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# The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. III.

WESTERVILLE O., FEBRUARY, 1883.

No. VI.



## 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 4, 1883, and end March 23, 1883, when there will be a vacation of one week. The Spring Term will commence March 27, 1883, and end June 13, 1883. The next Annual Commencement will be June 14, 1883. 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 \$150 will enable one to spend one year respectably.

For special information, address the President,

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

WESTERVILLE, OHIO.



THE ONLY  
*Sure, Safe, Permanent and*  
*Effectual*  
**TREATMENT FOR CATARRH.**

G. T. BLAIR, M. D.,

A graduate of the ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the CLEVELAND HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL COLLEGE, and a Practitioner of 20 years experience, announces after three year's special treatment of CATARRH, both chronic and acute, among many hundred patients, is convinced that his theory of the cause of CATARRH and the method upon which its cure depends is correct.

Microscopic examinations have also verified his views.—Twenty years ago, when I commenced the practice of medicine, a case of chronic Catarrh was of extremely rare occurrence, as much so as a case of cancer to-day. Yet in the comparatively brief period intervening, the disease has become almost universal. In the New England States, and in the Northern Lake region, it effects to a greater or less extent, nearly every other individual, and here it is now safe to say more than one person in ten is suffering from its effects in some form. Unfortunately, as yet, the medical profession have failed to find a remedy to arrest or cure its ravages, and the fact is, every honest practitioner will acknowledge the assertion. This is due mainly to a misunderstanding of the disease. Catarrh is not as it is taught and believed a constitutional disease, except in rare instances; but it is almost always, primarily, a *strictly local affection*. Long continued sympathetic irritation will, however, ultimately conduce to a general vitiated condition of the whole system, and hence the popular error. As evidence of the fact as stated, no better argument is necessary than the general physical condition of those affected. With the exception of the local trouble in the nasal, pharyngeal and bronchial organs, the general health is not for years disturbed.

The only theory which admits of a rational conclusion, is that the disease is entirely due to *microscopic animalcules, or fungi*, floating in the atmosphere, which attach themselves to the mucous surface of the *nerves* and throat, by being inhaled, and fastening themselves upon the surface, and burrowing, and poisoning, and increasing indefinitely.

Hence the failures of all previous remedies. Physicians have heretofore devoted themselves to constitutional and merely palliative treatment of the local irritation existing. Indeed, it is doubtful, even if they had had correct views of the actual condition of things, if they could find the proper antidote. This field of discovery is too new to the profession to admit of much research in that direction. Acting upon the above very brief observations, Dr. Blair's treatment has been carefully and thoroughly tested. Out of hundreds of cases treated in the past two years, my success has been universal, and as my treatment is in accordance with the above theory, it proves its truthfulness beyond a doubt.

Ample testimonials without number from all parts of the country, and especially at home, can be seen at my office, and a few I present below:

From L. M. OLIVER, *Justice of the Peace, Brookville, Iowa.*

For three years I have been afflicted with that most horrible disease, putrid catarrh, and have suffered beyond expression. I never could obtain any relief until I tried your *true and safe treatment*. After two month's treatment you have effected a *thorough cure*. Not a vestige of the disease shows itself. You have my heartfelt thanks.

From PETER SHAFFER, *a well known German farmer of Salina, Ind.*

I have been a terrible sufferer from catarrh for many years. Last winter it reached to an extent to produce almost entire blindness, and was obliged to be led about by attendants for two months. A large ulcer covered my right eye—my head was intensely painful. I had suffocating spells, rendering it impossible for me to sleep five minutes at a time for several weeks; indeed, I thought it impossible to recover. All this time I was coughing and discharging from throat and lungs profusely. The first month of treatment greatly relieved me, and three more *cured me*. I can see to go about my work, and the pains in head and chest are gone. I sleep and eat well, the discharges have ceased, and aside from a natural weakness in my eyes I consider myself well.

From L. H. SCOVIL, *a prominent stock farmer of Williamsport, Pickaway County, O.*

I was dreadfully afflicted with chronic Nasal Catarrh for many years. My head, especially my nostrils, continually clogged with disagreeable secretions of a yellow dirty color. My entire system was in a morbid and distressed condition. Owing to poisonous catarrhal matter I was troubled with pain in my back and across my loins. My strength was greatly reduced and I was disabled partly from work. I can now say (after a few months' treatment by your mild and pleasing remedies) *I am cured*. My strength is now up to the *full health mark*. I feel under so much obligation to you for my renewed health and curing me that I am anxious to show my appreciation of your success and take this method of expressing to you my gratitude.

