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Prof. Hayward

# *The Otterbein Record.*

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

Published by the Philophronean Society.



WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

JUNE, 1885.



VOLUME 6.

NUMBER 10.









# The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. V.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, JUNE, 1885.

No. 10.



## 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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## *HYMN TO THE OCEAN.*

BY B. F. '88.

Full well I love thee, mighty Deep,  
For thou hast been a friend to me  
Since first I knew thee in my youth.  
In those bright hours, when, wild with glee,  
I danced along thy waters dark,  
Thy hand was laid with soft caress  
Upon me; Oft in hours of joy  
I rode thy wave with fearless heart,  
As thine own child, round whom was thrown  
Thy billowy arms. For well I knew  
That I was safe, though borne aloft  
With wildest toss upon thy breast.  
Some dread to face thee, mighty Deep,  
And pale before thy leaping waves;  
But joy to me — Oh! Joy complete,  
To rest upon thy billows dark,  
And watch the breakers round me dance,  
The rocks sweep out and in the flood.  
Oh! Joy to hear thy voice above  
The sea-bird's cry and tempest's roar.  
Thy surge in caverns, far away,  
And thunder 'neath the mountain's base,  
As if thou saidst to Earth, "Oh! hear  
The echoing voice, born of the storms,  
Of all thy streamlets, rivers wide."

\* \*

## *CONCRETE THE ABSTRACT.*

BY PASTICCIO.

To concrete the abstract, if I may use the word in that sense, is one of the strongest elements of strength in discourse. The abstract is general, and is less striking than the particular. With the word abstract, we also associate the idea of difficult, abstruse, in which case the necessity for concreting is all the greater.

Strength is the crowning excellence of style. It is strength that strikes. A picture may have distinctness of outline, proper perspective, delicacy of shading, and many excellencies of a superior painting; but the masses will move on by it, unless it strikes the attention. The connoisseur will stop and admire its excellencies, but the people will not know it is in the gallery, unless they finally hear of it through the critics. A speech may have all the other perfections, but if it does not strike the attention, the people will not remember that you have spoken. The literary connoisseur may hunt for your speech's beauties and admire them; and if you have spoken for him your object is accomplished. The only question is, do you write and speak for the critic, or for the practical purpose of being heard by the people? If the latter, there must be a strength that will strike, for in these times it requires a blow to arrest the attention on serious things.

If a speech is not effective, what commendation does it deserve for any other excellencies it may have?

A strength is the crowning excellence of discourse, so the successful concreting of the abstract is the crowning element of strength. This is true when nothing more than vigor of style is considered. Slavery in America was abolished by a great war, which resulted in the contracting of a great debt and in the loss of multitudes of lives, producing great sorrow. How much more vigorous, and consequently more striking it is



to read "The chains were struck from the arm of the American slave by the sword, at the cost of blood and tears and taxes."

This is often the difference between writers and speakers. You pick up a magazine and see the title of an article, "The Men to Make a State." It seems sufficiently commonplace to be passed by. Indeed it sounds much like the title of the usual college student's production. The author, you notice, is G. W. Doane. Only one more glance is necessary before passing on. You glance down the page and see in italics, that the men to make a state must be intelligent men, honest men, brave men, religious men, men of faith, men of self-denial. It is sufficient; you are ready to pass on. But in that last glance you saw the word willow, and you read the last paragraph. "The willow dallies with the water and is fanned forever by its coolest breezes, and draws its waves up in continual pulses of refreshment and delight; and is a willow after all. An acorn has been loosened some autumnal morning by a squirrel's foot. It finds a nest in some rude cleft of an old granite rock, where there is scarcely earth to cover it. It knows no shelter and it feels no shade. It squares itself against the storm. It shudders through the blast. It asks no favors and it gives none. It grapples with the rock. It crowds up toward the sun. It is an oak. It has been seventy years an oak. It will be an oak for seven times seventy years; unless you need a man-of-war to thunder at the foe that shows a flag upon the shore where freedom dwells; and then you take no willow in its daintiness and gracefulness, but an old, hard, storm-stayed and storm-strengthened oak. So are the men made that will make a state."

In that paragraph the abstract ideas of strength and self-denial stand before you in visible form. And there is no lack of beauty. Indeed, beauty is inseparable from

the successful use of this element, for how can beauty be separated from the natural?

