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The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. IV.

WESTERVILLE, O., DECEMBER, 1883.

No. 3.



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.

REMARKS.—Both sexes are admitted and recite in the same classes. The Winter Term will commence January 3, 1884, and end March 21, 1884. The Spring Term will commence March 25, 1884, and end June 11, 1884. The next Annual Commencement will be June 12, 1884. Expenses unusually moderate. Tuition and incidentals, \$30 per year; rent and care of rooms from \$10 to \$20; boarding from \$60 to \$100; text-books from \$10 to \$15; fuel, light, etc., \$10 to \$20. By economy \$1.00 will enable one to spend one year respectably.

For special information, address the President,

REV. H. A. THOMPSON, D. D.,

WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

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THE DOCTOR PRESENTS THIS MONTH SOME NEW TESTIMONIALS

In regard to his Treatment of Catarrh.

From the Rev. J. S. MILLS:

DR. G. T. BLAIR, Dear Sir:—Permit me to gratefully testify to the merits of your treatment for Nasal Catarrh. After suffering from a severe chronic catarrh of the head and throat for many months, your mild and specific treatment has effected a thorough, and I believe a permanent cure. I can cheerfully recommend your treatment to those similarly affected.

Yours truly,

J. S. MILLS.

From Mrs. C. E. Chambers, wife of a prominent farmer, Delaware, Ohio:

Having suffered six long years with what is commonly known as nasal catarrh, and to describe my symptoms or to give you a partial account is beyond my powers of description. Suffice it to say, I had become so thoroughly diseased through my nasal organs that it was difficult to breathe. There was a constant discharge from my nose of a thick, tenacious matter, very offensive at times; "droppings" into my throat with a constant irritation. My disease had become so obstinate it had extended to my stomach, producing a constant burning and "water brash," spitting up particles of mucous matter. After eating, my food distressed me, and I had all the symptoms of a confirmed dyspeptic. My hearing was impaired, and my condition was indeed most miserable. I had given up all hope of recovery, having tried nearly every available remedy, but thanks to a kind friend, I was persuaded to try your most excellent treatment, to which I am indebted for complete recovery from the dreaded disease, and I but speak the sentiment of a truthful heart when I cheerfully recommend your valuable treatment to any person who may be suffering from a like affliction.

CONSULTATION FREE. Persons at a distance can communicate by letter (enclosing a postage stamp), and all inquiries will receive prompt attention.

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The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. IV.

WESTERVILLE, O., DECEMBER, 1883.

No. 3.

MY BOOKS.

BY AUSTIN DOBSON.

They dwell in an odor of camphor,
They stand in a Sherraton shrine,
They are "warranted early editions,"
These worshipful books of mine.

In their cream-colored "Oxford vellum,"
In their redolent "crushed Levant,"
With their delicate "watered linings,"
They are jewels of price, I grant.

"Blind-tooled" and "morocco-jointed,"
They have Zaehnsdorf's daintiest dress;
They are graceful, attenuate, polished,
But they gather the dust, no less.

For the row that I prize is yonder,
Away on the unglazed shelves,
The bulged and the bruised octavos,
The dear and the dumpy twelves;

Montaigne with his sheep-skin blistered;
And Howell much worse indeed;
But the others I never have opened,
For these are the ones I read.

A STUDY OF SHAKSPEARE.

BY AN OTTERBEIN PROFESSOR.

One of the most remarkable qualities of Shakspeare's dramatic works, is, by universal consent, the ease, the liveliness, the naturalness of his management of his supernatural machinery. He has wielded the magician's wand as no other dramatist has ever dared to attempt. But no discreet admirer of Shakspeare will claim that he has succeeded equally in his management in all the places where he has brought forward such machinery. The plays in which supernatural agents play im-

portant parts are Macbeth, Tempest, Midsummer Night's Dream, Richard Third, Hamlet, and Cymbeline. Something of it is seen in Winter's Tale, but it can scarcely be called an essential of the play. The sentence of the Oracle of Apollo has not a tithe of the effectiveness of Paulina's energetic expostulations; and it is the death of the king's son which brings him to his senses. The spirit which appeared to Antigonus on ship-board, which he thought to be the spirit of Hermione, we see was only the play of his own imagination disordered by remorse and pity for the fate of his babe. For Hermione's spirit still inhabited its clay tenement; and it would be too absurd to suppose Shakspeare intended to use the spirit of a living person in a supernatural manner.

Macbeth presents the best specimens of the dramatist's skill in this direction. No one can read the incantation of the witches without recognizing the propriety, the legitimacy, the logical completeness of their devil worship. Music is not wanting to the charm Shakspeare throws around the scene. There is a harmony, a metric perfection to their chant which we feel, must have added greatly to the success of the spell. We notice too, the transcendent keenness of sensibility possessed by these half human beings. In the progress of the ritual one chants:

"By the pricking of my thumbs,

"Something wicked this way comes"

And then on hearing a knock,

"Open locks,

"Whoever knocks;"

and Macbeth comes in.

