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Prof. Luntner

The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

Published by the Philophronean Society.



WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

SEPTEMBER, 1884.



VOLUME 6.

NUMBER 1.



The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. VI.

WESTERVILLE, O., SEPTEMBER, 1884.

No. 1.



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The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. VI.

WESTERVILLE, O., SEPTEMBER, 1884.

No. 1.

LIGHT AT EVENTIDE.

BY M. S. BEARD, '82.

To him who for a teacher Nature takes,
She speaks a strange and varied language.
No day so short, nor season passing swift
But has for each a lesson to be learned
By him who opes his mind unto her call.
The spring time always calls the birds and flowers
From winter habitation and bids them
Once more revivè and glad the earth with bloom
And song; while leaf and grass are leaping forth
On hill and dale. This clearly shows that life
Will follow seeming dissolution. Death
Can no more hold with clammy grasp the dead
Whom we so sadly lay to rest alone
In the dark valley—fairer flowers than droop.
'Neath autumn's chilling blast and blighting frost

'Tis summer. Clear has dawned the day. The sun
Has shone so bright and warm, and earth's green
robe
Sparkles with dewy diamonds myriad set.
Now cheerful songs peal forth from throats so gay
And joyous in their morning lay of praise
To Him who heedeth e'en the sparrow's fall.
The brooklet's rustling footsteps soft are heard,
As onward to the sea its course pursues,
With wave of gleaming silver in the sun
Which sheds his bright effulgence over all.

But see! The scene is changed. Athwart the sky
Come marshaled close in serried ranks the clouds
Threat'ning, and charged with Jove's death-dealing
bolt.
The gloom with deepening shade creeps on. Anon
The lightning's vivid flash is seen, and rain
Begins to drench with torrents mad the earth

Trembling beneath the storm's destructive might.
The birds safe covert seek; flowrets bend low
To 'scape the wind's prostrating force;
The babbling brook a rushing stream becomes
Mad sweeping all before it in its course.
But soon the storm its fury spends. The hosts
Of clouds retreat horizon's battlements
Beyond, whence the sun in setting pours floods
Of lambent gold upon the storm-drenched earth.
And ere he sinks at last, he seems to say
In tones we all can understand, as Seer
In olden time: "At even shall be light."

So in life, youth's early morn with sunshine
Gay is filled, and flow'rs bright their fragrance lend
To charm the voyager upon the stream
Which bears his little bark upon the way.
For soon there burst upon him storms and clouds
And deep the gloom that gathers 'round; while high
The breakers roll and dash and almost seem
To overwhelm the traveler ere the journey's end.
Again the clouds break 'way and setting sun
Hurls back its golden shafts of light, and gleams
Of radiance fall on him whose hope had fled;
Midst which he safe the harbor gains and cries
With joy: "In evening time it shall be light."

The Galilean light, which wide illumed
The Orient world, whose onward course was stayed
By persecution fell and dark design
Betimes, now shines undimmed upon the world
In evening of this twice a thousand years.
And ever may it shine until far down
The corridors of time its glancing rays
Shall light the paths of millions yet to be,
Whose voices glad shall catch the glorious strain
Of earth's grand anthem, and shall still prolong
The song on yonder golden shore, where shade
Of storm and cloud shall then be seen no more
By those to whom at evening time 'twas light.

THE DUTY OF VOTING:

BY PRESIDENT H. A. THOMPSON, D. D.

Civil Government is as much a divine institution as is the church, or the family. God has so made us that our mental, moral, and physical well-being are best secured by such instrumentality. Says an inspired writer "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers, for there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God, etc., etc., for they are God's minister attending continually upon this very thing."

The form of government is usually a matter of the people's choice. An inhabitant of England is under the authority of the Queen as long as he chooses to remain there. He may extricate himself and become the subject of another power, but while receiving the protection of that government he owes allegiance.

While in some respects it would be a relief to live where the authority was not one of your own selection; where King, Queen or other rulers inherit their right to rule, it seems to me it would not be as good for those who are governed. If relieved of the responsibility of society rules, they could take less interest in governmental matters, and would not have that breadth of view, that intensity of interest, that abundance of information, as to means and ends, which one must have who is morally bound to investigate the matter and make his own selection.