To concrete the abstract not only contributes to the energy and beauty of style, but it helps to the understanding of a subject. The boy more easily understands that two apples and three apples are five than he does that two and three are five. Naturally, we comprehend the thing itself more easily than we do a description of it. It requires all the wisdom and taste of the philosopher and poet to tell what beauty is, but a flower before the eyes tells it at once. It is this method that God uses in revealing salvation to man. Throughout the Old Testament times, the abstract truths were concreted in types and ceremonies, and in Christ the whole plan appears. Christ on the cross, and Christ throwing open the gates of the grave must remain to mortals the most comprehensible explanation of the plan of salvation.

The successful employment of this element depends as much upon conception as upon execution; but, by attention to execution, the dullest generality often can be changed to a vivid picture, by substituting concrete and specific terms for the abstract and general.

\* \*

#### OLD WORLD CONSCIOUSNESS.

BY W. C. REBOK, '83.

Occasional articles on rare consciousness, new world consciousness, christian consciousness, and other consciousnesses, make us aware that this age, at least, is fully conscious of its own consciousness. These articles usually and correctly assume that consciousness, whether it pertain to the race or a part of the race, comes into being as a historical development; but this assumption when correct, does not imply that the whole of this development has come about within the extent of modern history. The



fact is to the contrary. This development began in the infancy of the race, and reached a notable degree of fullness at the downfall of Greek religion and philosophy, a time, which, with propriety, may be called, with respect to the first coming of Christ, the fulness of time.

This development may be traced through the social, the political, the religious line and other lines, but through none more clearly than through the religious. The Fichtean idea that the successive religious systems of the world exhibit the successive epochs of the mind's development, is certainly true, and it is no less true that all intelligent mental progress implies an ever increasing consciousness. This being true, the elaboration of creeds, and the multiplication of ceremonies, evinces a development at least of religious consciousness, and religious consciousness is only consciousness applied to matters of religion.

But to the historical exposition, the fundamental idea running through all these religions—the Jewish excepted—up to the time of Homer, is the deity of nature. To this were made many additions before the Homeric Age. The first of these additions, and one which became characteristic of all these religions, was the doctrine of mutual dualism. In this base, hard character of natural dualism this religious ground-work was represented in Scythia by a cruel, blood-thirsty race. In Arabia a war-like, but less cruel people, who first introduced the worship of the star-lit heavens, indicated an advance from the Scythian stage. A still further advance was made in Babylon, where star-worship was enlarged, a sacerdotal caste introduced, and a brilliant refined civilization produced. In Phœnicia and Syria fuller and clearer ideas of deity were attained, a mythology was fabricated, rites and ceremonies were increased, and culture and civilization were carried to a degree never before at-

tained. Egypt recorded another advance. Here was manifested an unparalleled reverence for the living and the dead, the sacerdotal system became elaborate and oppressive, for the first time in the history of natural religion the distinction between good and evil was recognized, and the doctrines of immortality and the judgment of souls became permanent and distinctive features of the religious creed. In Persia doctrines were developed and defined, the sacred Word was a moral power, and the aim of religion was purity of heart and life, and active goodness. But gloomy India advanced beyond Persia more than Persia advanced beyond Egypt. Here the sacred Word and the priest became more potent religious factors than elsewhere; moral ideas were profound and clear, a philosophical theology was elaborated, and great stress was put upon purity of inner and outer life. Passing through its first form—Brahmanism—the naturalism of India developed in Buddhism, the superiority and the weakness of which are exposed in its four fundamental principles—suffering exists, it is the lot of all who come into the world, we must rid ourselves of it, this can be done only by science. In addition to these four formulated articles the Buddhist believed that all suffering arose from sensation, and hence they held that man's great duty was self-renunciation, annihilation of individuality. This was the despairing wail of the human spirit as it struck the impenetrable rock which forever bars passage from the realm of the natural to the realm of the spiritual. At this point man became thoroughly conscious of the failure of his own attempts to struggle upward through nature to God. Henceforth with occasional relapses, he had recourse to another method. A new religion, the religion of art, was created and introduced by Homer. In this religion the gods were no longer personified forces of nature, but real intelligences. This



was a great advance of creative genius and intelligent aspiration. Upon this new foundation built the poets and philosophers of Greece, and the religious genius of Greece rose consciously through Homer, Hesiod, Pericles, Sophocles, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle until conscience struck the arched roof of the temple of the religion of art, and that temple parted at the roof, exposing the out-stretched arms of humanity yearning for a coming deliverer, who should lift it out of its conscious weakness and enslavement into the light and liberty of which it had conscious intimations within it.