But these witches are not pleasant associates. Though there is great earnestness and

vigor displayed, there is something repulsive in their very looks ; and still more in their manner. Macbeth, although he consults them, does not conceal his repugnance.

"How now you secret, black and mid-night hags;

"What is it ye do?"

To which their answer, "A deed without a name," gives no relief. There is an undefined horror seeming to be implied in these words, which is fully met by the following actions. The treatment of fairies by Shakespeare seems eminently happy. We see nothing horrible, nothing to excite loathing. Ariel and Puck are efficient agents in bringing about the purposes of the play. But we read their doings without terror. They are fairies armed with an incomprehensible power for good or for mischief, but we do not fear them: we even enjoy their mischief. We can all sympathize with Puck in his enjoyment of the pugnacity of the two Athenian youths; and the quarrels and bewilderment of the two Athenian girls, and we cheerfully give our assent to his contemptuous sentence.

"Lord! what fools these mortals be."

Puck's descriptions of his doings with the amateur play actors is so lively that we can see the frightened men rushing through bog-brush or brier, falling over and over ; so dazed with fear that,

"Senseless things begin to do them wrong ;

"For briers and thorns at their apparel snatch ;
Some sleeves; some hats; from yielders all things
catch."

Puck is a coarse-grained joker ; full of horse play, and not particularly nice in his perceptions of wit. He enjoys hugely to deceive the sight of an old woman ; and when, attempting to sit upon a chair, she finds herself sprawling upon the floor, if he does not laugh himself, he is greatly edified by the laugh of the rustic clowns around ; and the confusion and embarrassment of the old woman detracts not a whit from his enjoyment. There are some witlings of Puck's caliber still extant.

Oberon, although king of the fairies, is really a meaner spirited fellow than Puck. If a man in these days were to play as shabby a trick upon his wife as Oberon practiced upon Titania, I should say she would be justified in procuring a divorce the shortest way.

Ariel is a much higher grade of fairy. He is even something of a moral philosopher. Although he incidentally rather likes to lead Stephano and his companions into trouble, he is not malicious; he evidently does not go out of his way to engage in such pastimes. When we see him standing before the King and his courtiers, charging them with their crimes ; defying them ; placing them helpless, stupid with remorse and fear in the power of Prospero; we recognize the higher qualities in his character ; and when at length Prospero dismisses him, every reader of the *Tempest* parts with Ariel with regret. The compassionate disposition of Ariel is not the least interesting quality belonging to him. He intercedes with Prospero in behalf of the enemies of the latter, and arouses his compassion by describing their helpless, subdued condition, telling him,

"Your charm so strongly works them,

"That if you now beheld them, your affections

"Would become tender"

Prospero—"Dost thou think so, spirit ? "

Ariel—"Mine would, sir, were I human. "

Prospero—

"And mine shall.

"Hast thou, which art but air, a touch, a
feeling

"Of their afflictions ; and shall not myself,

"One of their kind, that relish all as sharply,

"Passion as they, be kindlier moved than
thou art ?

"Though with their high wrongs I am
struck to the quick,

"Yet with my nobler reason, 'gainst my
fury

"Do I take part? the rarer action is

"In virtue than in vengeance ; they being
penitent,

"The sole drift of my purpose doth extend

"Not a frown further; go release them
Ariel:

"My charms I'll break, their senses I'll
restore,

"And they shall be themselves."

But in the management of ghosts we see more of the unequal action of Shakspeare's supernaturalism. In Macbeth we have the ghost of Banquo presenting itself to his murderer in the midst of his courtiers at a banquet; and as it insists upon its attendance, the feast breaks up in confusion; and, by the direction of Lady Macbeth, the guests "stand not on the order of their going, but go at once." This, to his bearded magnates, when the murder of Banquo is learned, is virtually a confession of guilt, and is an important agency in bringing about the defeat and death of the tyrant; although the ghost seems to retire, at this time, permanently from the stage of action.

In Richard Third there is, it seems to me, a rather meaningless array of ghosts on Bosworth Field the night before the battle. These ghosts, victims to the tyrant's ruthless ambition, appear in succession, and rehearse, with somewhat wearisome sameness, the king's particular crime in the case; and bestow further their benedictions on his rival, Richmond. This continues until it becomes rather monotonous. The total result seems to be that the king rouses as from a nightmare sleep; and first begins to feel remorse, and the loneliness of his condition, while Richmond takes his good dreams as good omens, and enters the fight more hopefully. But the battle seems to be fought out on general strategic and military principles, without attention to ghosts. The part of the ghosts seems to be almost, if not quite, superfluous.

But to me, the ghost of Hamlet's father plays a most puerile part. It does not do anything directly to forward the action; but acts through his son, whom he haunts and scares out of his

wits to make him take vengeance on the King his murderer. Now Banquo's ghost does not haunt and harass Fleance, his son; he goes for his murderer Macbeth. This is much more to the purpose; is more natural as it were. But the ghost of Hamlet's father goes wandering about in a helpless, purposeless fashion; unable to inflict vengeance; seemingly afraid or unable to face his murderer; and efficient only to make the life of his son utterly wretched, so that he wishes for death, and is finally driven to death by his wretchedness. Now I challenge any one to point out a single sensible thing connected with the ghost's part. I believe no ghost that ever lived would play such a part; unless it be a ghost of one of the Hamlet family.