In this land of ours the government is in the hands of the people. They select their own rulers, and make their own laws. There need be such rules and such laws as the moral sentiment of the people demands. If our rules are corrupt and our laws an outrage on the laws of God and upon humanity, some citizens are to blame for it, while we were willing to bear in silence, the slave catcher and his hounds went all over our land,

and even compelled us to aid him in his infamous work. When we could bear this no longer but took the slave power by the throat, our laws became such as were worthy of a grand people, and the poor slave went on his way rejoicing. Those who are born males into citizenship and what is esteemed simply as a privilege by most men became a serious matter of obligation. There is no getting out of this responsibility, as long as they live under a free government. We are a part of the body politic, and if it be well or ill, depends upon whether we will do or will not do our duty. For years there has been a tendency among men in high position and men of culture to ignore their political duties. Their time is absorbed with other things, and as others are interested in good government, they trust the matter to them. The result is as we might have expected. Those who have no other occupation than to fatten on the vices of society, are thus left to their own control. As moral character goes for little or nothing, in the legal status of a vote, the ballot of the infamous Tom McGeehan will count as much in the election of a President as that of Dr McCosh of Princeton. The criminal has no property, therefore has nothing to lose by a bad government, but as he thinks, every thing to gain. If he can persuade President McCosh to remain at home, and keep out of the dirty pool of politics, then he has doubled his own vote, and to that extent secured his aim.

If good men, especially in this country, where the government is simply the accumulated force of public sentiment, choose to absent themselves from elections, and look after their own business, if they leave the management of the political and moral interest of the community to those who have nothing else to do, they will suffer as greatly and bleed as copiously, as did New York under the reign of the infamous Tweed. Instead of business men, christian men, meddling too much with

politics, they have generally erred by keeping aloof and thereby placing the government in to the hands of those who have no interest save self-interest and who are as likely to ruin as as to rule.

I assert then in unqualified terms that in this free government, where we are responsible for our officers, and our laws. It is every man's duty to vote intelligently and conscientiously.

Says Dr Fairchild, The exercise of the right of suffrage is a governmental function. It directs and controls the administration of the government, and hence should be contemplated as a responsibility and not as a personal privilege to be used or neglected at will. Those to whom the right is extended have a duty to perform and carelessness or dishonesty is a breach of trust. If the intelligent and the virtuous neglect this duty they surrender the government to the ignorant and the vicious. It is not a question of personal convenience or interest, but of public responsibility.

Voting is not merely a personal matter. The voter acts in a representative capacity, as guardian of the interest of others. All persons in the government must be effected by it. If good, they reap the advantages; if bad, they suffer the consequences.

Children are incapacitated from voting. Woman are unjustly debarred the privilege. The infirm, the insane, the criminal are all interested, but cannot manifest their interest by their votes. Those who are temporarily absent are concerned in the issue.

The man who votes is not simply voting for himself but he is determining the character of the government for all these. Their interests, by reason of their relation to him, are for the present in his hands and he is under moral obligation to deal fairly and honestly with him. He votes therefore as the guardian and trustee of others.

Dr Hopkins in his work on Moral Science truthfully says;

"It also follows from their representative character of voting that the exercise of the right becomes a duty, and that citizens cannot treat it, as they frequently would, as a personal right or privilege which they may rightfully at their pleasure forego; but it imposes a solemn obligation, requiring in the voter the exercise of his intelligence and discretion, if not for himself, at least for the sake of others, who cannot take part in the government, and even for the sake of posterity, who will one day inherit his work and be affected by his care or his neglect. So essential is this that society might compel the exercise of this right and insist that those to whom it is commit-

ted shall not lay it lightly aside, nor be allowed to shield themselves under the idea that it is a personal right and privilege, and thus stand idly by while others inflict an injury upon society, but might require of them as of more formal guardians and trustees, that they shall act for the benefit of their wards, though they may not care for their own rights, as members of society to protect them.

The ballot is a power for good or evil as a man chooses to use it.

"A weapon that comes down so still
As snowdrops fall upon the sod,
But executes a freemans will
As lighting does the will of God.