Thus closes a chapter of the history of the development of the world's early consciousness of guilt before God and separation from him, of its own utter inability to remove the guilt or effect a reunion, and of an increasing prophecy through their own natural struggles and failures, that some one would come who would lead them to the fountain of truth, and teach them in the science of right living.

\* \*

#### BRYANT AS A POET.

BY A. A. SCHEAR.

Nature gives to every intelligent mind special gifts, and if they are carefully developed and properly used, prosperity, fame, crowning success and a firm hope of future felicity will be the unmistakable result. To prove this, is no very difficult task. It is almost self-evident. The character which is presented in the subject of this article is an excellent example to substantiate this argument. And, although this venerable person interests us as a teacher, as a newspaper contributor and as a man, yet, as a *poet* he delights and affects us most. It was in this motor that he excelled.

The name of William Cullen Bryant stands near the head of the list of our eminent men as one of America's greatest poets. He well deserves that high position. The first thing

that enters our minds on hearing his name mentioned, is poetry. He *was* a *poet* and it is pleasing to think of him as such. He, no doubt, was a kind and affectionate husband and a good father; I imagine how cautiously he discharged his domestic duties. We all admire him as one who nobly bore the toils and hardships of life during the early history of our nation; but it is chiefly through his poetry that we see his true merits. There it is that he touches the tender chords of our hearts and opens to view real pictures of nature. Is not this feature worthy of our thoughtful consideration? Does it not inspire us to a higher idea of manhood and womanhood? Oh, how unjust and unprofitable it would be, in studying the character of this famous man, to leave the poetical side unnoticed!

Mr. Bryant was an educated man. But when we think of the time in which he lived, and remember the scarcity of books and literature at that early date in the history of our country, we cannot help but be surprised at this fact. I noticed in reading his biography that he was conversant with the Spanish, Italian, German and French languages. The poems which he wrote during his European travels bear witness that he *was* familiar with those different tongues. Yet what long faces we make sometimes in studying only two languages other than our own.

Let us turn to his poetry for further information of this noted man. An author has said that his poems are characterized by extreme purity and elegance in the choice of words, a compact and vigorous diction, great delicacy of fancy and elevation of thought, and a genial, yet solemn and religious philosophy. Dare we deny this? Dare we stand up in the light of truth and say that Bryant does not bring before our eyes a *view of death* in his "Thanatopsis"? "As a minute observer of nature he is almost without a rival among poets."

We said he was a warm-hearted and de-



voted husband. To prove this let us repeat two stanzas of a short poem which he addressed to his wife :

"Oh, fairest of the rural maids!  
Thy birth was in the forest shades;  
Green boughs, and glimpses of the sky,  
Were all that met thine infant eye.

Thine eyes are springs, in whose serene  
And silent waters heaven is seen;  
Their lashes are the herbs that look  
On their young figures in the brook."

And in one of his later poems—October, 1866—her memory is tenderly embalmed in the most touching words:

"'Twas when the earth in summer glory lay,  
We bore thee to thy grave; a sudden cloud  
Had shed its shower and passed, and every spray  
And tender herb with pearly moisture bowed.

Autumn is here; we cull his lingering flowers  
And bring them to the spot where thou art laid;  
The late-born offspring of his balmy hours,  
Spared by the frost, upon thy grave to fade.

I gaze in sadness; it delights me not  
To look on beauty which thou can'st not see;  
And wert thou by my side, the dreariest spot  
Were, oh, how far more beautiful to me."

Thus the voice of this great poet ever speaks to immortal thought, telling us that the earth is not our abiding home. Being an "apostle of truth and beauty," he ever lifts the divine part of humanity above the mean and groveling passions which would drag the soul down into everlasting perdition; elevates the moral senses and continually reminds us of our great and lofty destiny.

\* \*

Has infidelity ever raised a man or woman from the haunts of vice, and made a sinful life clean? Has it ever taken a drunkard from the gutter, the gambler from his cards? Has it ever found a man coarse and brutal in character and life, and made him a kind husband and faithful father? The religion of Jesus Christ has done all these things. "The tree is known by its fruits."

## SWITZERLAND'S MOUNTAINS.

BY JENNIE GARDNER, '86.