PROFESSOR THOMAS MCFADDEN,
A. M., M. D.

BY PRESIDENT H. A. THOMPSON.

For the first time in the history of this University death has entered our Faculty and stricken down one of its most worthy members. A seat is made vacant in our meetings and the footsteps of a loved one no longer resound in these halls; we are all mourners for we have suffered loss.

Thomas McFadden was born in Rushville, Ohio, November 9, 1825 and was just 58 years of age, as he died on the anniversary of his birth. When quite young he lost his mother by a sad accident and his early training fell to the lot of a step-mother who took a kindly interest in him. He was prepared for college at Augusta Ky., after which, at the age of 15, he entered Dickinson College at Carlisle Pa., where he prosecuted his studies into his Senior year, when failing health compelled him to relinquish them. He recovered his health, but the long journey deterred him from returning to College and he never formally graduated. He at once began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Hyde, of Rush-

ville, Ohio, and in 1847 and 1848 he attended lectures in the University of Maryland. After completing his medical studies he associated himself with his old preceptor in his native town. In 1849 he was married to Rebecca Hartley, of Zanesville, Ohio, who, with four children, survives him. In 1855, he removed to Westerville, Ohio, and continued the practice of his profession until 1857, when he was elected Professor of Natural Sciences in Otterbein University. At the outbreak of the rebellion he tendered his services to the government and was appointed surgeon of the 46th Regiment O. V. I. He was with his regiment at the battle of Shiloh, where his arduous labors in the discharge of his duty as a surgeon seriously impaired his health and he resigned and returned home. On his recovery, he again tendered his services and was promptly appointed post surgeon at Camp Chase, Columbus, where he rendered efficient service. At the close of the year he was again elected to a Professor's chair, in the University and served without interruption until his death. The funeral occurred on Sunday, November 11, from the College Chapel at 2.30 in the afternoon. The Chapel above and below was completely packed with the friends and neighbors of the deceased. The services were conducted by the President of the University, who spoke from the text "And so Moses the servant of the Lord died." Some appropriate remarks were also made by Rev. H. Garst. Some beautiful floral tributes were presented. His remains were placed in the vault in the cemetery, south of the College. While he was painstaking, skillful and successful, as a surgeon, yet his great life work was as a Professor of Natural Sciences in Otterbein University, a position which he held for over twenty-two years. In this work he took intense pleasure. He was an undefatigable worker considering the frailty of his health for many years. The work he performed was marvelous. He was well informed in his de-

partment and whatever it might cost, he was determined to give his classes the latest results of scientific research. The wealth of his scientific knowledge was appreciated by all who knew him. He was a timid, shrinking man, who never pushed his way into prominence, but was recognized by all in his profession as a man of ability. He was the honored treasurer of the "Association of Ohio Colleges," for a number of years.

As a teacher he was eminently successful. He had the confidence and respect of all his pupils. A man of few words on the street or elsewhere, in his recitation room, he was ready and communicative. In the recitation room nothing escaped him. For the honest, faithful student, he could not do too much. Those who were inattentive and troublesome never wanted to be asked to leave his room more than once. He held his class well in hand, kept them interested in their work and secured desirable results.

In his outward appearance, to those who did not know him, he seemed reserved, cold and unsocial. To those of us who did know him he was one of the most tender-hearted benevolent men that we ever knew. To know him one must pierce the outward reserve and underneath we would find a very warm heart. In his regiment while in the army, if the sick or wounded needed aught which they could not get, his own money would at once secure it for them. He would not wilfully wound the feelings of any one. He had a tender nature which went out lovingly to all.

As a member of the Faculty he was a faithful and invaluable counsellor. He was a man of sound experience well informed on educational questions and prudent and careful in his judgment. Again and again he would sit for quite a while and say nothing. When asked for his opinion he would likely suggest the very thing which would be adopted. He was not severe in his requirements, but believed in obedience to justly constituted au-

thority and never hesitated to vote his convictions. To the writer he was especially helpful in matters of discipline and while never officiously proffering advice, always helped to bear unpleasant burdens when asked to do so.

He was faithful in all his church relations and cheerfully met the demands made upon him. When able to be present he was always at church on Sabbath morning. He always enjoyed the class-meeting, but it was never my good fortune to hear him relate his own experience. He was compelled by the feeble action of his heart to omit family prayer and also to forego his turn in the conducting of Chapel devotions, both of which he very much regretted. He had a deep religious experience. When about 14 years of age he professed faith in Christ and joined the M. E. Church. In 1855 on his removal to Westerville he connected himself with the Church of the United Brethren in Christ in whose communion he died.

As a husband, a father, a citizen, a soldier, a physician, a student, a teacher, a Christian he was eminently faithful. He performed manfully his duty in all the relations in which God placed him. While many of those who saw him did not know the wealth of tenderness in him, no man can say aught against the purity of his character or the uprightness of his life. It is hard to think of him as dead.