The man who neglects or refuses to vote when in his power to do so, and when great interests are at stake, dishonors himself, is disloyal to his country, is recreant to his constituency, and puts in jeopardy, the most sacred interests ever committed to any citizen.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

BY J. P. SINCLAIR, 85.

The French nation is fond of traditions and proud of its history. Those dread whirlwinds which have at times swept away the material mementoes of the past have not availed to obliterate the memory of the ancient chivalry, honor, and romantic enthusiasm which crowd the pages of the history of the Capetian and Bourbon dynasties. The kingly character of Henri Quatre still receives the veneration of the people, even while Lamartine dictates the downfall of his royal descendants; and Charlemagne retained the homage of his reconstructed empire, after ten centuries of commotions. The Frenchman, with all his impulsive longing for change, fondly lingers over the chivalric state of the feudal kings, he recurs with exultation to the victories of Francis and Charles, of Henry the Great, and Louis the Great; he almost mourns for the days when the Bourbon was crowned with super-regal magnificence at Rheims when the wealth and beauty of Christendom beneath the gorgeous canopies and on

the glittering barges of the Tuilleries. He doubts wheather universal license is better than the loyal devotion of his ancestors to the stately race which arose with the birth of national France, and which fell only when France ceased to be a nation.

Among no people has the sentiment of chivalry retained its power with so little decline; among no people has the romance of the crusades been more tenderly cherished, than among that nation which, of all others, is the most impatient of prescriptive rule, and most regardless of long established law. Even while destroying the institutions which their ancestors set up, they cling to the prejudices, affections, sentiments, and proclivities which their ancestors possessed. The traditional intercourse between France and America has produced in each country a healthy esteem for the other. The earliest and dearest recollections of living Americans—recollections full of the trials and triumphs of political generation which contained the creators and sponsors of our national birth—can not be dissociated from a constant mindfulness of French aid and French sympathy. What induced France to come to our support—whether a far sighted policy, a generous appreciation of the cause, or a desire to humble a rival power—is not regarded. We only think that at the crisis of our peril, and in the night of our trouble, a great people cheered us to further effort, and a great nation put forth its strength to help us. On every page of our revolutionary history occurs some memorial which calls up the presence of French influence in our behalf. We as children have traced the romantic heroism of that young noble who turned from high hopes to lead our sturdy grandfathers against the red-coat. As men we read with gratitude that wereceived the first foreign recognition of our independence by the reception of Benjamin Franklin as our ambassador in the splendid court circle at Versailles. In the very beginning, therefore,

of our national existence, the foundation of international friendship was made. On our side there was a sentiment of deep gratitude on the side of France, that kindly disposition which is more prompt in the granter than in the receiver of a benefit. The treaty of mutual alliance and defense which was concluded, and without which our cause would have been for a much longer period doubtful, did more than its words purported. It stamped the good fellowship of the past in the memory of men, and was a charter of prophecy for a future lasting friendship.

The founders of our constitution had to consider whether it would be our policy to enter the arena of international politics, mingling as far as practical with the complications of European nations; or whether it were not best to eschew them altogether. The best thought, both of Washington and Hamilton, was given to the subject; and both arrived at the judgment that complete non-intervention, as a permanent principle of our system, should be proclaimed to other countries. This course had scarcely been adopted before a sore temptation arose to break through it. France, our generous patron, fell into trouble. The nations of the earth seemed to be gathering together to achieve her degradation. Great Britain, her bitter enemy and our bitterest foe, raised her towering crest above the people. She looked toward us, the young nation growing up with early might in the west, for that aid and comfort which she thought herself justified to expect. Our people clamored for war. They insisted that natural gratitude demanded it. Jefferson and Patrick Henry thought the government could not shirk the issue without the double imputation of ingratitude and cowardice. It must have been hard for our calm great chieftain to have turned to his people and to have said to them "No." It was a dire necessity; but Washington in his wisdom saw that the evils of such a war far outweighed

its benefits. The universal pressure on him showed the greatness of the popular affection for France. The ill-feeling produced in France by the President's decision was but temporary for their better second thought exhibited the far-sightedness which dictated it. Ere long the distressed people began to recover from the effects of the revolution; a strong hand seized the elements of chaos and moulded them to order. Victories more glorious and more substantial than any in their previous record broadened the limits of their dominion: at home, law was paramount, and active thrift and improvement were aiding material stability. To say America looked with admiration on the success of Napoleon, that America viewed with satisfaction the restored order and the enhanced prosperity of France is not enough. The feeling was more akin to exultation and personal triumph. Every victory of the first consul elevated, and every disaster despressed the public temper.