In contrast with Italy's sunny strand,  
Switzerland's mountains, with sharp pinnacles  
Cut the azure of the sky. The rocky  
Ridges standing in the midst of snow fields,  
Are often worn by the constant ripple  
Of the glacier streams, until deep canons  
Lift high their rugged walls on either side.  
Below, wild forests form a rich relief  
To the ice mass of rocky peaks above,  
While here and there the mountain pastures gleam  
Like emeralds, set with pure white snow as pearls  
In the rich gold of sunlight. Lovely in  
Her simple grandeur and majestic grace,  
Switzerland lies buried by her mountains.  
And her mountaineer, catching the spirit  
Of her high purity and strength, grows strong.  
From peak to peak, he treads the barren way,  
Pursuing far the chamois, as it springs  
From rock to rock, o'er dizzy, trembling heights,  
Until he sees no more, except through  
Rifting clouds the haunts of man. And when in  
Perilous descent he brings his bleeding prize,  
He stops to rest on some broad table rock,  
And view the grandeur of his native land.  
Far, far below him lies the Rhine, like a  
Continuous sunbeam through the landscape,  
As it falls in roaring, rushing torrents—  
Or, in gentler mood, flows through vine-clad hills.  
The meadows rich, dotted by many flocks,  
Rejoice his eye. While almost lost to view  
In the dense foliage, lies Lake Luzerne  
As a bright cord, catching back folds of green,  
And as he gazes, in his strong nature,  
Like the mountain-peaks, rough hewn and rugged,  
There rises now, as by caressing touch,  
The love of beauty. \* \* \* \* \*  
The morning breeze kisses the Alpine slopes.  
Jura's glaciers, too brilliant for the eye,  
Sparkle in the morning sun, as shepherds,  
Each with different call are leading forth their flocks  
To dewy pastures green. The tinkle  
Of the herd bell forms a chime o'er all the land,  
As every herd, with bells of separate note,  
Strolls leisurely along the mountain paths.  
As day wears on, a stillness, all unbroken,  
Save by the warning note of shepherds' horn,  
Calling the wandering members of their flock,  
Rests o'er Switzerland. But when the evening  
Shadows come, with gentle, softening rays,  
The Kuhreihen's note, in beauteous melody,  
Is wafted down the mountain. And as from  
Peak to peak each shepherd catches up the strain,  
The busy housewife, kneeling at the spring  
Drawing water for the evening meal,  
Stops, as she hears the sound. 'Tis the signal  
For the evening prayer. The old man, bent with  
years.  
Looks up and breathes an evening blessing,  
While the little child with a gurgling laugh,  
Puts out its hand after the last sunbeam.  
Peace, like a benediction, rests o'er all.

\* \*







that study is more essential. Hints and helps should be given. The true educational idea, which is to expand the mind, should be prominent in the work. And, as the highest object is to teach persons to think independently, yet the element of training should enter quite largely into the work of the instructor. Mere correct teaching is no sure criterion of success and popularity. Neither does the teacher meet his entire obligation by so doing. He must seek to develop the mind of the student, so that he will have strength to meet the questions devolving on him. Training implies teaching, but the contrary is not equally true.

\* \*

As THIS is the last issue of the RECORD for this school year, we are led to make some reflections on the work that has been done, and the prospects for the future. It so happened that almost our entire editorial staff were without experience in journalistic work, and hence were at a great disadvantage in the start. It may be thought, by those who have never tried it, that it requires little effort or trouble to conduct a college paper. But those who have served a term will return a different verdict. Though most college papers are only issued monthly, yet it must be remembered that we furnish a large per cent. more original matter than the average weekly journal, and while the latter is run by men who give to it their entire time and attention, the college editor must perform his work by encroaching on time already claimed by other duties, from which he receives no respite on account of this extra task. It seems to be the fact that the student who does most work in college and thus evinces his willingness to work is the one that is sure to be called on to do editorial work.

Much of the matter has been prepared when the mental powers were exhausted,

and if our readers have thought it dry and lifeless, they have not felt it more keenly than have the editors. We have always endeavored to furnish the best we had at the time, and we have selected subjects which seemed most consistent with the character of the paper, and those most interesting to our readers. In this, we sincerely hope that our effort has not been an entire failure. Whatever have been our failures and mistakes, and we have made some, we cannot but feel that we have reached some degree of success; and as we lay down the editorial pen, it is with a consciousness that we have been benefited by this experience, and hope that our effort has not been altogether unappreciated.

