting along. Too many when seeking a place to educate ask, not which is the best school but which will graduate in the least time. Our normal schools are filled to overflowing with ambitious but unwise students who are rushed through a variety of studies in a year or two and call it education. Such training holds about the same relation to real education that a scrapbook does to a well executed scholarly treatise. The one has many good things in it, but so jumbled together that you can never find what you want. The other is systematic, orderly logical and is a real work of art. It takes time to educate. If we treated our stomachs as we often treat our minds nature would soon remind us of our folly. And it is true that we have a host of men that are mentally dyspeptics, who have followed the cramming system until their overcharged minds act on nothing and they are incapable of mental effort. Digestion implies the assimilation of food so that it becomes bone and muscle and adds to our vitality. So education

implies strengthening, development and not merely accumulation. Better begin life with a mind trained to think independently, than with the largest assortment of facts. Our senses will supply us with facts and the thinking mind will utilize them. Let the student then beware of short cuts and easy ways to education if he would be honest with himself. Thoroughness not haste, should be his watch word. While we urge to activity let us not fail to urge moderation, sobriety, thoroughness and brand all short cuts as dishonest and disastrous.

* *

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG.

BY J. P. SINCLAIR, '85.

This national cemetery has become more and more a pilgrimage as the years have rolled by, and the traces of war in the Southern States have become less and less legible. Hardly any battle ground of the Rebellion could have been so well-preserved as this of Gettysburg. Other great battles were fought within the revolted states, where no interest would have been felt in commemorating a triumph of the Union; or by armies upon the march, that could not stay to build their own monuments; or where the sympathies of the people would dispose them to obliterate rather than to preserve the traces of a national victory. But this battle, fought upon Northern soil, in sight of a loyal town whose name it has rendered historical, whose schools and churches are remembered all over the land by soldiers who knew them as barracks or hospitals, and whose "cemetery-hill" is identified with the desperate struggle as the strategic key to our success—is not only kept in remembrance by the living generation, but while history shall last. In a military point

of view, from the magnitude of interests at stake, the duration of the conflict, and its varying fortunes from day to day, the number engaged upon each side, the qualities of their respective commanders, the desperate valor of the charges, the fearful carnage, as represented by thirty thousand killed and wounded—the battle of Gettysburg takes rank among the great battles of the world.

It is chiefly as the turning point of the war that this battle field is conspicuous in American history. Waterloo was scarcely more decisive of the struggle which had so long shaken Europe than was Gettysburg of that which then shook our American continent. Assuming that the Union army had been broken and demoralized by the disaster at Chancellorsville, Lee resolved upon a bold stroke for the seizure of Baltimore and Washington. At the news of his appearance in Pennsylvania, the whole North palpitated with anxiety. The repulse of the first corps, and the death of the gallant Reynolds, on the first encounter at Gettysburg, aggravated their alarm, and for two days the fate of the nation seemed trembling in the balance. But when Lee was compelled to make a hasty disorderly retreat across the Potomac; the spell was broken; the prestige of the chief rebel general was gone; the tide of war was rolled back from Northern territory never to return; and from that day Lee's army was more and more shut up to the defensive, until its broken and empty shell was finally crushed between Grant and Sherman. Thus the field of Gettysburg, of all our battle fields the most favorably situated for preservation, is the most significant of all as a memorial of the triumph of the nation over rebellion, and of the cost at which victory was achieved.

All the salient points of the battle ground have been purchased and secured in perpetuity for the public benefit.

Continued on page 46.

THE OTTERBEN RECORD.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

Published by the Philophronean Literary Society,

SEPTEMBER-JUNE.

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

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ASSOCIATE EDITORS

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Contributions are respectfully solicited from ex-students and all friends of the institution. Subscribers will be considered permanent until otherwise notified and all arrearages paid. Address communications to the Managing Editor and subscriptions to the Business Manager.

OCTOBER, 1884.

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We want to go to press earlier in the month after this number; hence our contributors will take notice of this and send in their articles not later than the 1st of the month, and as much earlier as possible.

