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Prof. Zuck.

The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

Published by the Philophronean Society.



WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

OCTOBER, 1884.



VOLUME 5

NUMBER 2.



The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. V.

WESTERVILLE, O., OCTOBER, 1884.

No. 2.



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.

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The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. V.

WESTERVILLE, O., OCTOBER, 1884.

No. 2.

HOPES THAT PERISH.

BY ALDINE S. KIEFER.

Alas! How many a dream of bliss
Fades out before our eyes,
As day by day the chilly mists
Obscure our mortal skies.

Perchance some little laurel leaf
From off our brow is torn;—
Some bird of song that built its nest,
From out the nest hath flown.

A faded flower, a tress of hair,
A letter, or a ring;
Oft breathes a tale we would not hear,
The song we dare not sing.

While in each heart some joy is nurst
And fondled day by day,
Close at its feet some wild despair
Lifts up its voice alway.

No sunlight gleams that does not cast
A shadow on some spot;
My joy may be another's woe,
My grief his happy lot.

Oh! If the secrets of our souls
Lay out in open view,
How you would pity me, my friend,
How I should pity you.

Our hearts at best are living tombs
Wherein dead treasures lie;
And joy on timid feet walks past
With half a tearful eye.

Then let us weep with those who weep,
And smile with those who smile;
Our griefs, our joys,—aye life itself
Last but a little while.

THE COLLEGE AND THE TEACHER.

PROF. E. L. SHUEY '77.

There is perhaps no better sign of the time than the present general interest in educational questions, and that too among men whose practical ability and intelligence insure ultimately a correct solution of the problem. There is in this, too, assurance of the active thought of the two important factors in national life! To state it briefly, the body of the nation is composed of the mass of unintelligent or partially educated at one extreme; the highly cultured masters of thought at the other: with a great body of thoughtful and earnest citizens, between. From the first, spring the Sand Lots, Mollie Maguires, Socialists, who threaten the very corner stone of truth and honest society, and who make possible that bane of the nations life—the *demagogue*. To the second class we assign the small body of men, who stand at the opposite extreme, and appreciate the danger of thoughtless action, but are unable, of themselves, to meet the influence of the opposite class. It must be evident, therefore, that the safety of government, as well as the burden of its direction, depends upon the proportion and ability of this middle class, and that nation only can escape the horrors of the French Revolution on the one hand, and the despotism of a Russian Monarchy on the other, which encourages the youth of well educated and active citizens. Now it is not proposed at this time to prove that in the strengthening of this body, the college does not fulfill its mission unless it has this for its primary object; these are taken as granted.

That the college assists directly in the work of growth by supplying thoroughly educated physicians, lawyers, ministers, mechanics, and officers, is self-evident. But the largest factor, in college influence is in that profession with which it is most nearly allied, *that of a teacher*. The necessity of thoroughly educated, well trained teachers, in our public school especially, is arraigned more closely every day and only the college can give the exact knowledge, strict training of thought and general culture demanded. To do its work most fully the college must furnish teachers who in their turn will prepare another generation for a similar training, and who shall extend its influence and thorough system of study. The relations, then of the college and public schools are so intimate and so important, and the one is so dependent upon the other for its success, that every means should be used to draw them nearer and unite their interests. This phase of the matter presents the practical "what" and "how," and suggests this question: "Is it not necessary for the enlargement of the college as well as the improvement of the public schools, that the influence of the former be more decided and more directed, thus infusing into the latter something of the thorough scholarship and thought which should be one of the ideas suggested by the simple word college?"

But it is objected; Why suggest this question when so many of our schools are filled by college graduates, and when a complete course is considered an essential element of the higher class of teachers? True, yet it may be asserted that of the college men who have entered the profession of pedagogues, not one-half have drawn their inspiration or their knowledge of the history and principles of their profession from the college, other than by chance observation. Can it be thought that they carry away much power or inclination to impart a college spirit when their

knowledge of the philosophy of their profession and its practice has been obtained outside of college halls and perhaps from sources antagonistic to such education? Under such circumstances can we hope for much real influence though college men are at the head? The fact that the college is measured more by the character of the teachers sent out than by any other class is sufficient answer to any objection to teaching the science of pedagogics as at least an optional part of the curriculum. To apply the language of Pres. Porter "It is simply just that we should not forget that the colleges to a large extent furnish and train the teachers of these schools, and are very largely responsible for the quality of instruction given by men whom they train. Not only should their own instruction have a more generous and intellectual quality, but they should furnish those of their pupils who purpose to become teachers, special and ample training in the science and elements of their profession."