The love of liberty which has been the essence of our origin and growth makes us warm toward any nation that is struggling to throw off the yoke of tyranny. But toward the French nation Americans have been drawn by bonds of grateful and magnanimous friendship. It has been a particular friendship, in that it has sought out one nation from among the rest. It did not have its growth out of a consideration of material benefit accruing to one nation or the other; for distance and want of common ambitions prevent us from being rival powers. Neither did fear, nor a desire to lean upon the strength of the other, actuate either. As time went on, the cordial feeling on our part was increased by the uniformly friendly tone of France, by the enthusiasm with which she cherished the memory of our early relations, and by her evident gratification at our continued and fast-growing prosperity.

Our interest in France has been enhanced

by witnessing her dreadful convulsions—convulsions endured in the desire to achieve political liberty. In those three revolutions which have marked her history within the past century with such startling significance, she has had the marked and earnest sympathy of our people. And whatever may have been our political preference as to what form of government should be established over the French, we have rejoiced over their glories and prosperity, and mourned over their misfortunes, alike under a monarchy, a republic, and an empire. We have wished for their welfare, less as a nationality than as a people.

It is among the intelligent classes in the cities that we find the real national sympathies and antipathies. Among them are preserved the traditionary ties which bind them to, and traditionary hatreds that separate them from, sister states. It was Louis XVI who extended to America a helping hand in the days of her adversity. It was Vergennes, the most loyal of Bourbonists, who welcomed Franklin to the sunshine of the French court. Therefore for two reasons, America finds her principal friends in France in that distinguished and fearless coterie who are known to be in favor of the legitimate royal line. It is to that coterie who recognize and appreciate most dearly the birth of our friendship and the constancy with which it has been preserved. It is in that coterie that the most intelligent minds of France are included, who failed not to discern the true tendencies of our stern strife during the Rebellion, and who could sympathize with us in the mighty perils through which we have been called to pass. They may not approve entirely of our political system; but they are the representatives of chivalrous and intelligent France. They preserve sacred the memory of our mutual regard and hope the best for a nation which

Continued on page 14.

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J. O. RANKIN - - - *Managing Editor*

W. C. STUBBS, L. W. KEISTER,

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W. A. SMITH,

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SEPTEMBER, 1884.

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OWING to the fact that most of us have something else to do during vacation most of the work on the RECORD must be done after school begins, along with our college work, hence this number comes out late in the month.

THIS, our first issue for the present college year, finds us with an almost entire new corps of editors. We lack the experience of those whose places we have assumed, yet we come to the work with a deep interest in the welfare of the RECORD and a determination to perform our part, to make this a successful

year. In the years that are past the foundation has been deeply and firmly laid, and the RECORD has taken its place among the college journals of the state. Yet it is not a time for its friends to fold their arms and relax their efforts, but now is the time to do aggressive work and push on to the achievement of still greater results. It has gained many warm friends in the years that it has been published; these we wish to hold and to make many new ones. We have a good circulation among the alumni and old students of the University but still we do not reach as many as we would like. The college paper is the link that binds the alumnus to his *alma mater*. No graduate should think of doing without his college paper.

Although the RECORD is under the management of one society, and the burden is born by one alone, yet it is not run in the interest of any society, but in the interest of the entire university.

While we endeavor to do our part, we ask all interested to give us a hearty support. Editors alone can not make a paper, we must have the support of students, alumni and all friends of the university. There are several ways in which you can assist us; first by financial support, which by the way, is one of the essentials, and then by promptly contributing to our columns, thus lightening our labors. We desire to have a more extended correspondence, as well as circulation among the old students. There are many who have gone out from our beloved institution who could, without any serious inconvenience to themselves write and send us a short article, thus assisting us and at the same time be a pleasurable relief from the professional duties which so constantly occupy their time. Hours given to literary work are never lost. Let us work earnestly in the common cause.