We have not had the co-operation which it was desired we should have; but the RECORD has some warm friends. To all who have assisted us we express thanks, and hope that the same interest will be manifested in the future, and that many more friends be raised up. Our labors have only increased our interest in the RECORD, and with it will always be associated many pleasant memories. For our successors we bespeak a most cordial welcome.

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AN IMPORTANT reason why every college should publish a paper, is that there are always students who will enter the field of journalism, and there is no reason why they should not have the advantage of some training in this work. A writer has said that the best school of journalism in the world is the staff of a college paper. This is no doubt true, and it is a branch of education that should not be neglected. The great number of persons engaged in this profession, and the great number of graduates who yearly begin this work without any previous experience, and the time it takes them to become familiar with the work, show how important it is that they should have some training during their college course.



*POWER OF UNITY.*

The old maxim says that "in unity there is strength." Although this is generally admitted to be true in theory, yet how far from it is the rule of practice. It is strange that sensible men will give their unqualified assent to a principle stated to them, and then go straightway and do the thing that is diametrically opposed to what they have pronounced a proper course of action. And yet we find men in every sphere of life doing this daily. In private and public life, in business and enterprises of every kind we find men constantly dividing their powers. Is it because their convictions of this truth are not deep enough?

In government nothing can take the place of unity. Disintegration has been the fate of every nation that has lost its power of central authority. Herein was the weakness and fallacy of the old states rights doctrine. A nation has no more need of a plurality of heads than has a man. The central government may be compared to the brain, which is the nucleus of all energy, and from which the nerves penetrate to the farthest extremity. When the connections are all perfect everything works harmoniously. By uniting all their interests in the common cause, the thirteen American colonies, without any definite code of laws or bond of union, except a unity of purpose, brought to a successful termination a contest with the most powerful nation of the world, in comparison to which their power was significantly meager and weak. Thus, in the ancient Grecian states, a small band of men united in the firm resolve to preserve their liberties, successfully withstood the repeated attacks of the mighty Asiatic nations which successively attempted to prey upon that handful of patriots. Marathon, Salamis and Thermopylæ tell their own story. Napoleon possessed the inestimable power of concen-

trating every energy on one object. His power over men was marvelous, and he used it to unify every individual power in one grand scheme. He did not succeed; but we do not wonder, when we think of the power that combined for his destruction. He went forward in his renowned career until nearly all the powers of Europe co-allesced in an irresistible effort against him. "Napoleon fell. St. Helena received her imperial exile. On that lonely rock, far out in the Atlantic, the chained Prometheus suffered a punishment worse than death." No higher tribute could have been paid to his genius. The only way to prevent his unlimited power of organization was to place him beyond the reach of political affairs, for the moment he would set foot again on the continent he would consolidate the restless elements which were otherwise spent in desultory and fruitless endeavors, thus in the highest sense demonstrating the power of unity.

Out of this same principle grows the wise provision which allows the President to select the officers of his cabinet; for what would be accomplished if the President would pull in one direction and the head of each department in some other direction? To accomplish anything there must be harmony of purpose and action between these branches of government. This law holds with equal force in civil and social institutions. In whatever enterprise men engage and for whatever purpose, it is essential that there be harmony of feeling and effort or their labors will be barren of good results. Let a body of men come together for the transaction of business and unless they can substantially agree on plans and methods there is no hope that they will succeed. We are so situated in this world that it requires an effort to accomplish anything of any value. If two or more men can not work harmoniously together, they will accomplish more by being separated. It is like rolling a huge stone up



a hill. Two men can succeed quite well while their efforts are in the same direction, but when one pushes up the hill and the other down, it is sure to go in the latter direction. So we may conceive that a refractory member of a body not only does not assist in whatever business they may be engaged, but actually stops the progress, or altogether changes the direction of affairs. What comes of any church if it is not united in interest and feeling? Any church in such a condition is sure to go to ruin. So with any society whatever. To accomplish anything requires "a strong pull, a long pull and a pull altogether."