It is barely possible that this could be left to special training schools were it not for a class of institutions which are growing in favor and which most assiduously disseminate pernicious ideas of education and seek to supplant the college by specious arguments and plausible theories of mental discipline. These schools in many places monopolize the public schools and thus undermine all true plans of culture. There can be no doubt that the imperative demand of the time is for trained teachers, teachers as thoroughly in earnest in their work as any business man can be. The profession demands it as a safeguard, the public demands it as the best means of increasing the efficiency of its schools. There being such a demand, there can be no doubt that it will be met, either by furnishing the genuine article from college halls, or its counterfeit from some pretentious imitator.

It is asking too much of the colleges that they recognize not only this legitimate need of the time but also their true relation to the public and in answer to its requirements have more definitely in view the technical education of its offspring. Most assuredly if they do not others will take the model which is their own to form and very many who might have been drawn into the conservative influence of the college to partake of its good will be satisfied with the husks of half education and superficial culture.

Not only must the plans for outside work be thoroughly matured and acted upon, but within the school room there must be something to infuse a spirit of thought, *an educational enthusiasm*. There may be no royal road to learning but it is not necessary that the way be one of thorns and thistles alone. Whatever may be urged against the advocates of half education and illegitimate ideas of worth, they can not be charged with want of enthusiasm. A consideration of their methods cannot fail to commend at least, this constant and irresistible current of activity. Turn this into a legitimate channel and it must give active and energetic minds as well as be a potent factor in increasing the influence of the college among the public schools. We repeat then, and it does not need argument this element of *enthusiasm* and *heartiness* which is so often lacking in educational circles ought to be a most prominent characteristic. It is true that we do find this activity in our college, but our college professors are too often overworked and therefore unable to rise to the demands of the situation; and even when found it is due to the personal magnetism and devotion of an individual rather than to any arrangement of the system. Can it be possible that thorough scholarship can only be found in a green-eyed ogre who sits in a professor's chair and scowls at every indication of

interest and enthusiasm as vulgar or unscholarly? Is education such a heap of dry bones that a little life and activity thrown into it, creates endless commotion? Surely no man would advocate such doctrines as this by *speech*, yet if manner and methods speak, such must be their opinions.

Let this not be understood to advocate a light course of study or an abating of a single iota of the rigor of college work, to meet a mistaken idea of the day. Far from it! But it does argue for an advancement proportional to the increased facilities of the time. The thorough system of study should give vastly greater results than under old forms. "Do our schools keep pace with these opportunities?" is a question that hardly needs an answer. How far our colleges are responsible for this lack is a serious question.

But to return, it is under such impetus of heartiness and devotion, that the college infuses into its graduates and students that true spirit and determination for thoroughness which will do the man the most good and therefore by the law of reflection, most fully aid the college. This creation of such an active working spirit in pulpit, bar or school room is vastly better than all other means of work and growth.

The desideratum then is an aggressive movement of colleges *as colleges*, to be felt in every branch of education in such proportions as their rank entitles them and with it a crushing out of all pernicious ideas. Thus and thus only can they to-day grow to be the power they should be, gain the patronage desired and do the work which church and state demand of them.

CHINESE CLASSICS.

BY J. O. RANKIN, '85.

To the general public the mention of John Chinaman calls up the idea of little else than a vast empire of rat eaters and opium smokers. But it must be remembered that the indolent laundryman who comes to this country is only from one class and can not be set up as a criterion for all his countrymen.

The absolute exclusiveness of the imperial realm has served so effectually to debar the outside world that until within a few years little has been known of the inner life and character of this mighty people; in fact it was scarcely recognized that they had any particular literature; but the investigations of later years are doing much to correct this impression.

Acquaintance with this people brings to light the fact that, although they can not at the present time be compared with the nations of Europe and America, yet they have had in times past men whose ability, learning, and devotion to the interests of truth, justly entitle them to the name philosopher.

Among the most noted of Chinese philosophers stands Confucius. The reader will perhaps inquire "Who is Confucius?" He was born June 19th, 551 B. C. His father died when he was three years of age, but he was brought up carefully by his mother, and from his earliest years displayed a great fondness for learning. He filled several public offices, in which he showed great ability and devotion to the interests entrusted to him. However his chief occupation was as a teacher of the people. His disciples were numerous,

and it is observed that they were not the young and enthusiastic, but men of middle age, sober, grave, respectable, and occupying important public positions. His death occurred in 479 B. C.

