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Prof. W. G. Fuchs

The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

Published by the Philophronean Society.



WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

JANUARY, 1885.



VOLUME *G.* 5

NUMBER 5.



The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. V.

WESTERVILLE, O., JANUARY, 1884.

No. 5



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.

We seek to govern by an appeal to the student's own sense of right and honor. When it is evident that a student is deriving no profit from his connection with the University, he may be privately dismissed.

COURSES OF STUDY.—There are three—the Classical, Philosophical and Literary—which are equal to those of our best and oldest Colleges. A Preparatory prepares for College and for Teaching. Instruction is given in Vocal Music, on Piano, Organ, Violin and in Theory; also, in Pencil Drawing, Perspective, Crayoning and Oil Painting.

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A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. V.

WESTERVILLE, O., JANUARY, 1884.

No. 5

MY MIND TO ME A KINGDOM IS.

BY DYRE.

My mind to me a kingdom is,
Such present joys therein I find,
That it excells all other bliss
That earth affords, or grows by kind:
Though much I want which most would have,
Yet still my mind forbids to crave.

No princely pomp, no wealthy store,
No force to win the victory,
No wily wit to salve a sore,
No shape to feed a loving eye;
To none of these I yield as thrall:
For why? My mind doth serve for all.

I see how plenty surfeits oft,
And hasty climbers soon do fall:
I see that those which are aloft
Mishap doth threaten most of all;
They get with toil, they keep with fear,
Such cares my mind could never bear.

Content to live, this is my stay;
I seek no more than may suffice;
I press to bear no haughty sway;
Look, what I lack my mind supplies:
Lo, thus I triumph like a king,
Content with that my mind doth bring.

Some have to much, yet still do crave;
I little have, and seek no more.
They are but poor, though much they have,
And I am rich with little store;
They poor, I rich; They beg, I give;
They lack, I leave; they pine, I live.

I laugh not at another's loss
I grudge not at another's pain,
No worldly waves my mind can toss;

My state at one doth still remain:
I fear no foe, I fawn no friend;
I loath not life, nor dread mine end.

Some weigh their pleasure by their lust,
Their wisdom by their range of will;
Their treasure is their only trust;
A cloaked craft their store of skill:
But all their treasure that I find
Is to maintain a quiet mind.

My wealth is health and perfect ease;
My conscience clear my chief defense;
I neither seek by bribes to please,
Nor by deceit to breed offense:
Thus do I live; thus will I die;
Would all did so as well as I!

DUTY AND FAME.

BY ALEXANDER SMITH.

My life was a dream; when I awoke,
Duty stood like an angel in my path,
And seemed so terrible, I could have turned
Into my yesterdays, and wandered back
To distant childhood, and gone out to God
By the gate of birth, not death. Lift, lift me up
By thy sweet inspiration, as the tide
Lifts up a stranded boat upon the beach.
I will go forth 'mong men, not mailed in scorn,
But in the armor of a pure intent.

Great duties are before me and great songs,
And whether crowned or crownless when I fall
It matters not, so as God's work is done.
I've learned to prize the quiet lightning-deed,
Not the applauding thunder at its heels
Which men call Fame.

NOTES ALONG THE WAY

BY J. J.

A few impressions of the South and the Worlds Fair, may not be amiss for the RECORD.

Saturday Dec. 20th, we left the quiet village of Westerville, and at Springfield took the Cleveland special train, for New Orleans. Expecting to reach Nashville, at 7 o'clock the next morning, and spend Sunday as might become Christian travelers, we took the reclining chairs reserved for us, and prepared to take all possible rest and satisfaction. But before the night was over, we found that a special train does not mean special speed, but rather an accommodation train to occupy the side track long and often. 1 P. M. found us in Nashville, where a warm drizzling rain prevailed instead of the snow and cold left behind. The majority vote to go on, so we give up our place and remain in the city. Monday 8 A. M. again on our way. Through the state of Tenn. we begin to appreciate, that we are no longer in the North, here and there are reminders of the war; now and then appear what was once the bondman's cabin, and his place of labor, the cotton field. At noon we reach Decatur, Ala., and cross the Tennessee, the Hudson of the south.

