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Prof. W. D. French

The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

Published by the Philophrœnean Society,



WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

FEBRUARY, 1885.



VOLUME 5

NUMBER 6.



The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. V.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, FEBRUARY, 1885.

No. 6.



OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY, WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

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

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

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

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PRINCIPLES AND PERSONS.

A. E. DAVIS, CLASS '81.

Principles, in one sense, are only methods or rules of action. In another sense, principles are the great truths or doctrines which underlie action and determine its character. They, in either sense, come into active manifestation only in persons, intelligent agents. We speak of truth and right as though they were active forces, which have power to propagate themselves and overcome antagonistic forces. Principles, in themselves however, have no self-propagating power. As laws without executive officers, they are dead. The laws of nature, which are so perfect in form and certain in application, are not self-enforcing. They are only the methods in accordance with which an unseen ruler governs his universe. The law of gravitation is only the established rule, in accordance with which a divine person holds in their proper positions the elements of matter.

Principles, whether good or bad, when incarnate, become active and powerful. Error without embodiment is inactive and harmless. Evil in the abstract never wronged man. A person in whom evil had become the embodied principle, was man's tempter, and the one who wrought his ruin. Rebellion against God, embodied in a person makes a devil. Obedience and love to God embodied in a person makes an angel. Principles embodied form the active forces of the universe.

Persons imbued with lofty principles have been the benefactors of the human race.

They have blazed the path through the wilderness of human depravity and led the way into the arable lands of progress and elevation. Upon the shoulders of strong, earnest men a personal God has laid the right of the world's destiny. The command was not "Go forth righteousness, go forth truth," but "Go forth my disciples, work righteousness, proclaim truth."

Every great movement in the moral, social or political world has resulted from the energetic labors of some man or class of men, inspired with some grand principle. Moses inspired with love to God and the Israelitish people, made of a nation of slaves and idolaters, a people zealous of good works, holy unto the Lord. In the heart of Washington was the grand idea of political equality and freedom and with the help of God and of men of like mind with himself he gave to the world the nation of freemen, the cradle of progress. Luther, imbued with the principle of free grace and pure living, revolutionized the corrupt and degraded church. God plants a seed of truth in the heart which grows into a tree, absorbing all the energies of the nature and making the man a power.

The conflict between good and evil is a conflict between good and evil hearts, between good and evil persons. Good will triumph and evil will be vanquished, because an Omnipotent Person is the embodiment of goodness. Truth is omnipotent because God is omnipotent. Outside of persons there are no forces. In persons principles live, move and act.

* * *

GOD REVEALED IN NATURE.

BY J. O. R., '84.

"The heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament sheweth his handiwork. Day unto day uttereth speech and night unto night sheweth knowledge. There is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard." However much it may be questioned, that there is a God, who reigns supreme in the affairs of men as well as in all the workings of nature, is susceptible of proof. Yet, if we examine the records of past ages, and even in this enlightened day, we will find a large class of men of the most scholarly attainments who have totally ignored this palpable fact. This must undoubtedly be attributed to the superficial and prejudiced examinations to which this important matter has been subjected.

There are few persons who have not at some time raised this question in their own minds. But too frequently we leave these important subjects to those whom we suppose to possess natural or acquired abilities superior to our own, thus being satisfied with the hasty, and we may say often prejudiced, opinions of others. But the field lies open before us, and it is our duty as well as privilege to institute for ourselves a thorough examination. Many suppose nothing but stilling the tempest or the thunder of Sinai are sufficient to demand our belief in a power above the commonly accepted term "Laws of Nature." But if we will open our eyes to the light of what is transpiring around us we will see innumerable and unanswerable arguments in favor of an over-ruling Creator. All around us we see hundreds and thousands of instances of evident design. Organization implies law so design implies a designer. We have it laid down as a law that matter either at rest or in motion would forever remain so unless acted

upon by some force exterior to itself, therefore that chaos should become organized requires the exertion of a power other than is found inherent in matter. Taking up the most simple article about us we may inquire whether it always existed or was spoken into existence by creative wisdom. This is a question science does not attempt to settle; should we admit a creation the rest follows as a natural sequence. Although science furnishes no positive evidence of the creation of matter it does furnish us with examples of such modifications of it as could be effected only by a deity. To us material existence implies a beginning, but admitting that matter existed parallel with God, still it would require an exercise of His power to effect the great changes which we see all around us, and which are brought to our view by the light of science.