In a perusal of his works which, Dr. Sigget, of the London Missionary Society, has translated into English, I am struck with the nobleness and purity of the man, and the grandness of his conception; and I look in vain among his contemporaries for a superior in integrity and learning, for one who has come nearer the teachings of the nineteenth century. His teachings relate to the ethics of political and social life, aiming exclusively at fitting men for conducting themselves honorably and prudently in this life; and though living in that remote age and in a heathen land, nowhere outside of holy writ do we find teachings that come nearer the christian standard or more nearly in conformity with the laws of human existence, with which he endeavored to put himself in harmony. He did not, like many other ancient moralists, proclaim himself descended from some god or even that he was a prophet. His teachings related to this world, and he did not appeal to any system of future rewards and punishments as an incentive to the practice of his system. He sought the practice of virtue for *virtue's sake*.

A future life and spiritual beings were seldom spoken of by him; hence he is charged by some with atheism, and that he was a non-believer in a future life; but this charge can hardly be sustained in the face of such utterances as this: "But there is heaven that knows me;" and again, "Without recognizing the ordinances of heaven it is impossible to be a superior man," "He who offends

against heaven has none to whom he can pray." The practice of sacrificing to departed spirits was universal in China and evidently, he performed zealously these duties; hence he must have believed in their continued existence. However it is charged that his vagueness on this point has led many of his followers to identify God with a principle of reason and the course of nature. His references to these subjects are only incidental, yet they seem clear enough for a work without any special reference to religion.

We are told that he reflected deeply on the eternal laws of morality, traced them to their sources, imbued his mind with a sense of the duties imposed on all men indiscriminately, and henceforth these became immutable rules of his action and his conduct was a veritable illustration of his ethical system. Some idea may be had of what he considered virtue from a few quotations; "To be able to practice five things everywhere under heaven constitutes perfect virtue—gravity, generosity of soul, sincerity, earnestness, and kindness;" "Fine words and an insinuating appearance are seldom associated with true virtue;" "Hold faithfulness and sincerity as first principles." A striking analogy is found between the Golden Rule of the New Testament and Confucius' Analects 15: 23. One of his disciples asked "Is there one word which may serve as a rule of practice for all ones life?" The Master said, "Is not RECIPROCY such a word? What you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others;" and again in another place, "What I do not wish men to do to me I do not wish to do to men." His ideas as to having good rulers might well be consid-

ered at the present time; "If good men were to govern a country in succession for a hundred years, they would be able to transform the violently bad and dispense with capital punishment." Another quotation might be used as a text for a sermon to gossipers; "When a number of persons are together for a whole day without their conversation turning on righteousness, and when they are fond of carrying out the suggestions of a small shrewdness; theirs is indeed a hard case."

His works would indicate that he is a consistent theist, and believes in a state of immortality for man. His system of education was superior to that of any western nation of that time, and there is a striking contrast between the purity of Confucius and the sensuality of the philosophers of Greece and Rome. One of his disciples says of him, "He had no foregone conclusions, no arbitrary predeterminations, no obstinacy and no egotism;" and he says of himself, "I will not be afflicted at men's not knowing me; I will be afflicted that I do not know men."

The seven steps of his "Great Learning" are "The investigation of things; the completion of knowledge; the sincerity of thought the rectifying of the heart; the cultivation of the person; the regulation of the family and the government of the state." The principal point of difference between Confucius' morals and the modern standard, is in the case of a forced oath, which he does not consider binding. Further than that the moral tone of his system is above reproach. There are, following Confucius, a number of eminent philosophers, doubtless drawing much of their inspiration from him. Here are treasures of thought and sentiment, interesting to study, and which will richly repay the efforts of the student in tracing the steps of human thought and progress.

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OCTOBER, 1884.

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THERE is a disposition among many students to hurry through school as fast as possible, and for this purpose they leave off every thing that is not required of them. They seem to think that the aim and end of an education is to receive a diploma: whereas the true object is the cultivation and devel-

opment of the mental faculties. The more full and complete the course, whether absolutely required or not, the better fitted is the student to enter the duties of active life, and the more assured is his success.