VACATION is over and we have commenced another year and it is to be profoundly hoped

that it will be the most successful year ever experienced, not only to this school but to the numerous schools established all over the country. Our teachers have spent the vacation in recuperating their physical strength, attending educational conventions and other places where they have, or ought to have stored the mind with rich treasures of thought and experience, to be dispensed in the recitation room to the ever ready and eager student. They have received new life and energy from these recreations, and this now becomes the *working force* of the college. Let it be a living power to achieve grander results in our educational work for the year which we have entered upon.

As students, we have the experience of past years to guide and assist us in mastering the difficulties which we now meet. During the vacation we have had time to reflect on the work of the past and see wherein we can work to a better advantage in the struggle for the light of eternal truth and knowledge. It becomes the true student to enter upon this year with higher resolves and stronger determinations than ever before. To-day educational facilities are almost immeasurably in advance of what they were one hundred years ago, and if we are still traveling the road of progress we are in advance of last year. On the whole, we should be abreast of progressive thought and scale the bulwarks of truth.

* * *

COLLEGE bells every morning call thirty thousand American students to the cloistered walls, where the fruitful page of knowledge is unrolled. The poor man saves at every chance, sells the odd horse, wears the same suit the year round, clears up an extra piece of new ground, that his son may have the golden opportunities, that penury or ignorance withheld from him. The rich man sends his son, to learn regular habits, or because he is fit for nothing else in his teens. One boy de-

sires to be a lawyer, and thinks he needs Latin; another a minister, and so he looks out for Greek. Still another will be an engineer, and he sits up with mathematics. These are surface reasons only. For every act of men, there is known or unknown to them a deep underlying Philosophy of their action. What really throngs the school room and the university hall is the desire for power. Life lies before us, like the caskets of gold and silver and lead before the suiters of Portia. In one of these is Portia locked, and he who chooses this shall win the maiden treasure, but he who fails of the right casket swears,

"Never in his life,
To woo a maid in way of marriage."

We watch the deft fingers of the musician sweep the keys or draw the bow, we listen to the words of the teacher, we read the lives of great men, to find the secret of their success, that with the same magic key we may unlock the casket in which lies the Portia of our dreams, the wealth, fame, love, honor, we covet.

Man is a tyrant, or should be. The elements stand waiting to do him service. The seal set upon him is to have dominion. Power! What is it? Who can gain it? Read Emerson, he will show you magnificent examples of power, reducing all to a constitutional trait in the famous passage! "If Erie is in good health and has slept well." The sources of power are these: knowledge, wealth and thought. Knowledge is power, not in itself but in the use one can make of it. It gives the worst man power to become rich.

Wealth is power. A dollar is a day's work. With ten thousand dollars in his hand a man has the power to control one man ten thousand days. Wealth is power for it enables to command. The irrepressible *gamins* thrust themselves in our way at every corner. Railroad kings with flaming posters about landscape, game, speed, comfort, importune the public to give them a job. Give Gould

a shilling, he will bring the latest style of the metropolis to the Hoosier hamlet. When distance forbids the power of speech, Morse and Bell solve the difficulty, and for forty cents will snatch the lightning from the clouds and put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes. Knowledge is power, wealth is power. There is a greater power than these; the power of mind trained to think.

Give man knowledge without the power and habits of thought, and you have merely a walking cyclopedia, no more interesting nor half so accurate as Chamber's yellow backs. What are the steps by which we rise from the rabble to the chosen circles of men of thought. No code of society is half so strict as the conditions laid down by the aristocracy of Intellect! Take an analogy. The essential parts of the physical organism are mouth and stomach. Is the organism healthy? Given the proper food, there is digestion. The essential parts of the mental organism are the same. The steps are seeing, thinking. Thought, though rare, is natural. There are few thinkers in the world, for the multitude being blind, sees not the robe of Deity nor hears the rhymes of the universe. Taking the mental machinery to pieces and spending a term labeling each part, Reason, Memory, Imagination *et cetera ad absurdum* according to the whim of those philosophical geniuses, who compound college text books on Mental Science never made a thinker. The work must begin earlier. Observation precedes reflection. He is the best teacher who with the heart power of inspiration, arouses the sluggish faculties, points out the dangerous pitfalls, or the poison in the fair seeming falsehood, draws aside the curtain and bids to 'look on Nature's naked loveliness'.