* *

We have received letters from a number of old students stating they would not take the RECORD this year, but that they are with us in *spirit* etc. Now spirit is a good thing, and we like to have as much of it as possible, but then it don't pay the printers. They must have something more substantial. Is it pos-

sible that you can do without your college paper for the insignificant sum of one dollar? Why can't we have more names on our list instead of taking off those already there? During the year you will waste a dozen times that amount in ways that will not afford you one quarter the pleasure and profit. In each number we try to give you information concerning your class-mates and school friends which must necessarily be a source of enjoyment to any one who has the feelings of humanity within his breast. There is a pleasure in perusing a literary journal which is entirely above that of a political organ. As intellectual enjoyment is of a higher order than physical, so literary news is of a higher order than political or general. It seems to us that the student ought to have a feeling toward the college paper somewhat akin to that experienced on receiving a letter from home. Let us hear from more who *will* take the RECORD.

* *

Too FEW of the students of our colleges at any time select a course of reading, but read, if they read at all, whatever they happen to like best, or probably read a little of everything. First they will read some fiction, then some history, then some theology or science. By this means they scarcely get an insight into one subject before they drop it and commence another. They do not thoroughly investigate any subject, but give vent to the wanderings of the mind and indulge it in its fancies; whereas the true aim of all study is to train the mind to systematic thought. Every student should lay out a course of reading, with special reference to the mental discipline as well as the knowledge of facts which it will give him. On first entering school one could not read with profit the deep things of science but there is plenty of interesting matter which he can read with advantage. He can read a book of fiction or travel and gain excellent

ideas of style, if he but choose the right authors. Then there is history and biography, without a knowledge of which no one can be said to be educated. Then when the mind has sufficient drill to master the most abstruse reasoning he may devote his time to science and theology. In selecting such a course it would be well to consult an instructor. By this means, when one has finished his college course he will have an extended and varied knowledge which will render him far more able to enter the contest for the best positions.

* * *

WHEN one of the world's greatest generals was leading his men across the Alps, he uttered these words to urge on to renewed exertions the exhausted and discouraged men: "Over the Alps lies our Italy." Thus encouraged they scaled these obstructions and swooping down upon those verdant valleys, accomplished the object of their endeavors. We can undertake nothing without undergoing some difficulties. Thus it has ever been in the history of the world; no great object has been attained without great effort; but just beyond these obstructions although many times they seemed impassable barriers, have been attained the desired end of human toil and exertion.

Many examples could be produced of men whose very names call up remembrance of their struggles with adversity, and who have been the guiding stars to men through the ages. In entering upon any undertaking we must not expect to strike down the strongholds of opposition with one fell stroke, but must be content to toil on, not like the kingly eagle that soars on tireless pinions across the continent, but plodding on step by step, always advancing and firmly hold what ground we gain, thus meeting each obstruction with firm resolve, success is assured.

The student who labors long and hard to

master some intricate mathematical problem, may seem to have accomplished little but in fact he gains in a two-fold sense: he has mastered that particular line of reasoning, and has gained strength of will to meet the next one. In this manner his powers are deepened and broadened until, as Whipple says, "We scarcely know whether it is the thought that wills or the will that thinks." Difficulties tend to develop strength of character, that principle which is the essence of manhood. The history of the ages has shown us that the most glorious successes are where greatest opposition has been overcome. So we may say to the weary toiler up thought's rugged steeps, though mountains of difficulty may rise to Alpine heights, and seemingly insurmountable obstructions may rise in your pathway; these by faithful effort can be overcome, and just beyond these lies the goal for which you strive.

* * *

TOO FEW students establish a schedule of study. They have no plan by which they work; no definite time for study or recreation. When in their rooms they pursue whatever study their mind falls upon. Perhaps a lesson is half gotten and then another is commenced and so on until they have gone over all their studies. They work at a disadvantage wasting time which might be profitably spent in general reading. One of the advantages gained by a college education is to learn how to work; to learn how to do the most work in the shortest time. This can only be accomplished by thorough systematic work. The mind becomes accustomed to obey the dictates of the will. It becomes easier to direct the mind to a given subject after it has had training along this line; and when one has once gained such power over his mind that he can direct it to any subject, then he has an accomplishment which is of the greatest value. This requires years of toil. One of the best methods is always to have one's

work so planned that when he commences a study he will continue until it is finished and not only that but also that his different studies follow each other in a systematic order and following this plan, it will soon become a habit and he will unconsciously follow his schedule. He will then gain time and power. In short, by all means do all your work on a systematic plan and the results will amply repay you.

* * *

SOCIETY NOTES.

J. H. Rubush presented to the Society a book entitled "Hours of Fancy," by Aldine S Keiffer.

Messrs. J. C. and W. S. Stimmel were initiated as active members in the Philophronean Society Friday evening, Oct. 31st, also the name of W. E. Dixon, of Mt. Carmel, Ind., was presented for membership.