* *

STICK-TO-ITIVENESS is neither a classical nor a very elegant term, but it is very expressive. There are hundreds of men of more than ordinary ability who waste their lives simply because they lack stability of character; while others with inferior natural talents accomplish grand results for themselves and for their fellow men. The former of these drift about from one thing to another and thus waste their energies to no purpose; but let a man fix his aim in life and set out with an unconquerable determination to win, turning aside for no obstacle, he will certainly gain the desired end. Columbus and Grant owe much of their success to the unalterable determination which characterized their efforts. And so of many others the same thing can be said. The young man who says he *will* have an education and acts on that principle is going to succeed. Man is to a great extent the architect of his own fortunes.

* *

ON the 17th day of July the telegraph wafted the news from the far north which sent a thrill through this nation and caused the pulse of the enlightened world to leap with enthusiasm and interest. It was the news of the discovery of the Greeley party. As we listen to the click of the electrical instrument there is sorrow mingled with joy. Out of twenty-five men who went forth from our coasts to brave the perils of the arctic world, only seven remain alive, and these but a few hours from starvation's ghastly yawning doors. In reading the account of the hardships of this heroic band, the question naturally arises, "For what purpose is all this?" "What impels men to undergo such suffer-

ing?" It must be answered that it is that constitutional longing of the human mind to *know*. It is the same spirit which led Columbus to brave the perils of unknown seas. For years there has been a fruitless effort made to reach the north pole, not from any consideration of material advantage, but simply to extend the boundary of human knowledge. The object of the Greeley expedition was to establish a polar station, one of the thirteen suggested, to take simultaneous observations of all physical phenomena. The observations in which the greatest possible accuracy was to be had, were those of declination and deviation of the magnetic needle, temperature of the air and sea, height of barometer, and mean and maximum rise and fall of tides. The highest temperature experienced during their stay in those regions was 52° above zero and the lowest was 66° below zero. The furthest point north reached was $83^{\circ} 25'$. The display of aurora was not so good as at some points further south. No crackling sound accompanied the display. At Lady Franklin Bay the deflection of the needle was 104° west. Not the slightest results were obtained from the electrometer, and only twice was thunder heard in the distance. These facts, as well as many others observed by the party, are of great interest to science but when we think of the intense suffering and loss of life connected with them the question rises, "Does it pay."

* *

At this time of the year it might be well to devote a few thoughts to the subject of recreation. The warm days and cold nights are productive of malaria; hence there should be special care of the health. The student is ambitious. He thinks there need be no fear of breaking down his constitution. He forgets that the way to have a strong mind is to have a strong body. He is apt to devote too much time to his books and pay

little attention to recreation. Studying late at night is productive of much evil. Night was made for man to sleep and refresh the tired body. He that studies till the nerves are exhausted will find his rest broken and in the morning is surprised that he is not more refreshed. The body requires a certain amount of rest and whoever does not heed this demand will suffer.

It is a fact that more students injure their health during their college course than any other class of men in the same time. If one will make up his mind to take a proper amount of rest and recreation, he will find that nothing is lost, but a great deal gained. There is nothing dearer than health, for deprive man of this and he is useless. Of course there are two extremes in this as well as in other things. "Decorating a store box" is not recreation. The time need not be long, but the exercise should be invigorating. If it is of the proper kind the mind and body will be so much refreshed and invigorated that the time will not be missed. Then one can enter upon his studies with new zeal and energy and know that he is not disobeying the laws of nature. His work will not seem a burden, but rather a pleasure and in the end the advantage gained cannot be estimated. We once heard a college president, who did an amount of work which was simply surprising, say that when he retired he would never let any cares trouble him; that was his time and he would let nothing else encroach on the time for rest. This is the way to accomplish most—study with a will, recreate with a will and sleep with a will.

* *

THE mind is a perfect system made up of different faculties. As the members of the body can be made strong, almost indefinitely by exercise, so the mental faculties may be cultivated by proper study, even where they are naturally deficient. In no person are all

the faculties conspicuous and those which are under par should be cultivated as well as those in which he excels.