We may look backward through the vista of past ages and see the successive steps in the formation of this beautiful planet; and how systematic has been all the consecutive events that has brought it to this culmination! By studying the rocks of the globe we become acquainted with the various conditions of life that existed during the different periods of its formation. From this data we may approximate the first appearance of organic life. Thus the earliest formations show no signs of any living form animal or vegetable, while succeeding periods produced first vegetable life in its lowest forms, then higher and higher species till finally animal life begins when the two develop side by side. But not as some would assert with a connecting link between the vegetable and animal, but two entirely distinct conditions of life each governed by its own peculiar laws. Thus the two go on from that elementary condition developing higher and higher types till we find them as they exist to-day in the great animal and vegetable kingdoms.

Then, in what geologists call the Quaternary age, man, evidently the designed king of

created beings, comes on the stage of action; and notwithstanding the theories of the late Darwin, the earliest relics found show him to have been, not a connecting link between the Chimpanzee and the modern man, but a fully developed man with an impassible gulf between him and the lower animals. That the animal and vegetable kingdoms were made to minister to man's comfort is evident—and how perfectly is this secured! We find the differently constituted animals just where they are most needed and just where they will best subserve man's happiness. The serviceable reindeer is found only in the Arctic regions. The horse tribe assists in the development of the resources of the Temperate zone, while in the hot sandy deserts, the camel renders service of which no other animal is capable. If we examine the vegetable world we will find in each region the plant life which is best calculated to sustain life and most suitable for all our various interests. Then again we may notice even the unorganized matter of the globe, in conjunction with the other, working as a mighty machine with the evident design of making this earth suitable for man's dwelling place. For example, we may take the great coal formations of the globe, these immense accumulations of vegetable matter, by some grand perturbations have been covered up and not decomposed as they otherwise would have been, but have been kept safe from destruction, locked up in the crust of the earth where man, who is the only being capable of appropriating them, now exumes the hidden treasures. Thus, long ages before man's appearance on the stage of action, preparations were made for his well-being and for supplying all his necessities. In all this can we escape the conviction that God planned and rules over all the workings of nature? That this is the result of anything other than His power is too utterly delusive to be tolerated by an enlightened mind. Although science does not prove the creation of matter

it does teach us that there has been a system of progress from that former crude state till we find things as they exist to-day, and that throughout all the realms of nature there is such harmony and such an adaptedness of things as could be effected only by a Deity. If we have placed before us a fine piece of mechanism — perfect in all its parts — we do not necessarily conclude that the mechanic is the creator of the material of which it is made, but we do decide that he has given it form and brought together its parts in graceful harmony, and with the same reasoning we arrive at a like conclusion with reference to the universe. We may delve into the mysteries of nature following every branch of science, each one furnishing a world of investigation, the development of which is perhaps just begun, and in all these we continually see new beauties, new instances of design and the deeper we search the more forcible is the evidence of the power that is above the laws of nature and that ever governs the course of events with which we become acquainted.

Turning from the world, great as it seems when compared with man's capabilities, we may contemplate the entire universe. When we think of the earth as revolving in space supported by the unseen hand of God we turn with awe to Him by whom it has been created and is so safely guided on its journey through space. But how much more profound is our admiration when we contemplate the starry heavens and think of the power that guides with unerring certainty those uncounted numbers of revolving systems. Philosophers attempt to explain and give name to the power that holds each of these heavenly bodies to its proper place, but of the nature this power the name gives us no intelligible conception, the only thing that satisfies the finite mind is that God holds the universe suspended in his hand. Thus man has ever been endeavoring to discover some way of accounting for natural phenomena other than

that of revelation. But at every step he encounters insurmountable difficulties and is forced back to the conclusion he has all the time been trying to evade, that there is a God.