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VERY frequently we hear students complaining about the long course of hard study, which lies before them. It appears to be the

great obstacle between them and success, over which they worry throughout their college life, and finally graduate with great joy, but having attained no love for study, and having found no pleasure in it. They have now reached the goal upon which their longing eyes have been fixed, and study with all its terrors is considered among the things of the past.

There is another class of students more fortunate, and more worthy of the name. To them it is a great satisfaction to study—to seek and find treasures which they feel assured, will always be a blessing to themselves, and to all with whom they may associate. These reasons are such that no malignity of fortune can ever take away, but are absolutely theirs and will so remain to cheer and console them.

To an earnest student there can be no greater pleasure, than by close systematic study; to understand human thoughts and passions as they have flowed in the past; to feed on the rich gems of thought and wisdom contained in the literature of the ages; to study and comprehend why nations have risen and fallen and, above all, to perceive as far as the human mind is capable, the great works of the Creator, from the enormous planets down to marvelous properties locked up in a speck of earth. These may be the greatest pleasures derived from study but they are not all.

The strength of mind acquired in study and thought affords peculiar gratification to any one who would attain the great object of his existence. A student should feel that his faculties are doing that which they were created to do. It is quite generally granted that a life of knowledge is a life of continuous pleasure. We all experience a great degree of satisfaction, when, after having labored long for a clear conception of some difficult subject, our vision becomes clear, and we arrive at some conclusion for which we have long labored. Great dignity and respect invest the

man and the woman of thought. They have the pleasure of moving and controlling the minds of those around them. Their intellectual strength is full and acknowledged by all. Thus we have much to cheer and aid us to persevere in our studies. The great thinkers and lovers of knowledge in the past have loved largely for the pleasure which it brought to their thirsty minds: and were thus led to penetrate the darkness from which it springs, knowing that it would bring them to the light of day, add their contentment, render them more powerful in all the relations of life.

LOCALS.

Sep.

Dust

State Fair.

Very warm.

Vacation Experience.

The doctors are idle.

Subscribe for the RECORD.

P tronize the firms that advertise.

How do you like this number of the RECORD?

New student can you do without the RECORD?

Where! Oh where! was the Senior class on the opening morning?

The book agents who went west are slowly returning. They report a good time.

It is the same old story in Logic. It is hard.

Pres. Thompson and Prof. Zuck did not hear their classes from the 18th to the 52nd, being away attending the Allegheny conference.

The "Student's Hand Book for 1884," published by the Y. M. C. A. presents a very fine appearance. It is filled with information for the new students and good hints for all.

Why can't all the old students be back at the opening of the school instead of staying out a week after school opens? They should consult their own interest, also their classmates' and be on time.

During vacation Prof. Garst had his recitation room cleaned and papered which gives it a fine appearance and shows the good taste of the Professor. Will the other professors go and do likewise?

The Ladies' Hall has been repainted and repapered and now presents quite an inviting appearance. This is an improvement that has been needed and was heartily welcomed by the ladies.

If we can judge from the looks of the campus every afternoon base ball fever is taking hold of the boys. At least the President had to remind them of the time for study the other morning.

Some of the old students who were wont to loiter near some grape arbor in the "wee sma'" hours of night have been sadly disappointed this year on account of the grape failure.

Mr. Ranck, the janitor, has cleaned the college and the ground surrounding it so nicely that it is a good place to be. Surely he is "the right man in the right place."

The entertainments given by Sau Ah-Brah, the converted Burmese, were very entertaining and instructive. He is a fine English scholar and genuine Burmese. He had a good house on both evenings and every one seemed to be satisfied.

The colored brethren are holding a camp meeting on the Fair grounds. Rev. Barber, the manager, is one of the few of his race that endeavors to know as much as possible in this world. He seems to preach for money instead of souls.