Things have changed. We lay aside cloak and feel very comfortable. The forests are green, and soon may be seen the myrtle-tree moss. But how do the people live? The soil of a red color, owing to the presence of granite, seems poor and unproductive; and an utter lack of thrift and energy is manifest all along. The only town of much enterprise between Decatur and Montgomery is Birmingham, the center of a coal and iron region.

Another day of pleasant travel through forest of pine, magnolia, and palm fern, over river, lakes and bays, and we reach the Crescent City at 9 p. m. Following Canal Street to our place of lodging, we gain a view of the

city, brilliant with holiday decoration and a profusion of electric lights. The next morning, Dec. 24th, after an excellent breakfast at the City Hotel we are ready to enjoy what means a perfect June day, the only day during our stay without rain. Taking a Camp Street car for the Exposition, the ride of six or seven miles is made delightful by the sight of green gardens, blooming roses and orange trees laden with golden fruit.

Our fifty cents is paid and we are in the Main Building, but the great "Something" of which was heard and read is not to be seen. Workmen, hammers, saws, paint etc., are the most prominent. However as one wanders over the great floor, said to cover thirty-three acres, much is found of interest and profit. In the Government Building, Arkansas and Dakota have the most complete exhibits. To the grumbler, the Exposition is all failure, but to the fair-minded, it is a vast undertaking that deserves more help and encouragement than it has received thus far.

New Orleans is decidedly cosmopolitan, having representatives from nearly all nations. It is not a model city of virtue, which its Sunday with open markets and general pleasure seeking will show. The people are courteous and hospitable from first to last, which is more than can be said for some of the Northerners present.

One of the most marked features of the South to the visitor of the North is the monument in honor of the Confederate soldiers. As one stops before the granite, and perchance may read the name of Robert E. Lee, a strange sensation creeps over one. It is not a feeling of hatred or contempt, for one would be base not to honor where friends have honored. When the first sensation has passed, we are glad the monument stands carved for his name. Boldly and faithfully he enlisted his energies and his life for *his* people and for *his* cause, and he deserves. Some may think that cause neither just nor wise, but yet we

THE OTTERBEIN RECORD

must not despise the human lives that entered into it. The South simply fought for her idols, her household gods, and because the North was able to strike them down, she must not forget her own idolatry. Bitter was the woe of each, but she with whom was left the devastated homes and the sad tones of the battle ground has the severest test. The crime was not of the South, but of the Union and by the Union it had to be atoned for in blood. Then should not the North and South clasp hands and together mourn for both the Blue and the Gray.

As we bid adieu, with a warmer heart and a deeper interest for all the people of our land, we must not forget to say "New Orleans contains the only statue said to be erected in honor of a woman."

* * *

READING.

In our day the number of books has increased until it is almost impossible to be posted as to their names and authors, much less be conversant with their contents. It is only reasonable to expect that among so many books, there are some, which are worthless or even evil in their tendencies. There is a class of literature which is most pernicious in its effects, especially on the minds of the young. Instead of strengthening their minds and giving them incentives to higher lives, it degrades their tastes and weakens their intellectual power unfitting them for that which would improve them most. Yet these are easily detected and he that seeks for improvement by this means will have no trouble to find plenty of material to engage his attention.

With all our educational facilities and abundance of reading matter, there is not the amount of reading done that should be. It is true that papers and magazines are read by the thousands, but these are read, by active men, only for the general and local news items and perhaps a few items that pertain to their business; these are generally gathered in the

most hasty manner possible. It is a known fact that the general method of reading the daily papers has a tendency to make one a careless reader, by the hasty and desultory manner in which they are usually conned. How few business men ever sit down to read a standard book! Their time is so taken up that they have not the time to read more extensively than to hastily scan the daily. Nor is the professional man much different in this respect. He thinks of nothing outside his own department. The tendency of man is to narrow down till he has the world in his work shop or office. The whole mind and power is bent on business. The sole aim and object of three-fourths of mankind seems to be to amass a fortune—to *make money*. It is interesting to study this disposition as it manifests itself in different phases. In talking to one of this class, it will be but a few minutes until he will bring in something which directly or indirectly, is connected with his business. He can talk of nothing else because he does not read, and hence *knows* nothing else. This is perfectly natural, for people as a rule do not talk about what they know nothing about. Even persons who have a college training, upon entering active life, so lay aside their literary works and narrow down to one line till they almost forget that they ever had a college training. How refreshing among these to meet a reader, one who can converse on any subject! He not only knows something of literature, but since he reads is equally acquainted with many other subjects. The fact should never be lost sight of that the mind is the principal part of man, and hence every means of improvement should be used of which reading is perhaps the most important.