To an unprejudiced mind, ten thousand thousand instances of design cannot but prove a designer. And it is intuitively manifest that the creature should live subject to the law of the Creator and render unto him the adoration and praise which flows from a devout spirit. This, man realizes by looking within. Here he finds a field not less incomprehensible. He sees in himself a complex being with various powers and capacities all of which are made to be exercised and one of the most prominent characteristics is the principle that gives moral quality to actions or what we call the moral nature, which has its counterpart only in the great Creator himself, and which in spite of all our efforts to philosophise keeps telling us that there is a God to whom we are responsible. Indeed the contemplation of the powers of the human mind furnishes one of the most conclusive evidences of an intelligent creator, for what else could have given being to such a creature as man with all his powers and capacities.

Thus in whatever direction we investigate innumerable instances of evident design appear in the systematic arrangement and general harmony of all nature, and without a ray of light from Revelation we, however unwilling, are forced to the conclusion that there *is* a God.

* *

MAN'S IDEALS.

BY REV. I. G. KNOTTS.

Each age of the world has had its ideal. The annals of history show that there has been one unceasing effort to accomplish something better. Man is ever reaching after something beyond him, and this for *his* gen-

eration became his ideal and inspiration. Something beyond! I have stood with my feet in old ocean's waves as her sluggish billows lifted their watery hands toward the beach and then receded. The marks of that watery hand became for a moment old ocean's unconscious ideal. Then another wave reached still farther. So wave succeeding wave, the farthest mark was reached by and by.

But what have been the ideals of man? In the old world the ripest manhood was reached only by an absolute consecration to one's country. When a Spartan mother started her son to the battle field, she said, "Come back *with* your shield, or *on* it." At the pass of Thermopylae, where the three hundred (save one) died, fighting to the last, a monument was erected with this inscription, "Go, traveler, to Sparta, and say that we lie here, on the spot at which we were stationed to defend our country." And when the earth gave way in the Roman forum, the soothsayers said it could be filled up only by hurling into it the most priceless gifts, and Curtius bestrode his steed and as he leaped into its chasm, left behind him the ringing sentence, "Rome knows no better gift than that of a man who loves his country." And so the history of long ago is generally occupied with the recital of magnificent deeds of valor. Their poets sang the sweetest when they sang of martial valor and prowess; and their orators were most eloquent in a national emergency. But at last, as the ocean reached its highest mark, so man reached his ideal of patriotism. The country flooded by corruption crumbled into a mass of ruins. Then, when the ruin seemed greatest and the world most hopeless, above the darkened horizon of their hopes, was seen the Star of Bethlehem. A new light beamed in their eyes, a new joy shown in their faces, as they reached toward another ideal. In this ideal, the spirit of patriotism was almost annihilated. People sought to snap every cord of natural affection, and utterly disregard all

of happiness the world has to bestow. To people the world with hermits and anchorites of both sexes, who fled from the world and its temptations, was the ideal. But the ideal of the hermit was a purely selfish one. He cared not for the world groaning beneath its burden of misery.

But the *true* ideal is come. As the lovely lily pushes its way through surrounding obstacles to smile on a weary world, so came *our* ideal through clouds of darkness and superstition to kiss the brow, the intellect and soul of a deluded world. But our dreams of this *perfect ideal* are not yet fully realized. With an ever expanding intellect and soul we are reaching toward that upper path; and the clouds which have environed the restless powers of the human mind are gradually but surely becoming thinner and thinner.

The generations which are yet to travel the path of the world will ever magnify the moral beauty and grandeur of our ideal, until the dreams of poets are fully realized, and we shall behold it with unveiled faces.

* *

CHILDE HAROLD.

BY D. A. MURPHY.

Lord Byron's great production, "*Childe Harold*," was written during his first travels on the continent. In these travels he visited the countries and places so beautifully described. It is supposed, by many, that it is a description of Byron's own life, thoughts and feelings, although he denies this statement.