There has been a change in the courses of study in accordance with the action of the Ohio College Association at its last meeting requiring classical students to have one year of German and cut down the Greek and Latin each one term, which have always been more than was required; Philosophical students having one year of French. The classes have been organized this term with reference to this change.

The first meeting of both the Y. M. C. A. and Y. L. C. A. were well attended. This is as it should be, but still there is room for more. Every student in the University should be in one of the prayer rooms every Tuesday evening. Let us uphold the associations and Christianity so that a tide will sweep over O. U. as it never has before. Now is the time to work.

The college social given by the four societies was held Saturday evening, Sept. 20th. Every student was there who possibly could be and many of the new students went home with a gladsome heart thinking it was their first "point" made at O. U. and the joy that is in store for him in the future. It opened a new world to him and displayed new fields of pleasure hardly thought of in his wildest imagination.

This year has opened with flourishing prospects for the University. There are more new students than for some years past and it is but fair to say that they are spoken of by the citizens, as well as by the Faculty, as being the most intelligent class of students that has entered the college for several years. In the years that are past our new students have been as good as those of other schools; but this year seems to have been exceptionally good and has given us a class of students of whom we may justly be proud.

On the first morning of school the President delivered his "little piece (that same one)" in a way that made us think we had come to school for something else than to idle away the time in amusements. His talk was full of interest to all the students both old and new. He gave a number of reasons for obtaining a classical education which were all clearly set forth in the President's usual convincing manner. He gave the new students some valuable hints as to the manner of commencing their college life.

The question of moving this college to Dayton has been agitating the minds of the leading men of the U. B. Church. Some favor the proposition but it is opposed by many and certainly justly. A college should always be the pride of the town. It should be acknowledged by all the citizens to be the great attraction. This college stands thus in reference to Westerville. Should it be moved to Dayton it would be placing one attraction by another. There it would have to compete for first place and probably would be looked upon by many as a very minor affair. Then the expenses of attending a school in such a town are necessarily greater and when everything is weighed pro and con it is our humble opinion that the balance will be greatly in favor of its present location.

PERSONALS.

'87 Mr. A. J. Timberman will not be in school this year.

'86 Mr. W. O. Mills will remain out of school to teach the coming winter.

Miss Cora Cormany will not be in school before the beginning of next term.

Mr. H. F. Shupe has returned to Union Biblical Seminary to complete his course.

Thomas Bonser, formerly of class '86, is attending commercial college at Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. Earl Hill, a graduate of the Musical Department of O. U., is Professor of music in Erie Seminary.

'76. Rev. D. N. Howe has been elected to the Principalship of Roanoke Seminary, Roanoke, Ind.

'84 Miss Emma Burtner has been elected principal of the Ladies Department at Fostoria Academy.

'83. Miss Jessie Thompson has returned to Philadelphia to complete her course in the medical school.

Miss Bettie Stoner, a student of O. U. during last year will not return to school before the beginning of the winter term.

'84. L. E. Custer has been engaged during the last few months in teaching music at the Reform Farm, Lancaster, Ohio.

Mr. L. D. Brown who has been absent from school for a number of years has returned and will enter the Junior class.

'66. Hon. J. A. Shauck, of Dayton, Ohio, has been nominated by the Republicans as a candidate for the position of Circuit Judge.

'88. N. P. McDonald has decided not to return to O. U. this fall, but will attend Erie Seminary, Erie, Penna., the coming year.

'82. Thomas Fitzgerald will have charge of the Grammar Department of the public schools at Worthington, Ohio, the coming year.

'76. Rev. M. DeWitt Long, formerly Principal of Roanoke Seminary, has accepted a call to a similar position at Fostoria Academy.

Pres. H. A. Thompson and Prof. W. J. Zuck spent a few days of last week attending the Allegheny conference held at Johnstown, Pa.

Mr. L. D. Bonebrake, '82, and Miss Fannie Beal, '81, were married at Hamilton, Ohio, July 19th, 1884, the Rev. D. Bonebrake officiating.

'74. Miss Alice L. Resler has filled the position of Mrs. L. R. Keister as editor of the *Woman's Evangel* during the latter's absence in Europe.

'83. W. C. Rebok who has been preaching during the past year near his home in Toledo, Iowa, will attend the Seminary at Dayton, Ohio, the coming year.