* * *

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CIVILIZATION.

BY W. C. STUBBS, '85.

When the student of history directs his mind back through the misty ages of the past he can see that certain causes which have brought about our civilization have been at work. He can see one operating here and

another there. Sometimes their effect has been great sometimes small. Each has left its mark upon the path of time. Some were brought about by men of honor and fame and some by humble men who have espoused a noble calling and have caused the whole world to tremble at their power. At other times it came as the still small voice at dead of night and ere the world was aware of it, it had secured a hold which could not be loosed and it stood as conqueror.

From the time that a child is able to comprehend his surroundings a desire to learn from nature manifests itself. He sees the wonderful workings of the various laws that bring about certain results. Whence all this symmetry? Whence all this beauty? He can not help referring it to a supreme being. He knows that there must have been a creator of all these wonder-working laws. He conceives the idea of a god; the idea of a ruler of people and of worlds.

The idea of a savior has done much toward bringing about our present civilization. It makes no difference how degraded a people may be; no difference how barbarous yet they conceive the idea of a god. They fall at the shrine and worship him in various ways. Some rudely and ignorantly, others in a higher degree of civilization worship him more intelligently. Every grade of worship may be found from that of the poor ignorant negro of central Africa to the pure and noble christian who has devoted his life and his talents to the cause of his Master.

No other single cause has done so much for our civilization as christianity. Men may deny God but yet they are influenced by the power of the great ruler. At the time of Christ's birth there came into existence one of those quiet forces seemingly weak and short lived yet one which has grown mightier as years advanced. At first men laughed at it, then wondered, then became infuriated at its

progress and finally sought to crush it by persecutions. The result has been that it has triumphed over all obstacles and has ever led men to a higher plane of life. It has taught man his duty to his fellow man. It has instilled into man a refinement which no other creed, force or faction had ever contemplated even in the wanderings of its wild imagination.

The christian nations are the leading nations of the world. They surpass all others in education, refinement and morality. When we come to compare the different nations we find that the christian nations are so far above all others that there can scarcely be an estimation of the difference. What have the heathen nations done for astronomy, chemistry and philosophy? When we carefully search the records we find that nothing of value can be attributed to them. We find that almost everything which is grand and noble and which plays an active part in our civilization sprang from christian nations. Indeed may we not say that we can tell with a great degree of certainty the elevation of a people by their religion.

It seems to be an inherent quality of man ever to seek to better his condition. We see this distinctly manifested in our every day life. Each man is continually striving to raise himself above the common level. Each man seeks to improve and as the nation is made up of individuals then the nation must improve. Often this quality in man is suppressed and it remains dormant as it were all through life; again it may have full sway and when this freedom is not abused it becomes one of the grandest elements of man. Many external things influence this quality of man. Perhaps climate may be classed as one of the leading agents. Only where we find a medium temperature do we find the greatest progress. Either extreme hinders and blights man's desires. Again a man's surroundings and his

personal advantages either raise or lower his ideal of life.

We find many men who seem to have lived before their time. They have instituted many reforms which have bettered man's condition. The principal ones are men of letters. They wrote as men who lived one or two centuries after them. Their works were read by the people and while there were no apparent results at that time yet it sprang forth in after years and the world has been blessed by their having lived in it. They anticipated the future; they saw man's need; they prepared the way and when the time came for the great change the people were ready for it.

When we compare the advantages of obtaining an education with those of a century ago, we are not surprised that men of to-day are better thinkers than formerly. As we increase the facilities for learning we increase the number of learned men. As education becomes more easily obtained in the same ratio does mankind improve. We as a nation are proud of our public school system. We have put an ordinary education within the reach of every one and other things being equal our civilization would surpass that of other countries; whether it does or does not, I shall not discuss.