This "*Childe Harold*," which Byron says, "*is only a creation of my fancy*," becomes weary of life in England. He has no friends, no love of home or country, so he concludes to travel.

The first country visited is Spain, that lawless, legended land, which is beautifully described.

A pleasant sail on the dark blue Mediterranean, westward, past historic isle and headland, past graves of mighty nations, brings him to old Athens. Here Harold wanders for some time, mid the monuments of Greece, dreaming and speculating of her past glory, and prophesying of her hidden future. A future which Byron himself helps to shape in after years.

From Greece, the "*Childe*" aimlessly wanders to the Rhine and its scenery, where, on the old battle ground at the foot of Mount St. Jean, "*The Battle of Waterloo*," was written. He calls it the musings of Harold. Portions of these are very beautiful. Speaking of Napoleon, he says:

"He who ascends to mountain tops, shall find
The loftiest peaks most wrapt in clouds and snow;
He who surpasses or subdues mankind,
Must look down on the hates of those below;
Though high above the sun of glory glow;
And far beneath the ocean spread,
'Round him are rocks, and loudly blow
Contending tempests on his naked head,
And thus reward the toils which to those summits
led."

From the fair Rhine to the Alps, those vast places of nature, with snow-white domes goes the wanderer. Here, where by lake of Leman, in the old haunts of Rosseau, he is for a time content. He wanders to the home of Voltaire, through the old castle of Chillon, then down the southern slopes to sunny Italy. He visits Venice, queen of the Adriatic. Glides through her streets dreaming of Dante and Tasso, and re-peopleing the silent halls and palaces. From Venice to Rome, sitting on her seven graves, buried beneath the dust of ages, goes our author, leaving Harold behind.

Here he visits and describes all the relics of by-gone glory; the Vatican, the Pantheon, St. Peter; all the wonders of this mother of nations are described, as only Byron can describe.

And here ends the "*Pilgrimage*." It is a well-earned rest that Byron takes, for he has finished a masterpiece.

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FEBRUARY, 1885.

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WE have now sent the RECORD to our subscribers over half of the year without any money; now as we have trusted you one half we would like for you to trust us the other half, and send us a dollar. Our expenses must be met as we go along and we must depend on our subscribers to furnish the wherewith to meet these obligations. We have subscribers who are prompt in making settlement but would be glad if all would do so. Our Business Manager has enough to do without writing to each subscriber, when they know as well as he does that they are indebted to the RECORD. Please send your subscription at once and greatly oblige us.

IN the fast age in which we live there is a great tendency among young men to rush into business and even into the professions, without giving sufficient time to thoroughly prepare themselves for life's work, whatever it may be. On all sides are established normal schools, which hurry a young man through a few branches in one, two, or three years; give him a diploma and send him out to the world and call him educated. He is crammed full of a few facts, crowded together indiscriminately, and has scarcely acquired habits of study and application, much less developed and expanded the faculties of his mind. He has no just claim to education in its proper sense. Education does not mean a few sayings of some one else committed to memory, but a mind trained to think. Many professional schools are little better in this respect. They will take persons, who have had but little, or no preparatory training, and having drilled into them a few formulas and stereotyped phrases send them forth to prey upon the credulity of their fellow men. The fact is, all this kind of training has a tendency to make a man shallow. It destroys his confidence in himself and makes him a servile follower of other men's thoughts. Hence he can never hope to excel or become a leader in his profession. But let a young man secure an education and in addition to this a thorough professional training, then the world will find a place for him. There is never an over supply of such material in any of the professions. It cannot be disputed that the men who have accomplished the most in the world have spent the longest time in preparation. The value of a thorough college course as a foundation for professional training cannot be overestimated.