The following names have been presented for membership in the Philalethean Society: Misses Mary Gettys, Helen Keller, Edith Keller, Azalia Scott, Ida Burtner, Blanche Cornell, Lou Landon and Kate Shepherd.

A committee was appointed to arrange the books, in the Philophronean Library in alphabetical order, according to authorship. The design in this is to assist both the Librarian and those desiring work on special topics in a more ready selection.

Messrs. Warwich, Winslow and Murphy, active members of the Philophronean Society, have been compelled to return home on account of sickness. They are missed by us, both in our social gatherings and in our literary work. We hope they may soon be among us again.

The following officers were installed Friday evening Oct. 31st: President, A. F. Crayton; Vice President, L. W. Keister; Critic, W. C. Stubbs; Recording Secre-

tary, G. F. Byrer, Corresponding Secretary, A. A. Nease; Chaplain, B. F. Durling; Treasurer, F. S. Hetler; Censor, W. A. Smith; Librarian, W. H. Hendren; Assistant Librarian, A. A. Schear; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. Thompson; Chorister, B. L. Seneff, 1st Judge, J. O. Rankin; 2nd Judge, A. A. Schear; 3rd Judge, W. S. Stimmel.

The order of exercises of the Philamathean society for installation evening was as follows: Chaplain's Address by J. A. Cummins, subject "Science and Religion;" President's Valedictory by F. A. Z. Kumler subject "The Two Definitions of Genius;" President's Inaugural by A. A. Rothrock, subject "Resultants;" Oration, "The Influence of Literary Men," by J. G. Huber; Discussion on the question "Shall the Different Protestant Denominations Be United?" Affirmative, E. M. Counsellor; Negative, F. A. Bonebrake.

The exercises in the Philophronean Society on Installation evening were: Chaplain's Address by L. W. Keister, subject "The Spirit of Self Sacrifice;" President's Valedictory by W. C. Stubbs, subject "Courage;" President's Inaugural by A. F. Crayton on "The Perfect Embodiment;" Essay by A. A. Nease, subject "Want, a Great Need;" Oration by W. A. Smith, subject "Our Country;" Discussion on the question. "Resolved, That a Knowledge of the Dead Languages Is Essential to Good Scholarship," by A. A. Schear on the Affirmative and J. F. Detweiler, Negative.

EXCHANGES.

The "Academica" "cuts and slashes" on all sides. Probably the Ex.editor hasn't been "geared down" yet.

The "Dickinsonian" and "Wilmington Collegian," and a number of others, are a credit to their respective colleges.

The "Hamilton College Monthly" is the only exchange we have received edited entirely by ladies. It is, by no means, a discredit to the fair sex. However, we imagine that we could tell that it is edited by

ladies, even if it did not contain their names, not so much from what it contains as from the manner of saying it.

We have received nearly forty exchanges ranging from weeklies to monthlies; to mention even the names of these would be impossible, but we say *welcome* to all, and we rejoice in your success in the common cause.

Several college papers have taken up the hackneyed question, "Is the mind of woman as capable of being educated as that of man?" We thought that the record of the woman in our colleges for so many years, had settled this question. We suggest some more live theme.

Prominent, not preeminent, among our exchanges we notice the "Han ver Monthly," published by the senior class of Hanover college. It seems to be ably edited, and is a very readable paper. And likewise our southern friend, the "Alabama University Monthly" meets our approbation in many respects. In a college paper there should be very few selections.

We do not attach as much importance to the "Exchange Department" as some of our worthy exchanges do, neither are we inclined to discard it altogether. It cannot be doubted that a candid and fair exchange of opinions and criticisms between the different college journals, is productive of much good. While this is true we fail to see any advantage gained from that "taffying" and "palavering" indulged in by some of our exchanges. We do not expect to have our exchange column in every number, but will "indulge" as the nature of the case seems to demand. We, like the "Notre Dame Scholastic," turn first to the Exchange department of a new arrival to see what is said, and how it is said. During the last two months we have been impressed with the opinion that a number of exchange editors have entered upon their duties for the first time and are writing for the "practice" which it gives them. They feel called upon to say something and don't know exactly what to say. Another impression which seems to influence some is, that every college paper should be conducted just like theirs. An editorial beard that has not weight enough to impress its own thoughts and methods upon its paper, is not worthy the name. We don't wish to convey the idea that all our exchanges have gone to these extremes; on the contrary, a number seem to have the true object in view.