The inter-communication and commingling of nations have been a source of great profit to the populace of the world. New ideas have been obtained and many old ones changed. The highest attainments of each have been brought together. As a rule a nation will not adopt a custom or an idea that does not surpass its own. By this means nations have been able to secure many valuable suggestions. Look at our own country; at the customs of business of all kinds. Do we find that all these came from one country? No! But rather we can find some plan, some thought some custom from almost every nation on the globe.

Perhaps another reason for this diversity

may be found in the method of colonizing a new country. When a country is first discovered every nation of enterprise seeks to establish a colony on the new land. America furnishes the best example since she has been the most recently colonized of any of the stronger nations of the globe. We all know the different powers that sent colonies here. A great many came here from their desire to gain freedom from oppression. Many when they first came possessed a strong democratic spirit and in a short time the greater number were strong advocates of universal government. The laws of the colonies were rigid. They were made by the people for the people. Here first originated that germ which in after years sprang up, budded and yielded to us our grand republican government.

While wars may be looked upon as horrible, while men may shudder at the terrible tales of plunder and blood-shed yet these have been mighty powers in our civilization. Look at the Crusades, the Reformation and the English Revolution. These give us some idea of the part that wars have played in our progress. Who can estimate the good that has come from the Reformation. At that time men began to think for themselves and to express their thoughts.

A civilization such as ours must have been brought about by various causes. I have attempted to show a few which have been great elements in its formation. What causes may be at work to-day I know not. It will be left to the historian of after years to point out the forces of the present. If we may judge by the past then we can conclude that civilization in the future will be of a higher type than that of the present, that christianity will be the one great religion of the world and that every power shall acknowledge Him who sitteth on high and judgeth the world.

* * *

THE OTTERBEN RECORD.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

Published by the Philophronean Literary Society,

SEPTEMBER-JUNE.

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

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

DECEMBER, 1884.

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As our editorial staff were all away spending vacation and seemed in no hurry to get back we are a little late with this number. We go by the rule, "Never let business interfere with pleasure." But now we are at it again and hereafter will try to be as prompt as possible. We are glad to greet our fellow students again after the vacation and hope that the remainder of the year may pass off even more pleasantly than the part that is gone. The way to bring this about is for each one to do his part faithfully performing each duty as it comes to him and to be kind and respectful to every one. Let each try to make this a better term than last.

THERE is a growing disposition among colleges to give to students a wider range of elective studies. By this means the student is allowed to select his studies through a large part of his course and naturally he will select those which are the more fascinating to him whether or not they are the ones best calculated to afford mental discipline. It is answered that the studies give drill along the line in which the student is most apt, in the direction of his taste and talents. This is true, but it is what we object to. The object and fundamental idea of a college education is to develop all our powers, not merely one part. A young person has some special talent in one direction and we place all stress of cultivation on that to the neglect of other powers; hence we have a partly developed one-sided man. Education means the development of the whole mind so that if any partiality is shown it should be on the side of the inferior and deficient faculties; then we may expect a fully developed man. Certain studies are calculated to develop certain powers—for example, language improves the memory; but if a student is deficient in memory he is sure to avoid this line of study, but for this very reason there is more need that he should follow the study of the languages that thereby his memory may be improved. There are studies which are fundamental in their nature and which pave the way for others; these have been tried and experience has shown that they are best calculated to give mental discipline, according to the arranged curriculum, and they should not be left largely to the option of those who have never passed over the ground and hence are incapable of judging of their importance.

* *

Now that we have among us a "roller skating rink", it is time to say a word concerning the use to be made of it. No one denies that college students must have recreation

and amusements, but we are not sure that all kinds are equally good and useful. "The base ball business," says one of our contemporaries, "is past praying for, so degrading and disreputable has it become." We fear the same may be said of the skating rink in many places, and the sooner society pronounces against it the better. If the atmosphere can not be kept morally pure, and it can not be a place for purposes of real recreation, and not a mere side show of fun and disgusting contests, then for the good of the community it would better be closed. The student should remember at least two things: First, he can not afford to spend his money and waste his time in anything that will detract from his chief business, that of study. No one must allow what should be recreation to become dissipation. Each can regulate this matter for himself by a strict observance of college rules and discipline. Second, he can not afford to patronize such an institution if it brings him in contact with anything that is morally wrong. The course of his thought as the result of his studies should have no interruption from any source that would be likely to suggest any path other than that of study.