* *

IN our various exchanges we notice references to their home oratorical contests. It seems that almost every college of any importance has its contests. This fact would

suggest that there must be some good results coming from them or they would not be supported as they are at present. Rhetorical work is rather dull to the average student, so it becomes a matter of some importance that there be something to stimulate him to effort in this direction. We know of nothing that will answer this purpose so well as a contest. It is objected that but few are participants and hence few get all the benefits from it. But a contest carried on in the proper way will make itself felt all through the school. It gives an incentive to literary work which nothing else can do. Not only those immediately connected are benefitted, for there will be a competition in societies and in private rhetorical work to see who will be the most suitable to enter into the contest. Thus the best efforts of each one will be brought out. Then, again, it is a great satisfaction to a person to have an opportunity of measuring arms with his fellows; to bring to the front his best efforts, and if he is defeated he is amply repaid by the result of his labors. He has had an opportunity of measuring his powers and may form a better judgment of his place in life than if it had not occurred. We are sorry the Faculty has dealt so summarily with the contest here and fail to see the need of such an action. That there does some trouble grow out of it is true, but these are not grave enough to justify a suppression of all the good. There are annoyances and troubles growing out of almost every thing we are connected with, but we do not shut ourselves off from every advantage on account of slight inconveniences.

* * *

No thought of our college life is of more importance than that here we are moulding our characters, fixing our habits, and training the dispositions which will guide and control us through all our future lives. Many people get the idea that they can change their ways of living or their actions whenever

it suits them. But in this they are most wonderfully deceived. A man can no more change his character, when once formed, than the leopard can change his spots. Character is formed and moulded by every act and thought of our lives, however trifling. These leave their unmistakable effects stamped upon us, by which the world will read our true character. The world is usually not much mistaken in a man. He may deceive them for a time, but it is not long before he is measured, his breadth and depth are taken, and he is assigned his place among his fellows. From this follows the great importance of forming right habits of thought and action. There are many points where a student's life ought to be especially guarded in this formative period. Among these that of forming habits of extravagance is not the least important. Frequently, students think that this is the time of life when they should have the most enjoyment and appear to the best advantage, little thinking that they are forming habits which will cling to them all their lives. A spendthrift in school will almost as surely be one out of school. We condemn extravagance in business men; why not condemn the acquiring of any such habit? College is recognized as the place where we are trained for life's work; then should we not guard against contracting here a habit which will be entirely antagonistic to future success? There are many peculiar temptations to students which should be guarded against with the utmost diligence. Let us be on the lookout for these. "Forewarned is forearmed."

* * *

Y. W. C. A. CONVENTION.

THE convention of the Y. W. C. A. held here a short time ago was the outgrowth of the visits and labors of the delegates sent from Otterbein to the state conventions of the Y. M. C. A. during the last two years. Though they did not have the work definitely

before them in the start, yet in its influence it has reached a number of the colleges of the state and has led to a more systematic and permanent organization. Fitting compliments were paid to the Otterbein girls by delegates and visitors for the earnest manner in which they have taken hold of this work. They are considered the prime movers in the Y. W. C. A. cause in the state of Ohio. Hence it is fitting that the first convention be held here where the influence originated, which brought about the organization. There is as much reason for a state organization of the young ladies as for the young men; especially since the Y. M. C. A. in taking the leading part, have wholly ignored the ladies even in their very name. Coeducation does not mean that the girls come to the colleges and recite in the same classes with the boys, and then catch all their religious inspiration from their brothers. They have as much need of training in Christian work as the young men. The best training is secured and the best work is done where there is used the most systematic methods; hence the need of systematic organization. The members of the convention seemed thoroughly in earnest in their work, and certainly the benefits derived from this meeting will be of invaluable service in their future operations. The meetings were of great interest throughout, consisting of prayer and conference meetings, the discussion of various methods of work, and papers on different phases of the work. Plans were formed for their future work, and many practical ideas were developed for the practical work of the local associations. The association of Otterbein was practically the first Y. W. C. A. organized in this state, and now we have had the first state convention. There were present twenty-nine delegates, representing ten colleges, in seven of which there are organized associations. The others will doubtless take up the work at once, and it is expected that the work will soon spread

to nearly every college and seminary in the state. The listeners as well as the delegates enjoyed the exercises, and we can say we are glad that the first convention of the Y. W. C. A. of Ohio, met at Otterbein.

LOCALS.

Feb.

Rink

Snow.

Lectures.

Publics.

Congress.

"Barbarian."