COLLEGE CURRENCY.

Eight hundred thousand pupils have been taught in the different Methodist schools for the freedmen during the last year.

Frederick Billings, of Woodstock, Vt., is erecting a \$100,000 building with the intention of giving it to the university of Vermont.

William H. Vanderbilt has given \$500,000 to the college of Physicians and Surgeons of New York to provide a new building for that institution.

The University of Pennsylvania will soon found a school for nurses, the Hannah Long legacy of \$300,000 for that purpose becoming available.

During a late "cane rush" at Cornell University three students were severely injured and the authorities are now determined to put a stop to such ruffian contests hereafter. They don't steal hats there.

The most popular course chosen by the new students of Cornell University this year is civil engineering, which is taken by fifty-three, science and letters come next with forty-nine and mechanics with twenty-nine.

President Porter, of Yale College, argues that the dropping of Greek out of the academic course by any one institution, as Harvard has permitted to be done, is a breach of good faith with respect to the meaning of the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Notwithstanding the difference of standard between the various colleges, the language of a college diploma is that its possessor is entitled "to the honors and dignities which are by all men, everywhere, accorded to this degree." And this does mean that the graduate is supposed to have studied four years under the guidance of his college, and that a part of his study has been in the Greek and Latin classics. President Porter's point seems to be well taken.

PERSONALS.

E. E. Winslow has left school.

R. H. Warwick has gone home.

I. G. Knotts is preaching at Legonier, Ind.

Ranck, the janitor, rejoiceth over the election.

Prof. Shuey was in Dayton a few days last week.

Mr. D. A. Murphy is reported very sick with fever.

J. W. Leas is attending Commercial school at Dayton, O.

Mr. Rike, of Dayton, made his son Fred a short visit last week.

Mr. McHenry has left school and returned to his home in Dayton.

Miss Redding has returned to school after a short visit to her home in Dayton.

J. E. Randall, formerly of class '85, is teaching near his home, West Elkton.

'84. E. I. Gilbert is engaged in the coal business with his father in Dayton, O.

'84. D. E. Lorenze is employed as secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Miamisburg, O.

'83. W. Z. Kumler completes his course at the Cleveland medical school, this year.

'72. Hanby Stahl resides at Fowler, Ill, and is engaged in the mercantile business.

'88. B. F. Durling who has been absent for a couple of weeks, will soon be in school again.

'88. F. E. Miller and sisters were called home last week on account of the serious illness of a relative.

Mr. George L. Hendren of Groveport, spent a few days of last week visiting his brother W. H. Hendren.

'70. H. G. Nease was recently elected Sheriff of Mason County, W. Va. by a large Republican majority.

Mr. S. D. Strong, a member of class '84, of Oberlin College, spent two weeks at this place visiting his brother, C. S. Strong.

Capt. A. R. Keller an old student of O. U. addressed a large Republican mass meeting at this place on the evening of Nov. 1st.

'78. Mrs. Prof. W. J. Zuck, who has been spending some weeks visiting her parents at Roanoke, Ind. arrived here on the 7th.

'83. F. A. Williams is engaged in teaching at Mifflinville, a few miles south of town. His school opened Monday, Nov. 3rd.

'88. J. G. Huber spent a few days of last week at his home in Crestline, O. He returned on Saturday in time for the Freshman party.

'88. Fred Rike, in his excitement the other night, ventured so near the bonfire, that it singed his mustache so seriously as to cause its removal.

'84. Levitt Custer made his appearance in town last Sunday, which caused a smile to play over the countenance of a certain one—of the boys.

W. R. Orndorf, a former student of O. U. recently made his appearance among the boys. He will not enter school but expects to teach a few miles from his home in Va.

LOCALS.

Nov.

Parties.

Lecture.

Election.

New points.

Class meeting.

Tin horn serenade.

Publics; where are they?

Where are the seniors badges?

The campaign is over. Go to work.

"Oh my! I am so nice"—Willie.

Call a meeting of the Sophomore class.

The Surveying class completed their study on the 7th.

Boys, now is your time to make a point. Lecture the 25th.

When you go to buy, remember the firms that advertise with us.

Who will be first to "set up" the oysters to the editor of the RECORD?

Some of our boys are so homely it makes their girls home-sick to see them.

Don't fail to make your purchases of dry goods at the New York City Store, Columbus.