* *

"You never had a thought in your life," said an instructor to his pupil. According to the common acceptance of the term this was incorrect, but in the higher sense in which it was used, it was uncomfortably near the truth. How prone we are to follow in the footsteps of others and accept their ideas without making any effort at original investigation or original thought. Humanity follows in the beaten path which has been worn by the travel of passing thousands, without any attempt to go beyond or take a different route from that which has been discovered and pointed out by others. Only one here and there seems to have what we may call an original thought. One man in a generation

steps out of the common rut, gives to the world a thought and becomes renowned. Then it is so simple that every one wonders why he did not see it before and the tide of humanity follows in the channel thus opened.

Kepler had a thought and gave to the world three laws which have immortalized his name. Watson had a thought and has sent the mighty iron horse thundering through the civilized world. Newton had a thought and grasped the grand principle that binds the universe. Franklin had a thought and snatched the thunder-bolt from the skies. Morse had a thought and chained the lightning to do his bidding. Edison had a thought and friends may converse when hundreds of miles apart.

To a greater degree perhaps than we are willing to admit do we passively drink in the ideas and thoughts of others, without even fully examining them and making them our own. Every thought of a writer should be closely scrutinized and investigated and if it does not bear the marks of truth should be rejected. If education means anything, it means a cultivation of the thinking faculties; hence those who aspire to that honor should be sure that they belong to the class of thinkers in this higher and better sense.

* *

SOME students seem to have the idea that it makes but little difference whether they are in their places at the opening of school or not. They think that one or two days or even a week does not make any difference. But each day has its work and should be done in that day. One may think that he may make up for lost time, but he cannot. When a minute, an hour or a day is past, it is gone forever; it is irretrievable and the time which he spends in bringing up his back work might be spent in the perusal of books and in gaining general knowledge.

It is a great inconvenience to the Professors and to the students who are at school on time. It cannot help but disturb the general

equilibrium of the class. Each member of class must be in his place if every thing moves along properly. Each has his part to perform and if it is left undone all the class is influenced by his failure. When all are present at the first recitation there seems to be no hinderance to the progress of the study. Every thing seems to be in harmony and directed toward the desired end. Nothing speaks more highly for a man than for him always to be on time in whatever he undertakes. It is a bad thing to form a habit of being late. It is better never to commence and then the habit will not be formed. When one goes to school he goes there for discipline and he should strive by all honorable means to gain the best. One of the first principles of thorough discipline is "Be on time in all your undertakings."

* *

"The Life of Rev. Phillip William Otterbein" is the title of a new book by Prof. A. W. Drury, and just issued from the U. B. Publishing House at Dayton, Ohio. It is in every way, a neat, timely, and worthy volume. In giving to the church this biography of a great and good man, Prof. Drury has accomplished a task requiring not only the nice ability to obtain the necessary information, which in this instance was extremely difficult, but also the choice of such material as will make the work of permanent value. Moreover, the style of the author is chaste and simple, making it a book for all classes. While its pages give evidence of the mind of a scholar, they also clearly show the author's purpose of writing a book for the masses. It should find a place at the fireside of every home in the church. No reading is, perhaps, more profitable than biography. Parents should, therefore, encourage their children to read in this direction. There would be less fiction read by young people, if parents would see to it that the book shelf or center table contained a few well se-

lected volumes of biography.

We welcome this volume as a valuable contribution to the literature of the denomination. It proves also that we have among us men who are abundantly able to provide reading matter for our people. Let them be encouraged so to do, by giving this new book a wide circulation.

* *

EXCHANGES.