"There is no death; what seems so is transition,

This life of mortal health,

Is but the suburb of the life Elysian,

Whose portals we call death."

If any man among us was prepared for entering into God's University above, this was the man. Death did not take him by surprise. His work is done and he is gone from us. He has gone to learn more fully of Him whose words it was his greatest pleasure to study while here upon earth. "God's finger touched him and he slept."

COLLEGE FOOT-BALL.

The autumnal chills and frosts that stiffen the muscles of the college oarsmen and base ball players have brought in the sport of foot ball, which, though it does not yet require the careful methods of the oarsman or the keen nerves of the base ball player, has broad and democratic virtues of its own. It has always been one of the faults of the college systems of field sports that their enjoyments have usually been limited to the muscular or skillful few, whose powers were to be utilized in the intercollegiate contests. The base ball player who loves the game for the exercise that it gives him rather than for the enjoyment that he gives to others or the collegiate reputation that he sustains, after a trudge to the ball field in the intervals between recitations generally finds that the green sward is monopolized by ambitious candidates for the regular nines. So the modest oarsman who seeks the college boat-house that his patriotism and money have helped to rear may count himself fortunate if he is either captain of his own single scull or is able to get a place for an hour in a scrub crew. The venerable game of foot ball, which each succeeding year makes more popular at our colleges, is well calculated to fill the void. It requires numbers, scope of area, activity without always skill, and considered merely as an exercise has no rival. It is the single sport which seems adapted to that broad and general bodily training which wise instructors will always strive to make a concomitant of a college curriculum, and which can never be adequately encouraged by the contemplation of a few trained athletes. But even in the rough-and-ready game, so well chosen for the recreation of the ordinary student, there have already begun to enter some bad refinements. As played by the Rugby rules which have been adopted by Yale and Harvard, the sport seems to be a good deal overloaded with regulations and to have become a game of hand as much as of foot. It is well worth considering by our undergraduates whether it is not of the first importance to maintain the simplicity and breadth of the game, if it can be done without sacrifice of better qualities, such as safety to life and limb.

THE OTTERBEIN RECORD.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

OCTOBER-JULY.

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

J. P. SINCLAIR, - - - *Managing Editor.*
 W. C. STUBBS, - - - *Local Editor.*
 S. F. MORRISON, - - - *Personal Editor.*
 R. N. THAYER, - - - *Society Editor.*
 R. E. GILLESPIE, - - - *Business Manager.*

DECEMBER, 1883.

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In looking through our numerous exchanges we find the same complaint going up from many editorial boards in the different colleges. Their editors are chosen from among the students, but the almost unanimous verdict of these exchanges is, that, as regards their own individual experience, almost the entire work in each department is thrown wholly upon the editors. The students all want a good college paper. Most of them want a lively, "newsy" one. They think it should not be too solid, too severely literary in its character. The criticism most commonly made on the RECORD by other college papers is that it is too uniformly solid as regards the nature of its articles. The same criticism is perhaps the one most commonly made nearer home. Our critics tell us that they can find literary news and opinion in periodicals whose columns are mainly filled with matter of such a nature,

and hence such matter would be better omitted from our columns as foreign in its nature. But even if we admit the justice of such criticism, how is the desired change to be brought about? Take, for instance, the matter of personals. From the many hundreds of our college who are without the precincts of Westerville, we directly receive very few columns of personals a year. The personal editor is supposed to be a sort of being who, like Aeneas, is under the guardian care of a divinity always ready to envelope his form in a mist and to convey him unseen wherever a personal may be waiting for him. In regard to local items, the case is much the same. There are only two possible combinations of circumstances under which the local editor ever gets an item with which his own personal observation has not furnished him. One is when he corners some friend and by continual importunity wearies him. The other is when one friend has a joke on another which he wishes to see in print. But both of these resources afford but a meager fund of items. The remedy is in the hands of the students themselves. The editors of all the numerous sheets would gladly devote a larger space to matters of personal interest to the old as well as present students. But it is only to a limited extent within their power, and it is within the power of the students generally to make the college paper more lively, terse and spicy. Is it not the part of consistency to do it?

THE present is an age of progress. From the past are evolved the truest riches of the present. No government, religion, science, art, industry of national import, institution of learning, and no treatise on any profound subject of to-day, no philosophy of standard authority has been given to the world, but has slowly risen from the bosom of by-gone centuries.