Strange as it may seem, there is a wonderful lack of unity in the actions of many individuals. They hasten from one thing to another, not completing anything until their attention is taken up by something else. Thus their energies are wasted and nothing is accomplished. Speaking of General Grant, a certain writer says, "He was eminently and above all a cool man, and that, I take it, was, in the exciting times in which he lived, the first great key to his success. He was called a born soldier, but was, in fact, nothing of the kind. He was simply a man of correct methods and a fixed will." In other words, there was in him centered a remarkable unity of plan, purpose and action. This difference in point of coherent action, in a great measure explains the widely different positions occupied by persons who apparently have been blessed with the same advantages, as far as their outward circumstances are concerned. If you take the trouble to notice, you will find the successful business man is the one that has definite plans by which he is governed. His attention is not divided among a dozen different things, but gives his best endeavors to a specific end and purpose. We frequently hear a person characterized, not unjustly, "a jack of all trades and master of none." The fact is, it requires a genius

to excell in more than one line of business. These principles are applicable to all—the statesman, warrior, philosopher, teacher, mechanic, merchant, farmer, trader—and we may say, in a special sense, to the student. He defeats the very end for which he is toiling, when he allows himself to fly from one book to another without any order or regularity. Let anyone pursue the straightforward course, turning neither to the right nor to the left, though the effect may not be seen at once, yet in the end success is assured. The dripping of water will wear away the adamant rock.

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## LOCALS.

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Cheek.

Socials.

Decoration day.

Commencement.

The last number.

Who gathered the lilacs?

Ask Schear for a banana.

Only two hundred students.

The sentence has at last expired.

Are you coming back next term?

The moonlight strolls still continue.

They say that Jeppie fell out of the boat.

Dan has a peculiar way of holling the drum.

Soon there will be wailing and gnashing of teeth.

The ladies' hall has been repainted so that it now presents a very fine appearance. But when



are we to have that much talked of new ladies' hall? Surely it is greatly needed.

Some of our students have an unusual amount of cheek.

Counsellor, do not begin reading before you have the place.

The Euterpean band seems to be the center of attraction this spring.

Each student should endeavor to increase our numbers by next fall.

A few more days in the wilderness and then we are a-going home.

An easy time while some of the professors were away to attend general conference.

If you want to see a boy blush, just ask Keister how he likes the hardware business.

The College pencil-pusher for the *Public Opinion* seems to be an expert. His items are very interesting.

Some of the professors seem to try how near they can go to the end of the term before they begin to review.

Owing to the Democratic administration, general book agents are scarce this spring; but we still have more than we need.

We fear some of our friends forgot that they have not paid their subscription. Just so their conscience does not feel condemned. It does not cost us anything to print the paper, and then we do the work for pleasure(?).

The new catalogue, besides the register of graduates, presents many features over the former catalogues in arrangement and general make-up. The value and pleasure the old student derives from the register and short history of the alumni can not be well estimated.

The officers of the four societies for the coming year are: president, Miss Etta Wolf; vice

president, Maud Dwyer; secretary, S. F. Morrison; treasurer, Frank Miller. And of the O. U. L. A.: president, Miss Jennie Gardner; secretary, Jesse Bright; treasurer, S. F. Morrison.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the RECORD, and all who are indebted have been notified of the fact, will please send the same to F. P. Gardner, as we have committed the books to his care. Now, friends, we hope you will respond, as we need every cent that is due us.

An organization has been formed between the two Christian associations for the purpose of furnishing and taking care of their new rooms, and to adopt plans for more successful work. The following officers were chosen for the year: president, Miss Nellie Knox; vice president, G. F. Byrer; secretary, A. A. Schear; treasurer, Miss Ida Burtner; teacher for Bible class, Prof. W. J. Zuck.

The programme of class day, which is always the best day of commencement, is as follows: president's address, Mr. J. O. Rankin; class history, Miss F. Ida Gilbert; poem, Mr. W. S. Reese; German oration, Mr. A. A. Rothrock; an address to prospective seniors, Mr. F. A. Z. Kumler; class prophecy, Miss Rowena T. Landon; class will, Mr. A. F. Crayton; class song, words by Miss Tirza L. Barnes, music by Miss Mollie Miller. The exercises will be interspersed with music furnished by the class.

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## PERSONALS

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Ed. Crayton closed his term of school last week.

W. S. Stimmel and W. H. Hendren will attend commencement.

'85. A. A. Rothrock, after spending his short vacation of a couple of weeks at home, has re-



turned again in time to practice his part in the "senior orchestra."

Miss. Ora Barbee is spending some time in town visiting friends.

'87. Mr. E. M. Counseller does not expect to be in school next year.

'82. Lawrence Keister completes his course this year at Boston university.

R. H. Warwick and D. A. Murphy will be back to attend commencement.

'76. President Beardshear, of Western college, recently spent a short time in town.

'87. J. A. Cummins, who has been sick for quite a while, is upon the streets again.