Among the newsiest of our exchanges is the *Notre Dame Scholastic*. It is published weekly and is always full of interesting matter. If we were to make a criticism we should say it is a little too sectarian. While every one has a right to his own opinions, we like liberal views and ideas. One thing we are convinced of, is that the exchange editor is not afraid to say what he thinks. It contains an able article on 'Frederick Ozanam and the Society which He Founded.' In the issue of Jan. 3rd. there is an interesting article on "John Milton" and a well written sketch of Notre Dame.

The *Religious Telescope* in its semi-centennial number presents a fine appearance. A special cover was gotten up for the occasion which gives it the air of a person who by good management has secured enough property to get himself an over coat for a New Years present. On the cover is a portrait of Rev. Wm. R. Rhineheart, who was its first editor. The number contains much interesting matter concerning the history and progress of the paper. There is but one writer who has been a reader from its first start, fifty years ago, but several have been readers a long period of years and are able to give much interesting information from their personal recollections. The *Telescope* richly deserves the favor it has gained with the people. May this not be its last semi-centennial.

The *Hanover Monthly* contains an interesting and well written article entitled "New Orleans in 1861—2." The writer speaks from personal experience, having lived there during that time, occupying a pulpit in

the city. He sets forth the state of feeling there and the effect of Lincoln's election and the circumstances which made it necessary for him to come north. The article on the Y. M. C. A. is very good in most respects but we think it a little strong. It says; "For a young man to be guilty of intoxication means expulsion. For an oath to escape the lips of a Hanover student is a thing which rarely occurs; and when it does escape it finds itself alone in the world; one so unfriendly that it scarcely hopes for quarter where it will escape the sword of righteous criticism." If this is literally true, Hanover is the most moral college we know any thing about. We have a tolerable accurate knowledge of a number of colleges, east and west, but know of no one of which this can be said. No doubt the Y. M. C. A. is doing much good and we say do all the good you can but we fear our friend has over-drawn the picture.

LOCAAS.

Jan.

1885.

Sleet.

Conflictions.

Vacation gone.

Gymnasium dead.

Skating rink booming.

School began the seventh.

Bogus letters are on the wing.

Ladies seem to be good bill posters.

Let us have your subscription money. We need it.

Most of the old students are back this term, but there are not as many new students as other years. Hard times, we suppose accounts for it.

Rike and Shanley conducted prayers last Saturday morning.

Remember the N. Y. City store when you are in Columbus.

Who is it that takes so much advantage of library hours for walks?

Really it is a pity when a student can not read his own writing. Especially when it is a Senior.

Senior Public Jan. 31st. They have once more gathered enough courage to be seen in public—strange!

Our Managing Editor has been a little indisposed for a short time, too much turkey during vacation.

Just as usual, some of our students must have a week after school commences before they can return.

This promises to be a very successful term of school and most of the students intend to do some extra work.

Now is the time to procure your "Ponies". The class of '85. are offering theirs at reduced rates. Give them a call.

It seems as if some of our Professors enjoy tending Court at the present time. A little too much insurance seems to be the cause.

There are many old broken down "horses" for sale now by the students. They were too heavily burdened at examination time.

The pastors of the several churches are beginning their usual protracted meetings. There is not the amount of interest taken by the students there should be.

One of our boys who crosses the creek quite often says there is a ghost or some other queer object following him. Oh! Don't be troubled, it is only your conscience.

The Prudential Committee have at last beheld the necessity of raising the wages of the worthy janitor. This is something that we think ought to have been done before, for he is certainly the man for the place.

THE OTTERBEIN RECORD

The present arrangement of library hours is, in many ways, very inconvenient and we hope some change will soon be made.

One of our boys upon arriving at the station, and seeing his "ancestor" became so excited, that he forgot his grip sack, and had the pleasure of riding sixteen miles to regain it. Hang on to it next time, Will.

The President has followed the good example set by Prof. Garst last fall and had his recitation room nicely papered. We hear it presents the finest appearance of any room in school. Let the good work go on.

On Wednesday, Dec. 31st, we had the pleasure of witnessing an entertainment at Redding's Gymnasium. A troupe from Columbus did some good performing. It was well attended and was a credit to the managers.

On Sunday morning, Dec. 28 '84, Messrs. Resler and Seneff and the Misses Resler entertained the congregation at the Chapel with some of the finest singing that we have had the pleasure of hearing for many a day.