Much as we boast of our present superiority over the past nations in respect to government, ability, genius and astonishing achievements in

the sciences and arts, the true scholar is chagrined at this erroneous doctrine when he studies the civil affairs and antiquities of the Greeks and Romans. Things, generally believed to be solely modern in origin, are found to have been in use ages ago. There have been disinterred from Pompeii loaves of bread with the names of the bakers on them, stew-pans, molds for Christmas pies, wines, jugs, stoves, bells, medicines, games, play-bills, quack advertisements, show-bills, and in short many of the most useful domestic implements now in use. Much of the present has been in use for ages and ages. In view of this, we ought to consider our relation to the people who have preceded us, both in respect to time and invention. Though much is old and time honored yet there are issues, interests, facts, laws and governments which are of recent date. The college world is not an old one in America. American colleges are nearly all of tender years. They need careful attention, large and sufficient support. The success and achievements in the line of the Alumni mark the decided advantage of a trained mind. But do they not by their indifference to the interests of the college of which they are graduates show that they are selfishly attributing all their success in practical life to their own efforts? Whereas, if they would reflect for a moment they would sensibly realize that much is the result of college training. Too many think that their support and connection with the college ceases when they step from the classic halls into the business walks of life. Instead of keeping themselves informed on college issues they even refuse to be posted in the most efficient way; namely, by taking and reading the College Paper. Those who have reaped much by experience are the most able to write, advise and aid in presenting the true ends, aims and essentials of college students. May the many men who have graduated from Otterbein consider what their relation is to their *alma mater*. Are not many of

them just a little too indifferent in the welfare of their beloved institution? Has not the college a right to expect them to support her interests by all honorable means? Let a general awakening among all these well meaning, though little doing friends, be the order of the day. Let new interests, new friendships and great zeal, move them on a few stadia nearer the old campus; until the electric spark of enthusiasm shall kindle a lasting fire in the hearts of all. Then will the University make even greater strides in advancement, and excel the noble career which she has already made. Duty is plain, may each one meet it willingly, manfully and discharge it honorably.

OUR literary societies are said, by those who are competent to testify on the subject, to be superior to those of any other college in the state. But they can be made to be sources of even more profit than at present, and we wish to suggest a way of doing it. All our College literary productions are intended solely to discipline their author, to develop and stimulate his thinking facilities. It will be almost universally granted that debate serves this end better than any other variety of our literary exercises. Hence, debate should be given special attention. But the nature of the thought bestowed on a debate, determines the resulting amount of discipline. And the nature of the question determines the nature of the thought. Hence, the discipline resulting from a debate is largely determined by the nature of the question. The object of the debate is the power of close, logical thinking. Such questions, therefore, should be chosen as by their nature necessitate such thought. But political questions are very seldom of this kind. There are no exact data available on which to base our reasoning. The influences combining to produce different political results are so multitudinous in number, and so indefinite in character, that it is but seldom that our argument can take a more def-

inite turn than mere probable conjecture. One cannot be certain by what causes alone an effect is produced, nor how much should be ascribed to any given cause. Anything may be alleged as a cause without its being possible to prove the contrary. Hence, such questions develop habits of loose, inaccurate thinking. There are more important questions than these. Questions should have a much greater part in the thoughts of each one. A person, no matter what his profession or belief, is never fixed in that belief until he knows why he believes as he does. But very few of us know why we believe as we think we do, even in regard to the most vital points of religious belief. Most of us believe in eternal punishment, in the inspiration of the scriptures, in the immortality of the soul; can we tell why? Those who devote themselves to politics, are the special ones who cannot. Yet they cannot deny that these questions are by far more vital than political questions, these fundamental questions of philosophy and religion are the very ones which do offer abundant opportunity for close, logical thought. They excel political questions in each of the points in which one question can excel another; in the intrinsic importance of the question itself, and in the discipline resulting from the nature of the thought necessitated. Let us then, in our societies, have solid, lasting intrinsically valuable questions discussed in the future, and let us give more attention to strictly logical reasonings.

LOCALS.

Winter begins.

Now is the time to prepare for examination.

The boys have been blest with two days skating.

The trees have shed their foliage and Westerville once more assumes the appearance of bleak winter.

One of the Senior ladies positively asserts that she saw a star come out from behind occultation.

Religious services were held in the College Chapel on Thanksgiving. All the churches in town united with the College on that day.

Several of the Alumni were in town on Sunday Nov. 11th, to attend the funeral of Prof. T. McFadden.

The College orchestra assisted by the church choir gave a concert in the College Chapel. The music was good and the performers deserved much credit for the effort which they put forth.

One of the business men of town says, that it becomes very monotonous at the ladies hall.

The Freshmen Class has been organized and the following officers were elected. W. L. Fall, President Daisy Bell, Vice President; Etta Wolf, Secretary and Cora Cormany, Treasurer.

Prof. L. H. McFadden has now taken charge of the classes in the Natural Sciences and W. S. Reese has been appointed to teach the classes formerly taught by Prof. McFadden, Jr.

At the beginning of this term there were no lectures nor entertainments of any kind and no every thing comes at once. Lectures, Pables and Concerts.

One of the worthy seniors has been compelled to walk on crutches for several weeks past, but is now rapidly improving.

Dr. Washington Gladden gave his celebrated lecture, "Good Gold," in the Chapel, on Thursday, Nov. 15th. The lecture was well attended.

A. F. Crayton entertained a few of his special friends at his home on Saturday evening, November 17th. All that were present enjoyed themselves, and feel very grateful to him for the kindness which he showed them.

The rostrum in the College Chapel has been enlarged and now affords ample room for the entertainments which are held there.