It takes two Freshman to entertain one girl; *vice versa* one girl can entertain two Freshman.

The class in Trigonometry have finished Plane Trigonometry, and will now begin Spherical.

Every body attend the lecture by Prof. Swing, in the College Chapel, on the 25th. **It will be good.**

Several Seniors accompanied by their lady friends and a prep took a trip to Hayden's Falls, a short time ago.

Some of the students are beginning to prepare for Thanksgiving day. The doctors are preparing for the day following.

The new student is beginning to look for the best and cheapest route home in order that he may be able to start as soon as vacation comes.

We do not wish to cast any reflections on class '84 but there have been but few tricks played by students this year for some cause or other.

We must say that the speech delivered by Dr. Leonard in the interest of Prohibition, was the finest campaign speech in Westerville, even if it did go a little against the grain.

In order to institute a more effective plan of reading, the sophomores organized a reading club, which is to meet once a month to discuss the various topics of their reading.

One of the finest socials of the year was given by the Blaine and Logan club in the town hall. It was well attended by the students and as usual some of them were able to make points.

We have the best lecture course this year that we have ever had. The first will be Prof. Swing, of Chicago, on next Tuesday evening. Let everybody come and hear him. Course tickets \$1.25 each.

The Y. M. C. A. has about received the consent of the "Powers that be" to give them a room in the University building to be fitted up for their special use. We need not say that the association deserves it.

The Freshmen have elected the following officers for the year, Pres. Miss Burner; Vice Pres. Frank Miller; Treas. Miss Morrison; Sec. Mark Shanley. This is the largest class in the institution and numbers twenty-one members.

The first party of the year was held at the home of Miss Morrison, by the Freshman class. They report having passed a very pleasant evening, even if there were two gentlemen for each lady. However we do not approve of that way of going.

It was just the same as it always has been on election day. Every possible thing was done to keep the students from voting. We can't see why the student in Ohio will forever have to be bored on election about voting. We would think they would soon get tired challenging students vote, especially when it does them no good.

The week of prayer for young men was opened here Sunday afternoon with talks by Pres. Thompson Rev. Davis of the U. B. and Rev. Nave, of the Presbyterian church. Many interesting meetings have been held and we hope much good has been done by the meetings. Why not continue them for some time? Remember this is a christian school founded by christian people.

Concluded from page 39.

The Soldiers' National Cemetery is inclosed with a neat, substantial railing, the gateway being inscribed with the names of the states represented within the ground and surmounted by the American eagle in bronze. The site of the projected monument is the crown of a hill: and around this in semi circular slopes, lie the honored dead, each man separately confined, and the men of each state together in distinct sections. The divisions between the states are marked by alleys leading from the monument to the outer circle; the confined rows are divided by continuous granite blocks about six inches high, upon which the name and regiment of each soldier, so far as ascertained, is inscribed. But many a grave bears the simple, touching mark, "Unknown."

None but loyal soldiers of the Union lie here; and would that all such who fell upon this high field of the nation's honor might have been gathered into this most honorable sepulchre! None who look upon this peaceful and well-ordered cemetery desire to remove a soldier friend from its hallowed associations. Eight hundred brave men of New York, six hundred sons of Pennsylvania, here lie side by side with brothers-in-arms from Illinois, Virginia, Delaware, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Minnesota, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Massachusetts, Ohio and Indiana. This intermingling of states in the ashes of their dead, without regard to sectional

divisions, is itself a symbol and a prophecy of the reality and the perpetuity of that Union which was here redeemed and sealed by so much precious blood. No fratricidal hand can ever efface from our history the memory of Gettysburg. It was ordered by Providence that the nation in its every part and interest should be represented upon this field; and the gathering of the dead into one burial place, around one common memorial of their valor, serves for a perpetual agreement for that national unity which these died to preserve.

Gettysburg is the hallowed shrine of the nation's gratitude and patriotic devotion.

The monument designed for the National Cemetery is a pedestal sixty feet high, crowned with a colossal statue of Liberty. At the base of the pedestal are four buttresses, surmounted with allegorical statues representing War, under the figure of a soldier in repose, History, whose muse receives the story at his lips; and Peace and Plenty, who crown the issue with their smiles.

May the monument be ever symbolical of the finished work for which the honored dead around it "gave the last full measure of devotion;" may War, ceasing from its carnage, pass into the history of unreturning ages; while Peace and Plenty smile over a united, free, and holy people!

* * *

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