President Bookwalter, of Westfield college, spent a few days of last week visiting Prof. Guitner.

R. N. Thayer, formerly of class '85, lately returned from the west and will spend some time in town.

Professors Zuck and Shuey spent Friday, the 29th, in Columbus, attending a Sunday school convention.

'85. W. C. Stubbs, who has been out of school for some time on account of sickness, will return this week and graduate with his class.

'84. L. E. Custer, who has been engaged in teaching music at Lancaster, O., for the past year, will spend commencement week here, and assist Prof. Todd in his orchestra.

Miss Barnes, of class '85, will represent the Philalethean society, and Miss Cunningham, class '84, the Cleiorhetean society, at the anniversary of the four societies on Monday evening, the 8th.

'83. E. E. Flickinger who has been attending the Homeopathic Medical college at Cleveland, is here to assist Professor W. L. Todd in the orchestra, and to renew old acquaintances. Since leaving O. U. Flick has become "bearded like a pard."

## NOTES AND EXCHANGES.

The campus at Cornell is lighted by electricity.

The *Wabash* contains an interesting letter from Germany.

The *Campus* contains an interesting article on college journalism.

Secretary Bayard is to deliver the commencement address at the University of Kansas.

Harvard's brass band numbers one hundred and eighty pieces.—*Ec.* Thank Heaven ours don't.

Oberlin college opens each recitation with either singing or prayer.—*Ec.* Some of our freshmen could stand long prayers then.

Dartmouth has received a \$4,000 scholarship, on condition that no student who uses tobacco shall receive any benefit from it.

A good college paper is worth more for the moral and gentlemanly tone of college life than a library of bylaws and an army of faculty spies.—*N. Y. Independent.*

The *Wabash* announces an entertainment to be given by the "preps," during commencement week. Why can't O. U. let its "preps" give an entertainment? It would be so funny.

The *Academica* thinks it would be better if some of its exchanges would give more attention to college news and not give so much advice to England, Russia and General Grant's physicians.

The *Collegian* contains an article on the student's tools, books and reading. We heartily endorse everything the writer says, but he might have spoken of newspaper reading. Too many students neglect this kind of reading entirely.

Only twenty-four colleges and universities in the United States have more than two hundred students and only seventeen have more than twenty teachers.



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**SOCIETY NOTES.**


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The societies were favored with excellent music at their induction exercises. We have plenty of musical talent.

Installation of officers of gentlemen's societies was held Friday evening, June 5. Public exercises at the ladies' societies Thursday evening, June 4.

The following have joined our society during this term: W. B. Forbess, Longmont, Col.; W. Kindell, Celina, Ohio; E. A. Grandle, Lock, O.; H. R. Cummins, Galloway, O.

The joint anniversary of the four societies will be held Monday evening, June 8. Miss Lydia Cunningham will represent the Cleiorheteon, Miss Tirza Barnes the Philalethean, Rev. E. S. Lorenz the Philomathean, Rev. R. P. Miller the Philopronean society.

The gentlemen's societies held their election of officers Friday evening, May 29th. The officers elect in the Philopronean society are as follows: President, G. F. Byrer; vice president, J. F. Detweiler; critic, B. F. Durling; recording secretary, A. A. Nease; librarian, L. W. Keister; assistant librarian, G. B. Shupe; sergeant-at-arms, E. W. Crayton; judges, J. F. Detweiler, A. A. Schear, H. R. Cummins; treasurer, V. B. Leese; censor, W. B. Forbess.

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**MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.**


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On Wednesday evening, June 3rd, occurred the closing exercises of the Department of Music. This consisted of seventeen pieces of music executed by as many students, a number of whom were accompanied by the orchestra. The music was all well rendered and was of a high order. Our musical director selects only the best music. The audience thoroughly appreciated this part of the excellent programme. Though the exercise was unusually long, it did not cease to call a response from the audience. Especially the pieces rendered by the graduates were listened to with great interest and thorough appreciation. There are two graduates this year, Misses Ida F. Zimmerman and Minnie Beard. At the close of the music President Thompson came forward and delivered the diplomas with some appropriate words. Though the class is small this year there is promise of being larger classes in the near future. Professor Todd is thorough in his department and understands the best methods of instruction. All who have been under his direction have made excellent advancement. The graduates received numerous presents, which was by no means the most uninteresting part of the programme. The musical department of the institution is becoming an attractive feature, and will be made more efficient as opportunity permits.

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