The Junior Class seems to be very unlucky. It lost one member at the beginning of this term and now two more have left school, and, it is whispered, with matrimonial intent.

It is rumored that the Superintendent of the State Asylum for Imbecile Youth visited Westerville recently, in order to capture for his institution the young man who plays the interludes and postludes at morning prayers.

The first division of the Juniors held their Public on November 3rd. The house was well filled and each deserved credit for the care which was taken in the productions. Performers and subjects were as follows: A. F. Crayton, "The Spirit of Conquest;" W. S. Reese, "The Poetry of the Bible;" Emma F. Bender, "Failure of Buddhism;" Rowena T. Landon, "The Children of the Mist;" C. N. Queen, "I Wonder;" Tirza L. Barnes, "The Proper Study of Mankind" F. A. Z. Kumler, "Our Country's Need."

The second division of the Juniors held their Public on November 24th. They also exercised care in preparing their orations. The exercises were as follows: R. N. Thayer, "The Power Behind the Throne;" W. C. Stubbs "Man a Progressive Being;" Carrie Zeller, "The Relation of Music to Mental Progress;" J. P. Sinclair, "The Brotherhood of Nations;" A. A. Rothrock, "Education Our National Safeguard" J. M. Rankin, "A Mute Prophecy."

PERSONALS.

'83. Miss M. E. Bovey is engaged in teaching near Lisbon, Iowa.

Mrs. R. E. Gillespie is now visiting her parents at Ashville, Ohio.

'82. Miss L. K. Resler is still pursuing her musical studies at Boston.

Miss Emma Taylor, was very suddenly called home by the serious illness of her sister last Monday.

S. D. Fisher, of Ashville, Ohio, was the guest of his son-in-law, R. E. Gillespie, a few days last week.

C. L. Dickev, of Central College, paid the "editors" a pleasant visit at their sanctum, the first of the week.

'87. N. P. McDonald, who has been teaching near Africa, returned sick on Friday, the 23d. We hope he may soon recover.

'87. C. C. Lock has sufficiently recovered from his wound to return to his home at Haverhill, O. He left on Monday, the 19th, inst.

'83. R. P. Miller is Principal of the New Industry Schools, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. He is doing splendidly in his new work.

S. F. Morrison now fills the Personal Editor's chair. We welcome him into our sanctum believing he will wield the pen of a ready and skilled writer.

L. G. Altman, formerly of Warsaw, Indiana, has recently become a member of the firm of Warren & Gares, dentists, 71 North High St. Columbus, Ohio.

'83. W. C. Rebok has resigned his position as Principal of the Montour Schools, near Toledo, Iowa, for the purpose of entering the U. B. Theological Seminary, at Dayton, O.

'72. M. H. Ambrose resides at Belle Plain, Iowa, where he is the pastor in charge of the Congregational Church. He writes that he is much pleased with his work and people.

'87. E. N. Thomas, who has been canvassing in in this State since Commencement, has returned to his home at Jefferson, Ind. He made Otterbein a flying visit before leaving.

'87. A. A. Nease left on Friday, the 23d, for Minersville, Meigs County, this State, where he will teach a four months school. He will return to O. U. in time for the spring term.

'83. S. S. Spencer, better known as "Perpetual the funny man," is studying law under one of the learned legal fraternity of Columbus. We bespeak for Sam a bright career as a lawyer.

L. D. Bonebrake was again seen on our street the other day. He is engaged in teaching. It seems that quite a number of Otterbein's old Students are employed in this profitable and honorable occupation.

'83. B. T. Jenkins was in town again on Saturday evening, the 24th, inst. Although Byram is now principal of the Galena schools he could not forego the pleasure of hearing J. P. and Amos speak their first "Publics."

'75. M. A. Mess is Superintendent of the Franklin County Schools, Indiana. He has recently published a comprehensive manual giving the work and condition of said County. The position is ably filled by this scholar.

L. D. Bowersmith, of '81, Charley Bonebrake, of '82, reporters of the *Ohio State Journal*, and S. J. Flickinger, of '72, Columbus correspondent of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, acted as pall bearers at the funeral of Professor Thomas McFadden.

Mr. Samuel Baughman, of Springboro, O., was the guest of his daughter, Miss Mary, and his niece and nephew, Miss Clara and Willie Baughman, on the 26th, inst.

Rev. D. E. Myers, one of the old students who attended school here about the time the war broke out, resides at Marion, Ind. He is a member of "White River Conference" and is traveling the Lincolnville circuit at the present time.

'81. Dr. C. B. Dixon has been appointed examining physician by the People's Mutual Benefit Association, of this place, to fill the position of the late Dr. McFadden. We are pleased to hear that the doctor is rapidly rising in his profession.

'78. W. J. Zuck, is a Professor in Lebanon Valley College, Pa. and is doing excellent work in his department. Besides his regular College work, he conducts a large class in the Chataupua Normal, and gives much attention to the interests of the Y. M. C. Association.

'79. W. A. Shuey was the guest of Professor E. L. Shuey during Thanksgiving. He has been traveling since the 1st of September in the East, spending nearly a month in Boston, from thence to New York and Philadelphia. He now contemplates a trip to the West.