Extemporaneous.

Canterbury Tales.

Oh! for more ice.

"A living wonder."

Senior public Saturday evening March 14th.

Why is that Freshman so very happy?

"Anticipation makes a long road short."

When will the Senior boys be able to find points?

"Please announce a meeting of the Sophomore class."

Please, sir, I would like to join the choir if it is not full.

The Preps are superbly happy since the change of library hours.

A certain Freshman has his letters addressed in care of his girl.

How to catch a Bachelor. For further particulars ask the Seniors.

The Sophomores have elected their officers for the remainder of the year.

"How unfortunate I was that I should visit two of your classes in one day."

Many were they who fell victims to the treacherous ice during the cold snap.

The class in Philosophy have been having experiments in sound and electricity.

The Senior public has been postponed to March 14th, on account of cold weather, etc.

The Junior class have finished chemistry and have commenced the study of mineralogy.

Prof. Garst preached the educational sermon in the Chapel, Sunday morning, February 7th.

A. F. Crayton entertained the Seniors, Saturday evening, to the immense satisfaction of the class.

The Sophomores have elected the following officers for the remainder of the year. Miss Ida Zeller, Pres.; G. P. Maxwell, Vice Pres.; E. M. Councillor, Sec.; Miss Nellie Scofield, Treas.

While we have an orchestra which furnishes excellent music, yet that does not suffice. A college band has been organized, with a full number, and bids fair to be a great success. One more attraction is added, and while last, is certainly not least.

There are more confusions in the German classes than in all the other studies of the course. This is caused by allowing all classes to take German. It will soon be regulated when none but regular students (unless with a very solid reason) will be allowed to take German.

The State Convention of the Y. M. C. A. was a grand success. O. U. sent 45 delegates to the convention. This was the largest number of delegates that was there from any one association. They who

went from here feel very grateful to the Columbus people for their kindness.

The Round Table met at the home of Dr. Landon and was entertained by Misses Landon, Barnes and Slaughter. The question for discussion was, "Should our present 'Divorce Laws' be changed?" Among the invited guests were the Senior class, and the teachers of the public school.

On Saturday evening, February 8th, the Sophomores held their first reading circle this term. The subject for reading was, "Hamlet." Mr. Morey took the part of Hamlet, and read it excellently. After the reading was over, refreshments were served, and after that the class joined in singing several songs, and then adjourned.

The Faculty secured Rev. W. J. Coleman, of Beaver Falls, Pa., who delivered a course of five lectures to the Seniors and Juniors on the subject, "Political Ethics." The two classes were required to attend and take notes, and be examined on what they learned during the week. This was something quite out of the usual routine and was much enjoyed.

The audience in attendance at the fourth annual contest of the Inter-Collegiate Association, at Oberlin, Ohio, February 20th, numbered 1200. Gen. Finley who had been selected as one of the judges was late in arriving, and there were consequently only two judges—Hon. Wm. McKinley and Dr. P. C. Hayden. Six colleges were represented, the orators and their subjects being as follows: F. A. Taylor, Ohio State University, "Non in Memoriam, sed pro Humanitate;" P. W. Longfellow, Denison University, "The World's Conquerors;" A. G. Greenlee, Wooster, "Ancient and Modern Liberty;" A. B. Murphy, Ohio Wesleyan University, "The Future of America;" P. P. Safford, of Oberlin, "A New Philosophy;" E. Porter, Marietta College, "Italy."

The first honor was awarded to A. G. Greenlee, of Wooster; second to H. P. Safford, of Oberlin; third, A. B. Murphy, Delaware; fourth, P. W. Longfellow, Denison; fifth, E. B. Porter, Marietta; sixth, F. A. Taylor, O. S. U.