Messrs. W. C. Stubbs, F. A. Z. Kumler, and A. A. Rothrock have been elected to represent our Y. M. C. A. at the State convention which convenes at Columbus, in February, besides these quite a number of other students expect to attend.

The elocutionary reading given by Miss E. E. Trowbridge, assisted by some home talent in the way of music, was a decided success, we hope our Philanthropic sisters, under whose management it was given have been amply repaid for their trouble.

It is reported of one of our boys, who left school to preach that the first time he was in the vicinity he took dinner with a family by the name of Hope. It so happened that they possessed a handsome daughter. Our boy asked her to come and hear him preach on the following Sunday, and to give a text. She kindly responded with the following appropriate one, "Lay hold upon the Hope which is now before you."

There was a very interesting union meeting at the M. E. church Sunday, Jan. 11. Rev. W. J. Davis preached a good sermon from the appropriate text, "We are one." We venture to say that there is not a village in the state where there is more harmony between the churches than in Westerville.

It was certainly amusing to witness the excited "preps" as they hurried to and fro on the, before quiet streets, and some who are not "preps" as the tears came flowing down their "care worn cheeks," when they realized that the time had come when they must part from the one whom they held dear to their little hearts. We feel for them, but could not share with them in their impressive feelings,

PERSONALS.

'84. J. J. Spencer is teaching at Ashley, O.

'83. W. C. Wickham is studying law at Poplar, O.

Miss Maggie Frizell has left school not to return.

R. D. Morrow, of Tyrone, Pa. has returned to school.

'61. T. L. Evans is engaged in teaching at Decatur, Illinois.

W. C. Horine has left school not to return before next fall

W. O. Zeigler formerly of class '86. is teaching at Dayton, Ind.

'88. A. A. Nease will remain out of school for several weeks.

J. H. Ruebush is engaged in teaching vocal music near Lima, Ohio.

'57. Mrs. Kate W. Hanby has removed with her family to Dayton, Ohio.

'87. E. M. Councillor was engaged in protracted meetings during vacation.

Miss Johnson spent her vacation at New Orleans, attending the Worlds Fair.

C. H. Mecum has been confined to his room with fever, ever since his return.

'81. S. Jennie Huddle is now Mrs. John H. Martz, and resides at Greenville, Ohio.

'78. Eugene C. Wagner is engaged in the commission business in Columbus, Ohio.

C. E. Shaffer will not be in school this term, but is keeping up his studies at home.

Miss Betta Stoner, of Stoner's Pa. who was out of school during last term, has returned.

'76. Prof. I. A. Loos, of Western College spent the holidays at the home of Rev. J. B. Resler.

The Slusser Bros., former students of O. U. are engaged in the grocery business at Louisville, O.

Miss Shank, of Germantown, has entered school and becomes a member of the Freshman class.

A. L. Funk, of Scottdale, Pa., recently held a revival meeting which resulted in fifty conversions.

'81. Miss Alia R. Leib is studying medicine at the Homeopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, Ohio.

'87. E. P. Morcy, after an absence of one term, has again entered school and will go out with his class.

Mr. H. E. Cummings of Princeton, Ind., a former student of O. U., was recently married to Miss Lizzie Hymes.

'85. J. O. Rankin spent the vacation visiting friends and relatives in Penn. He reports an excellent time.

Miss Cora Cormany, who remained out of school last term has returned to pursue her studies in music and drawing.

Pres. Thompson, and Professors Garst, Guitner, McFadden and Shuey attended the meeting of the College Association.

W. H. Hendren was in town a few days of last week. He will not be in school this term, but expects to return for the spring term.

'75. Rev. L. W. Kumler, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Berwick, Pa., was married recently to Miss Elizabeth Hill, of Gettysburgh, Pa.

'76. Rev. J. I. L. Resler and family of Braddock, Pa. spent a short time during the holidays, visiting his father, Rev. J. B. Resler, on South State street.

'82. Mr. J. B. Phinney was married during the holidays. We have not learned to whom, but suppose she is now Mrs. Phinney. They have the best wishes of the RECORD.