'72. Miss Sallie J. Winter, who has been in ill health for ten years past is now at the residence of her brother-in-law, Prof. Guitner, in this place. And we regret to say that her state of health is not so encouraging as in the earlier part of the year.

Ransom Clements, a former student of O. U., and now a resident of this place, has just returned from Cleveland, Ohio, where he secured quite a large number of orders for the late work "Twenty years of Congress" by the scholar and statesman, J. G. Blaine. The work is of intrinsic value. Buy it.

'87. R. K. Porter, a member of the Freshman Class, and instructor in short-hand for the past term, left on Thursday, the 22d, for New Concord, Muskingum County, Ohio, where he will have charge of the short-hand department. We are sorry at his departure; for it surely would be an advantage to our College to have a competent teacher in this department. R. K. we wish you success in your new place.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The Society has purchased James G. Blaine's latest work, entitled "Twenty years of Congress," in two volumes for their library.

Mr. Albert Crayton, of Class '85, entertained a party of his friends at his home on Saturday evening. A very pleasant evening was spent and highly enjoyed by his guests.

President Cochran's subjects for extemporaneous speaking are simply immense. We are glad to see more interest taken in extemporaneous speaking as it is an important element in our Society work.

The Record has lately enlisted in her service a stalwart from the immortal class of '87; though not a giant in stature, "Sammie" will dish up the personals in a manner worthy of a Horace Greeley.

The Society regrets to lose from its ranks Mr. A. A. Nease, who has left for his home where he will teach the following term. Dr. Nease has our sincere wishes for his success and we hope that we may soon welcome him among us again.

VENTILATION.

BY PROF. T. MCFADDEN.

[Reprinted from the "Otterbein Dial," of December 1876.]

We hear much on this subject and but little of that teaching is reduced to practice. We are taught that a supply of air, containing a certain proportion of oxygen is necessary to life and health; that the lungs in breathing take in pure air and throw out an impure air which will not support life. We are also told to contemplate the case of a crowded church, or theatre or railroad car, with doors and windows closed, and the many pairs of human lungs consuming the oxygen and throwing out carbonic acid, and the equal number of human skins, all dirty but our own, exhaling waste matter. We are told to notice how the impurity of the air is shown by the feeble flame of lamps and the stupor of the inmates. We are at liberty to contemplate such a subject as long as the sensitive state of our stomachs will endure. The application is then made to family apartments, and especially to student's rooms. The student, fully

alive to the great importance of pure air and ventilation, goes home, throws open his window, and keeps it open for a week, when (if not sooner laid up with a cold in the head,) not realizing any great change in his feelings, he concludes ventilation is a humbug, and closes his window.

This conclusion is partly right. The facts concerning the effects produced on the purity of the air in crowded rooms are not applicable to ordinary living rooms of families, study rooms, and sleeping rooms. There is a constant diffusion taking place in the air, and the slightest forces are sufficient to cause circulation. Our houses are not perfect, our rooms are no air tight receivers. In a crowded hall the impure air from breathing and perspiring is produced much faster than it can be removed by diffusion and circulation: it therefore accumulates. But in ordinary apartments, inhabited by a few, I do contend that this accumulation will not take place, unless in very rare cases. Take a candle and hold it near the joints in woodwork and plastering and doors: hold your hand near the joint between the mop-board and floor; then make a mental estimate of the whole amount of air entering the room from these sources. Nor are the materials of our walls impervious; even a brick wall is far from it.

Experiment has shown that with the force of the breath alone, air can be blown through a brick wall a foot thick, and plastered on both sides, with sufficient force to extinguish a candle placed on the other side. The fact that an ordinary brick will absorb half its weight of water shows how pervious it is to so dense a fluid as water. How much more to so light a fluid as air? Again, when ordinary rooms have the doors and windows closed against the weather, fires will be found lighted in them. When the fire is burning, whether in the stove or on the hearth, a large volume of air is continually passing from the room by way of the chimney. A corresponding volume of fresh air must enter the room continually to maintain the equilibrium; a much larger volume than can be consumed by one or two persons. That air of an ordinary room with a fire is in a state of constant circulation, with free communication with the outside air, is proved by a fact which I have not seen named. I refer to the rapid diffusion of odors, which must be mechanically carried by currents of air. That odorous animal, the skunk, is fond of night excursions, and if his midnight promenade takes him near a house, closed as tightly as is usual on winter nights, the odor is at once plainly perceived in all the rooms on the windward side of the house.

I think, therefore, that the conclusions derived from rooms filled with crowds of people are not applicable to ordinary apartments in good houses. I

would not underestimate the importance of ventilation, far from it. The "appeal to the sextant for pure air" is a just one. But do not let us make the mistake of attributing effects to wrong causes. Many other things have a powerful effect on the present and future health of the student, fresh from green fields, who shuts himself up in an eight by ten room for study. The bad taste in the mouth, and the dull feeling when rising in the morning may be due to something else than that he forgot to open a crack in his window; the heavy oyster-supper might be a cause. The headache which so often troubles him may be due to something else than that his room is so small. If he would be careful to exclude all "flies" from his drinking water the effect might disappear. Irregular habits of eating, drinking, sleeping, and of living generally; want of real personal cleanliness; want of bodily exercise, might be named as general causes which produce effects often wrongly attributed to impure air.