We seldom meet a person upon whom nature has bestowed no natural talent. Here is one who is a natural orator; another a natural artist, mechanic, musician, poet or naturalist, while the other parts of his brains are deficient. The aims of a course of study are to develop the mind and to this end certain studies are provided, each having in itself a particular part of the work. The work of Geography and Astronomy is to cultivate the imagination; Greek and Latin to strengthen the memory; Philosophy cultivates system; Mathematics develop reason and society work gives ease and grace to delivery. In a word education does not mean a vast accumulation of facts illogically crowded together in the brain, but a training or drawing out of the mental faculties. A man is educated when he has learned to think. The uneducated man will read half a page and finally fall asleep over the same book that the thinker becomes absorbed with to such an extent as to become oblivious to all surroundings. The difference of the effect upon the two requires but little thought for detection. The thinker follows the line of reasoning, the other does not; hence it becomes monotonous and dull. God gave us intellects and the command is to improve them; if we do we shall receive his approbation, but if like the slothful servant we bury our talent, what shall the Master say in the day of re-coming? Blessed is the man who shall be able to say "Thou deliveredst unto me five talents, behold I have gained other five."

DAYTON O. U. ALUMNAL ASSOCIATION.

We clip the following from the "Dayton Daily Herald," thinking it might be of interest to our readers:

According to announcement, a meeting of graduates of Otterbein University residing in and near the city was held last evening in the First U. B. Church. There was an excellent attendance, including a number of prominent citizens.

A temporary organization was effected by the election of Rev. J. P. Landis, D. D., as chairman, and Rev. W. A. Shuey as Secretary.

After a statement of the object of the meeting by Rev. E. S. Lorenz, a committee, consisting of Judge J. A. Shauck, Rev. W. A. Shuey and Rev. G. M. Mathews, was appointed to report a constitution and by-laws. The constitution and by-laws, substantially as reported, were then adopted.

The permanent organization was completed by the election of Judge Shauck, President, Mr. S. E. Kemp, Vice President, Rev. W. A. Shuey, Secretary and Mrs. L. O. Miller, Treasurer.

The object of the Association, as stated in the constitution, is, "to cultivate a closer friendship among its members and other friends of the university, and especially to consider and promote the interests of its *alma mater*."

The membership shall be composed as follows: Graduates living in the Miami Valley shall be eligible to active membership. Non graduate former students living in the Miami Valley shall be eligible to associate membership, with many of the privileges of active members. Other friends of the University, at the option of the Association, may be chosen to honorary membership.

After the working organization, the association adjourned to meet at the First U. B. Church, on Thursday evening, November 6th, when the Committee on Membership is expected to report for election a large number of names. There are many old students in the valley, and it is desired that a full representation shall be brought into connection with the association. Much profit and pleasure is expected to result from this movement.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Quite a number of lady students made the society a friendly call on the evening of the 26th.

The election of officers for society will be held Oct. 24th. Installation of officers the following Friday evening, Oct. 31st.

Messrs B. V. Lees and B. L. Seneff were installed as active members Oct. 10th.

The Societies postponed their exercises Oct. 3rd for one week, to attend the Blaine and Logan rally on that evening at Columbus.

The societies are all doing active and earnest work this term. No part of our education is more beneficial than society work, therefore they should maintain the degree of excellence which their past record has exhibited.

The following should have been connected with list of names given in our last issue, as presented for membership in the Philophronean Society: J. H. Ruebush, Dayton Va. G. H. Hogans, Galena O. C. E. Shaffer North Manchester Ind. and B. L. Seneff of Ill.

Rev. Nave, pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation made his appearance in our hall and gave us one of his encouraging speeches on the evening of the 26th. We are always pleased to see him come, for he always has something good and encouraging to say.

The following names have been presented for members of the Cleiohretean Society. Maggie Saunders, Westerville O. Miss McGarvie, Blue Grass, Ia. Clara Moke, Canal Fulton O. Lucy Redding, Dayton O. Lulu Bilheimer Dayton, O. Jessie Tims, Sparta, O., Rosa Taylor Westerville O.

EXCHANGES.

The following college journals come to our table: "Notre Dame Scholastic," "The Lantern," "Oberlin Review," "College Rambler," "Alabama University Monthly," "Literary Gem," "Heidelberg Journal," "Wilmington Collegian."

"The Lantern" comes to us bright and newsy, showing that the college journalists did not all graduate last year, and that those still remaining are able to maintain the good standing of the paper.

"The Rambler" seems to have been off on a ramble. Too much space is devoted to "Our Visit." There is

a superabundance of locals, but a lack of literary matter.

The "Oberlin Review" is issued each alternate Saturday of the college year. It contains several well written articles. Under the title of "The Student Vote" is a very practical one.

"The Literary Gem" as successor of "The Signet" and "The Record" presents a good appearance. It gives us pleasure to note the success of college journals all over the country.