D. A. Murphy who was compelled to leave school last term on account of sickness, has returned.

B. L. Seneff and F. T. Evans were the lonely boys in town during vacation.

'88. J. F. Detweiler spent vacation at his home in Penn., and, contrary to his expectation engaged to teach the coming term. His smiling countenance will be much missed especially by his classmates.

'82. F. P. Gardner, Editor of the *Central Ohio Review*, made a flying visit to Scottdale, Pa. during the holidays. The rumor which was much noised about here during his absence, was proved to be false upon his return, for he was—alone.

'78. Cyrus A. Price has recently removed from Logansport, Ind., to Chicago where he is practicing medicine. Office at 126 State street. The O. U. library is indebted to the Doctor for a set of the Geological Survey of the state of Indiana.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Columbia has 5,000,000 endowment.

Johns Hopkins has 273 students this year.

Class '87 of the Chautauqua course has 18,500 members.

The Lafayette College Journal is embarrassed by a debt of \$600.

Rev. C. E. Thwing, of Cambridge Mass., has recently been elected to the presidency of Iowa College, at Grinnel. He is a young man, but is said to be a scollar whose wide range of studies has made him an authority on many educational subjects.

In the United States the Episcopal Church has 12 colleges, the Congregationalists have 23, the Presbyterians 41, the Baptists 46, and the Methodists 52.

Lebanon Valley College is making an effort to increase its library. This is a worthy object. A good library is as essential to a college as instructors.

Rev. Kerr C. Anderson D. D., of Troy New York, has been chosen president of Middlebury College Vermont.

The authorities of Western College are making a vigorous effort to complete the "Tama County Professorship."

Dr. Taylor, late president, has presented to Worcester University an additional gift of property valued at \$5,000.

Rev. J. S. Hopkins D. D. has been made president of Emory College. Ga., in place of Dr. Haygood, who resigned to take charge of the Slater fund.

SOCIETY NOTES.

E. D. Resler was received into active membership in the Philophronean society, Friday evening, Jan. 16th.

The name of R. W. Perry was presented for membership in the Philophronean society, Friday evening Jan. 16th.

The installation exercises of the two ladies societies will be held Wednesday evening, Jan. 28th.

Although the weather was very disagreeable on the evening of the 16th, the societies were well attended.

Upon the resignation of A. F. Crayton as Business Manager of the Record, G. F. Byrer was elected to fill the vacancy.

The election of officers in the two gentlemen's societies occurred on the first Friday evening of the term Jan. 9th. The following is the list of officers of the Philophronean society: President, J. O. Rankin; Vice President, G. F. Byrer; Critic, S. F. Morrison; Recording Secretary, A. A. Schear; Treasurer, B. V. Lees; Censor, G. F. Byrer; Chaplain, S. F. Hetler; Chorister, B. L. Seneff; Librarian, L. W. Keister; Assistant, D. A. Murphy; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. W. Crayton; 1st Judge, A. A. Nease; 2nd Judge, J. C. Stimmel; 3rd Judge, D. A. Murphy.

The following was the program for induction evening in the Philomathean Society: Chaplain's address by J. W. Shanley, subject, first part of Dan. I, 17; President's valedictory by A. A. Rothrock, subject, "Teacher's Work and Responsibility;" President's inaugural by W. S. Reese, subject, "Sense Perception in Philosophy;" Oration by G. P. Maxwell, subject, "False Doctrines and Beliefs;" discussion, on the question, "Does nature without Divine Revelation prove the Existence of God?" Aff. J. A. Cummins, Neg. L. D. Brown.

The order of exercises of the Philophronean society for installation evening, Jan. 16th, was as follows: Chaplain's Address by B. F. Durling, subject "The Power of Eloquence;" President's Valedictory by A. F. Crayton, subject "Gambetta;" President's Inaugural by J. O. Rankin, subject "Craters and Oratory;" Essay by W. S. Stimmel, subject "Man's Pilgrimage through Life;" Oration by L. W. Keister, subject "The Struggle for Power;" Discussion on the question, "Is Genius Innate;" F. T. Evans, Affirmative; and D. A. Murphy, Negative.

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