I close by quoting the saying of a famous physiologist, "The greatest enemy of man is cold—keep warm."

HOW THEY PAID THEIR WAY THROUGH COLLEGE.

SHIFTS AND EXPEDIENTS OF COLLEGE-LIFE.

The United States has very aptly been termed the Land of Self-Made Man. Large numbers of its most famous and successful men have been born, if not in poverty, in at best but very humble circumstances, and have risen to eminence mainly by their own unaided exertions.

It is said that in some of our colleges from one fourth to one half of the young men who have been graduated, have paid their expenses with money they have earned by their own labor.

At the college where the writer was a student, twenty-six of the one hundred and eight students who were then obtaining an education there, depended upon their own earnings for obtaining every dollar that their education cost them.

Various were the expedients to which these aspirants for academic honors and a liberal education were sometimes reduced; yet I doubt whether, on the whole, the favored sons of wealth enjoyed college life more than did these young men.

Several of the twenty-six young men above named were so fortunate as to have friends who advanced them money, at six per cent. interest, which was to be repaid after they had graduated and had time to earn it. To secure the debt, in the event of their death, they insured their lives for fifteen hundred dollars

each, paying the annual premiums on the policy, but allowing the interest on the money borrowed to accrue.

Such a method permits the student to give his whole time to his studies while in college, but really does not tend to develop the self-reliance that comes from being independent of favors from friends.

Another of my classmates went every summer into the hay-field. The farmers usually paid him two dollars a day for his services, and he would come back to college in September as brown as a Moor.

Some of these needy young men were very economical in clothing. One of them made the sum of fifty dollars suffice for the amount paid for his clothes for three years. It is hardly necessary to say that he did not go very much "into society," which is not an injury to a student. Balls and attendance upon young ladies are not conducive to close application and studious habits.

One of the sternest methods of self-help which I remember among my student acquaintances, was that practiced by a freshman, whom his classmates called "Calhound," from his mispronunciation in a class debate of the name of the celebrated Southern statesman.

During the winter term "Calhound" would disappear for two or three hours, immediately after morning recitation, and again after prayers at four o'clock in the afternoon.

For a long time his classmates did not know where he went, or what he did; but near the close of the term it was discovered that he had taken a contract to cut wood by the cord, for the use of locomotives, at a railroad station a mile and a half away. He received a dollar a cord, and cut about a cord per day, and at the same time he kept up in his studies with his classes.

He completed his contract, and cut fifty cords of wood during the term, for which he received fifty dollars. While at work with his ax he would have his *Latin* or his *Algebra* propped open on a stump hard by and after a hard bout at a thick log he would sit down and master a passage, or an example, jotting the translation or the solution on a large white chip, which his well-applied ax had thrown out of a scarf.

And I am glad to say "Calhound" took very good rank that term in his class, and at the end of it he had

become quite a giant in muscle, and was a picture of manly health.

Less laborious, but more profitable, was the device of a Junior, whom the others jocosely nick-named "Aunt," on account of the way in which he earned his money. This young man borrowed a knitting machine—then a new invention—of a lady friend, and with it knit woolen socks for a gentleman's furnishing house in a neighboring city. He would work and study at the same time from a propped-up book.

He could make eight or ten pairs of socks in a day for which he received fifteen cents per pair; and for the last two years he paid his college expenses almost wholly by this light work.

The boys were much inclined to ridicule him, however, not so much on account of his working, as from the effeminate character of the work.

"Calhound," on the other hand, was rather respected than otherwise for his wood-chopping, one reason being, perhaps, that the muscle acquired at it made him not a safe object of ridicule.

Such are some of the ways of earning money; but I have no doubt that any needy young man, fertile in expedients, and who desires to pay his own way through college, would, if none of these should please him, or be open to him, be able to hit upon others. At all events, he need not be discouraged.

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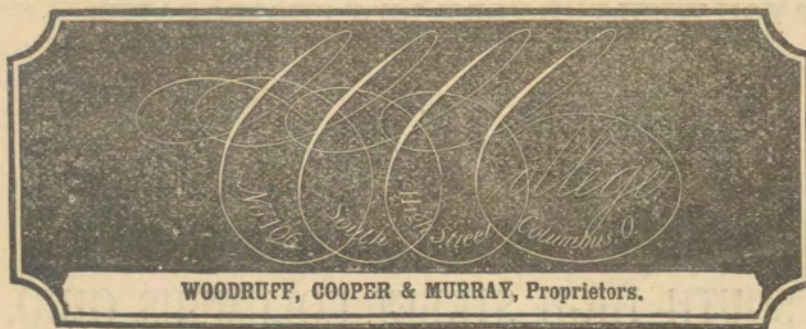
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