Married—Aug. 7th, 1884, at the residence of the bride's parents; Miss Maggie Porter, of Owensdale, Pa., a former student of O. U., to Mr. J. H. Owen, a leading merchant of Toledo, Iowa.

'84. J. M. Rankin has accepted a call to Philomath College, Philomath, Oregon as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences. He writes back that he is well pleased with the school and surroundings.

'83. Miss Alice Dixon who was recently elected Principal of the Ladies Department of Erie Seminary entered upon her work with the beginning of the fall term.

W. R. Funk, having spent the past year in the active work of the ministry, has returned to pursue his studies at the Union Biblical Seminary, Dayton, Ohio.

'76. Rev. I. A. Loos who recently returned from Europe where he has been pursuing special studies has gone to Toledo, Iowa, where he will be engaged as teacher of German.

'85. J. P. Sinclair was here at the opening of school to greet the boys and spend a few days with them, after which he returned home. He will not be in school for some time yet, but expects to go out with his class.

'78. Prof. W. J. Zuck, who for some years past has been engaged as teacher in Lebanon Valley College, has been elected to a professorship in O. U. Prof. Zuck was here to commence work with the beginning of the fall term and is rapidly gaining the favor of the students.

The Alumnae Association of O. U. at their last meeting elected from their number the following gentlemen as members of the Board of Trustees of the University: Rev. E. A. Starkey, '79, A. L. Keister '74, and Rev. G. M. Mathews, '70, for two, four and six years respectively.

Married—Prof. T. M. Fouts, of Westerville, to Miss Hattie Dunbar, of Galena, Ohio, Aug. 6th, 1884, at the home of the bride. Prof. Fouts has been elected Principal of the Westerville High School for the coming year and has already entered upon his work. They have the very best wishes of the Record.

'83. Mr. T. H. Sonedecker and Miss Lizzie King were married Aug 6th, 1884, at Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Sonedecker has been elected to the position of Principal of Shenandoah Seminary, Dayton, Va., for the coming year. The Record's best wishes are with them.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Several visitors and new students were present the first session.

Mr. A. A. Schear, of Canal Dover, and Mr. D. Murphy, of Van's Valley, Ohio, were taken into full membership in the Philophronean Society, Sept. 12th.

The following names have been presented for membership in the Philophronean Society; Messrs. J. C. and W. S. Stimmel, of Columbus, Ohio, B. V. Leese, of West Manchester, Ohio, and J. T. Williams, of Harlem, Ohio.

Mr. J. P. Sinclair was present at the opening of society and gave us one of his rousing speeches in which he encouraged the boys to continue in the good cause of literary work.

Among the visitors present on the evening of the 12inst. were Rev. I. A. Loos, of class '75, and Mr. Yeager, an old member of society, each of whom entertained the society with a pleasant speech.

The society opened with a large number of the old members at their posts. As the first session is designed as a vacation experience meeting, the evening was spent very pleasantly. The boys seemed lively and by the various accounts given they enjoyed a very pleasant vacation.

The Cleiorhetean society held their installation exercises on Thursday evening Sept. 18. The Hall was completely crowded. The exercises were very good, and we think due honor and praise should be given to the members of this Society for their earnest efforts and flattering prospects in literary work.

has always wished well for the French people

It is to be noticed that whatever disagreements have occurred between France and America, the discussions have invariably been of the most friendly and courteous character. There have been no sharp conflicts at arms as have occurred with England. There have been constant professions of friendship and good intention from both sides. Remonstrances have never been harsh and disavowals have been prompt and ingenuous. Both have been desirous to convince the other by acts of the veracity of their words. The negotiations have been carried on in behalf of America by the most enlightened of our statesmen and by a minister who has received unqualified approval from the executive; and in behalf of France, by one of the best trusted of the emperor's servants, and doubtless by the indirect suggestive of the Emperor himself.

We may be confident that as the successive years roll on, the great, generous heart of the French people will beat in sympathy for us; that it will still recall the many fond recollections of the long era of mutual regard; and that, despite the hostile elements which hold presumptuous sway among them, they will ever be found America's staunch and valiant friends.

* * *

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