PERSONALS.

Mr. R. D. Morrow of Tyrone, Pa., will not be in school this year.

'84, L. C. Shuey is acting as secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Xenia, Ohio.

Miss May Rodgers, a former student of O. U. is visiting her aunt Mrs. Cornell, of South State street.

'84, W. H. Cochran is engaged in keeping books for the firm of James Cochran & sons, Dawson, Pa.

'82 J. B. Phinney is superintendent of the public school for the coming year at Lockbourne, Ohio.

'77, Rev. S. W. Keister is the nominee for congress from the 3rd district, on the Prohibition ticket.

W. V. Jackson is in Howard City, Kansas, and expects to teach in that neighborhood the coming winter.

Mr. Ross Daugherty, a student of O. U. during the past two years, is now attending the Business College at Columbus.

Messrs Hendren and Stimmel left for Canal Winchester on Wednesday last to attend the wedding of the latter's brother.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. D. A. Murphy has been obliged to give up his studies and go home on account of sickness.

R. N. Thayer, formerly of class '85, recently made his appearance in town. He does not intend to graduate with his class.

'74, A. L. Keister is taking an extended tour in the West, and reports that he is well pleased with the country, climate and people.

Pres. Thompson and Prof. Shuey were among the number who attended the A. B. C. F. M. at Columbus, on the evening of the 9th.

G. B. Shupe will teach during the winter near his home at Scottdale, Penn., but expects to return to O. U. in time for the spring term.

'83, O. L. Markley, after spending a month in Tennessee for pleasure and recreation, has returned to his accustomed place, behind the counter.

Miss Susie Ozias, who would have been a member of the present Freshman class, had she returned, is now attending Cooper Seminary, Dayton, O.

Rev. A. L. Funk of the Allegheny Conference, has again received the appointment to Westmorland Circuit where he has already spent two years of successful labor.

'73, Rev. F. A. Ramsey retires from the pastorate at this place with the best wishes of all. He has labored hard and long, and leaves the work in a hopeful condition.

Rev. J. W. Davis, the newly appointed pastor of the U. B. church in Westerville is an old student of the University, and will receive a hearty welcome from his old friends, and the members of the congregation generally. It is hoped that all will come to his help and thus make his pastorate both pleasant and successful.

'78, Rev. J. C. Shearer, by his own request received an honorable dismissal from the U. B. church at the last session of the Allegheny Conference. He has united with the Presbyterian church, and is now in attendance at Western Theological Seminary in Allegheny City, where he will complete his course next spring. He is filling the pulpit of a vacant church near the city.

LOCALS.

Oct.

Rally.

Social.

Base Ball.

Plug hats.

Campmeeting.

Max what made you run back?

Jim Fisk and his wife on the ave.

Recitations were very irregular the past month.

Prof. to inquiring student: "Did you ever hear 'Baby Mine?'"

Pres. Thompson called upon James G. Blaine while at Columbus a few days ago.

Why did those two young ladies want to buy their tissue paper in the printing office.

During prayers the "jumbo" of the Senior class acted like a fish out of water. What is the matter?

The Junior and Sophomore classes have united, with Miss Etta Wolfe as President, for the purpose of holding monthly prayer meetings.

Several members of the institution, attended the general meeting of the A. B. C. F. M., which was held at Columbus, on the 7th, 8th and 9th,

There is some talk among the students of organizing a college band. Let us have it right away so that some of the boys will have something to do.

The contest association held a lively meeting on the 27th of Sept. The constitution was changed so as to have but one contestant from each society. Also hat all protests, made by contestants against judges, be within five days after the judges names are presented.

Some students would find it greatly to their advantage to stay in their rooms a larger share of the time, instead of loafing around the stores and R. R. depot.

The Sophomores have elected the following officers for the ensuing term. Pres. G. F. Byrer, Vice Pres. Mand Dwyer, Sec. Daisy Bell. Tres. Minnie Mundhenk.

Look ye! And behold the Sophomores arrayed in all their glory with their sealbrown plugs for the gentleman, and sealbrown felt hats, for the ladies. Juniors go and throw your hats away.

The officers of the Junior class are S. B. Kelley Pres. Jennie Gardner Vice Pres. Nellie Knox Sec. Will Gilbert Tres. L. D. Brown Cor. Sec. We can also say this constitutes the class.