When you wish to visit the "Ladies Hall," put on your best clothes, black your boots, brush your hat, avoid the mud on the way, and all other things which might soil your clothes. Pass rapidly up the walk, attract the attention of every one by the pompous manner in which you move, ring the door bell three or four times, as the first time is never heard. When the matron meets you at the door, walk immediately into the parlor, don't call for any one, as the matron will know on whom you wish to call. Wear your over shoes into the parlor for fear you might spoil the hall carpet. Put them under the center table, where no one will see them. Select the most uncomfortable sofa in the room, pull off your overcoat and lay it on the sofa for a cushion as the sofa is a poor one. Do not talk any. The others in the room are only talking to amuse you. Listen to all they say, they won't care. Pay no attention to your lady, for she will be amply repaid for all the inconvenience by being able to go with such a personage. Call very often, but never take them out to any lectures. These few rules, it is hoped, will be an ample guide for any future emergencies, and lead many men on the high way to success.

NOTES AND EXCHANGES.

Co-education in Athletics, is the latest.

The State Contest was held at Oberlin the 19th,

Oberlin has a new music hall containing forty rooms.

One-fourth of the students at German Universities are American.

Cooper Institute expended \$10,000 on free night lessons, during the past year.

Ex-Governor Stanford proposes to endow a new University, near San Francisco.

A statue of Roger Williams has been presented to Cobly University, by the artist.

Harvard has adopted the liberal plan of giving one year in seven to her Professors, for study.

Miss Mollie Garfield, daughter of President Garfield, is attending school at Vassar College.

At Harvard, work on the college paper is accepted as a substitute for the regular literary work of the course.

Delaware has six hundred students, Ada has twelve hundred and fifty. Why can't Westerville have more?

The observatory at DePew is completed. The heavenly bodies will doubtless feel embarrassed by the close scrutiny, which will follow.

Our exchanges howl about fraternities. We are glad to say, we have never seen either the good or evil effects of secret orders in Otterbein.

Dean Burgan says, God has forsaken Oxford University, since women are allowed to enter the examinations. It may be so, but the *Angels* still remain.

There are 32,000 students in the colleges of the United States. Dr. New says that there is a thousand graduates in New York who can not earn a living.

One of our exchanges contains an article on "Thunderbolts; with his tiny lantern he tries to peep out into the great beyond." It reminds us of DeQuincy.

Oberlin has a lecture every two weeks; Delaware has one a month. Why can't Otterbein have one occasionally, just to remind us that we have a lecture course?

A college journal is the pulse by means of which the Faculty can determine the condition of the students.—(Ex.) And it must be supported or it can not beat.

Free trade is taught at Williams, Harvard, Yale Amherst and nearly all the lesser colleges of the United States. Why is it that the majority of graduates are protectionists?

One of our exchanges says that the Cornell Freshmen class will embrace twenty young ladies, this

term. Some of our Freshmen will probably do better than that, and not half try.

Hanover Monthly contains an article on the "Selling of diplomas to graduates." It takes the right view of the matter. "If they are not deserved, they should not be given, but if deserved, should be given, not sold."

The last issue of the "Collegiate" contains a fine article on the "Old Year." It is a practical thing we need more of, in college work. Let Greece and Rome sleep; live in the age in which we must act, then college oratory will no longer be the laughing stock of business men.

There are three hundred and sixty-five college papers, published in the United States. One hundred and fifty of these range from dailies to monthlies. Among great Americans who have expended youthful talent in editing college papers are, the poets, Holmes, Willis; the Statesmen, Webster, Everett and Evarts; the divines, Brooks, and Mitchell.

PERSOALS.

'83. L. M. Fall is teaching school at Bradford, O.

'84. L. E. Custer spent a few days in town lately.

'78. S. Weimer is teaching public school at Naare, Ohio.

'83. F. A. Williams has quit teaching and is reading medicine.

'84. D. E. Lorenze is engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in New York City.

C. H. Mecum and W. F. Baughman have gone home. Sickness was the cause.

'84. L. C. Shuey was in town a short time recently visiting his brother, Prof. Shuey.

'83. O. L. Markley occupies a part of his time reading medicine, under Dr. Blair.

C. N. Howard, a former student of O. U. is attending the State University, at Columbus.

Capt. Morris Schaff, an old student of O. U., is superintending Glass Works at Pittsville, Mass.