A number of the gentlemen students and several members of the faculty took in the Blaine rally at Columbus on the 3rd. One of the greatest attractions of the evening was the speech by "Perpetual".

Last to organize was the Senior class. They elected the following officers; Pres. J. O. Rankin, Vice Pres. Miss Mollie Miller, Sec. Miss Terza Barnes, Treas. F. A. Z. Kumler, Organist, Miss Emma Bender.

The Sophs made an excursion in quest of hickory nuts last Saturday. We are informed that after they left town they forgot about the nuts. This accounts for the fact that they did not come back until after supper.

On the eve of Sept. 27th, the pastor being away attending conference, the Christian association's conducted the service, which consisted of talks, papers, and Bible readings. The meeting was a success in every way.

October is here and with it the golden fruit of which the poet speaks; as may easily be seen by one who will watch the streets about 11 o'clock at night and see the "Preps" come in heavily laden with fruits of some man's orchard.

Latest—The President announced on Tuesday morning that the contest will be indefinitely postponed. This, we think, is entirely uncalled for and we hope it may soon be recalled.

The Lecture association held a meeting a few days ago and decided upon the following lecturers; Mrs. Mary Livermore, Prof. Swing and Robert Bardlett. These are good lecturers and should be patronized by students and citizens.

The James Price Post number 50, G. A. R., entertained the people of Westerville with a genuine camp fire, speeches, recitations, and music. The solos given by "Uncle" Benoi were simply immense as was shown by the applause he received.

The students *en masse* turned out on the evening of the 11th and raised a prohibition pole in front of Pres. Thompson's dwelling. After this emblem of moral reform stood towering above the motley throngs the Pres. was called out and delivered a practical temperance address.

Some malicious persons entered the college on the night of the 4th and carried the stand from the chapel and scattered phosphate in one of the recitation rooms. Not satisfied with this contemptible work, they scattered some about Saum Hall. The person (if caught) should be dealt with to the full extent of the law.

Because of the weather being too warm to permit the usual "nut excursions," the event was celebrated by the maidens of O. U. who assembled at the "hall" clothed in beauty and sweetness equal to that of that month whose incoming they were to celebrate by holding a ladies social. A good time is reported, notwithstanding the "furtive preps," who will persist in roaming over forbidden grounds. After the maidens had retired to their rooms to refresh themselves with slumber, and to dream of the time they had, and of the time they might have had if "their brothers" had been there, they were interrupted by some hideous noises outside; but it was soon discovered that it came from the Republican delegation which had just returned from the Blaine reception at Columbus. But a happy time was had notwithstanding these annoyances.

COLLEGE CURRENCY.

"Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri."

Philosophy is for free minds.

Water was Sampson's strongest drink.

There are thirty-nine professorships in the University of Edinburgh.

A new Catholic college was opened in Kansas City Mo., on the 1st of Sept.

The average salary of all college professors in the United States is \$1,530.

It is much better to trust yourself to a few good authors than to wander through many.

Society is now one polished horde, formed of two mighty tribes—the bores and the bored.

There are one hundred and four college graduates in the present House of Representatives.

Naomi was five hundred and eighty years old when married. Our old maids should take courage.

The new U. B. School, Sugar Grove Academy of Erie Conference, opened with 85 students—a good beginning.

It is announced that a new correspondence university is to be opened with head quarters at Chicago, on the Chautauqua plan.

The University of Heidelberg has refused a donation of \$5,000 because the condition was attached that women should be admitted to the university.

Philomath College, at Philomath, Oregon, opened its fall term with a larger number of students than it has ever had at the beginning of the year.

It is estimated that the South is spending today twice as much as it did five years ago for education, and four times as much as it spent in 1870.

There are 330 colleges and universities in the United States, of these only twenty have more than 500 students, and only seventeen have more than twenty teachers.

The late Representative D. C. Haskell is honored in the naming of the Indian school at Lawrence Kan. The school will be known hereafter as the Haskell Institute.

The study of the Irish language is becoming popular among the many Irishmen in this country. In most of the large cities there are classes organized for this purpose.

The University of Tokio graduated 68 persons, at the last commencement. Among these were represented the departments of law, civil engineering, chemistry and literature.

The first American citizen to be made a member of the Faculty of a German university is Dr. Casper Rene Gregory. He is the son of the Vice-President of Girard college, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and Princeton College. He has for some years resided in Leipsic pursuing his studies, and took there his degree of Ph. D.

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