W. R. Funk and wife spent a few days in town visiting friends. Ross is looking well as usual.

Mr. Hendren, of Groveport, spent last Sunday in town, visiting his daughters, Misses Hattie and Mary.

Prof. Shuey excused his classes on Friday, the 13th, in order to attend the Convention of the Y. M. C. A. held at Columbus.

Pres. Thompson, and Profs. Garst, Guitner and Zuck, attended the Convention at Columbus, on Saturday, the 14th.

Harry Custer is in school, and is attempting to organize a college Brass Band. The boys may be sure they will have an efficient teacher.

'66. John A. Shauck, of Dayton, Ohio, has just been inducted into the office of judge of the Circuit Court of Ohio, to which he was elected last October.

L. D. Wishard, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. remained here to attend all the exercises of the convention of the Y. W. C. A., and left for Columbus Saturday morning.

'68. Rev. P. B. Lee, of Winfield, Kansas, is a delegate from Arkansas Valley Conference of the U. B. church, to the General Conference, to meet in Fostoria, Ohio, in May next.

'61. George H. Bonebrake, President of the Bank of Los Angeles, California, spent a day here last month. He reports himself as greatly pleased with California for both residence and business.

'81. D. F. Mock, who is principal of the High School at Shreve, Ohio, recently received a life certificate from the State Board of Examiners. He has also entered upon a Post Graduate Course in Wooster University.

Mr. J. B. Colville, an old student of O. U. is located near Coldwater, Comanche county, Kansas. In a recent letter from him he sends best wishes to the boys, and a subscription for the RECORD.

MARRIED—Sunday evening, February 15, 1885, at the bride's home, Mr. C. E. Shell, of McCluney, O. and Miss Ida Robinson, of Westerville. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. J. Davis. They have the best wishes of the RECORD.

'78. P. H. Reed has recently entered the field of journalism as publisher of "The Argus," an independent Democratic journal, of New Philadelphia, Ohio. He claims for his paper the largest circulation of any published in the county.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. F. A. Z. Kumler accompanied by Misses Bender, Ackerman and Winterbottom, made the Societies a visit on the evening of the 30th.

The west side Societies postponed exercises for Friday evening, February 13th. on account of the Ohio State Convention of the Y. W. C. A., which was held at this place.

In naming the list of officers of societies, in our last issue instead of the name, A. A. Schear for Recording Secretary should have been F. T. Evans and A. A. Schear Corresponding Secretary.

The exercises of the Philaethean Society for induction were as follows: Chaplain's address, by Tirza

Barnes, "Symbolic Religion;" President's Valedictory, "John Greenleaf Whittier," read by Vice President; Inaugural, "Bodices, Pockets and Dress Coats," Rowena Landon; Recitation, "Monument Mountain," Mary Gettys; Book Review, "She Stoops to Conquer," Minnie Mundhenk; Oration, "Life of Pleasure to the Acquiring Mind," Iowa Miller; Current News, Helen Miller.

Quite a number of the boys are compelled to remain out of school this term, some on account of sickness. some are engaged in teaching, and some are staying at home. We miss them more from our society halls than any other place. We hope they may soon be with us again, to join us in our literary work. While they are occasionally dropping out one by one we are getting in new members to take their places. A student can make no greater mistake than to enter college and not at once become an active member of one of the societies. By not becoming an active member he loses the best part of his college life, and also that discipline which best fits him to meet real life.

The Ladies' Societies held their installation exercises on Wednesday evening, January 28th. The exercises were exceedingly interesting and both Societies were well attended. The following was the programme of the Cleiorhetean Society; Retiring Chaplain's address by Miss Billheimer, subject, "Christian Helpfulness;" Retiring Critic's address by Miss Jennie Gardner, subject, "Imagination;" President's Valedictory, by Miss Mary Hendren, subject, "Deception;" President's Inaugural, by Miss Olive Morrison, on "The Spirit of progress;" Essay by Miss McGarvey, subject, "The Art of Reading;" Declamation, by Miss Hattie Hendren; Autobiography, by Miss Lydia Cunningham; Paper by Miss Flora Holm.

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