From REV. J. J. MILLS, *Pastor Baptist Church, Centerburg, Knox County, O.*

For several years I have been troubled with Nasal Catarrh, suffering intensely at times. After a careful trial of your safe and pleasant treatment, I have experienced *great relief*, and derived much benefit therefrom. *It acts like a charm, cleansing and healing all the diseased parts, and creating a healthy action*. I can recommend your safe and pleasant remedies to every one suffering from Catarrh and *pulmonary disease*.

From the HON. JUDGE P. C. HOLMES, *Menominee, Wis.*

My wife and self have suffered from catarrh in its various forms for years. After taking treatment from Dr. Blair, we now consider ourselves free from disease. I never had any faith in the so called cures, and had it not been for a personal acquaintance of many years and a knowledge of your high standing in the profession I should have classed your remedies with the thousands of advertised humbugs. I consider your theory of the disease and its treatment sound.

It would require too much additional space to give the numerous testimonials volunteered in a brief period. A few references are, however, subjoined of parties who have been or are now under treatment. Persons of the highest character and standing, whose testimony is unimpeachable:

Hon. James F. Wilson, Senator-elect from Iowa.

J. E. Clark, Formerly Superintendent of Cooper Iron Works, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

J. J. Shufflin, "City Mills," Columbus, Ohio.

Rev. J. S. Mills, Presiding Elder U. B. Church.

Rev. C. Hall, Otterbein University.

H. S. Stauffer, Otterbein University.

Judge Bowersox, Bryan, Ohio.

Marcus H. White, Leadville, Colorado, and others equally prominent.

Consultations by letter (enclosing stamp for postage,) and in person free at my office, North State Street, Westerville, Ohio.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

For the benefit of those who have been so often duped and swindled by the advertised "cures" and "remedies" and "snuffs" for catarrh, Dr. Blair, under certain conditions and for a liberal fee, undertakes the *absolute cure of any case of Catarrh*, with but trifling expense. In such cases a written, indorsed contract will be required.

## University Book Store.

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I. BROWN,

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WESTERVILLE, O.



# The Otterbein Record.

Mailed at the P. O. at Westerville as Second Class Matter.

VOL. III.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, FEBRUARY, 1883.

No. 6

## A HAND-SHAKE.

BY WALLACE BRUCE.

[To Rev. David J. Burrell, a Yale classmate and seat-mate of '67, after a separation of fifteen years.]

What! fifteen years? no, not that long!  
The record, David, must be wrong;  
Dear mother Yale, correct your sight—  
We're only twenty-two to-night.

There's some mistake—no jesting here—  
We're hardly out of senior year;  
Dear mother, look again, I pray!  
Last June was our commencement day.

The elms on old New Haven green  
Have scarcely dropped their leaves, I ween;  
It only seems an evening since  
We sat upon the college fence.

But tell me now, whose *bairns* are these!  
Bright boys and girls about your knees;  
Somehow they seem to look like you:  
Old Yale is right—'tis '82.

Ay, "facts are chieftains which winna ding,"  
And *bairns* are facts the decades bring;  
Come home with me, I'll introduce  
Another flock that looks like Bruce.

I think we'll have another pair  
To take our seats in college there;  
Ah, David, how old Yale will shine  
When she receives your boys and mine!

They'll never sleep in chapel—no!—  
Like bricks, tipped sidewise in a row;  
They'll never help each other through  
Old Euclid, like some lads we knew.

It's our good luck, and dearest joy,  
To find more gold in each alloy;  
For in each bright and childish face  
We both can read their mother's grace.

Let others boast their *gear* and wealth,  
These are our treasures, rich with health;  
The living gold that's coined above,  
Fresh from the mint and stamped with love.

Upon this truth we boldly stand,  
Two brothers of a scattered band;  
Give us your hand, for words are lame,  
I find you, David, just the same;

With cheery voice, with generous heart,  
With will to do the manly part;  
A noble leader, now as then—  
'Twas then of boys, but now of men.

## THE USE OF COLLEGE LIBRARIES.

BY PROF. W. J. ZUCK, '78.

In an age when books and libraries are exerting such a great influence, both intellectual and moral, upon all classes of society, we are not sure that the method of their use has received that attention which the gravity of the subject demands. In the great cities, and in hundreds of small towns, are large collections of books, bringing to young and old, rich and poor alike, opportunities which either elevate and enlighten, or degrade and corrupt.

Every institution of learning is equipped with its library, and from year to year by purchase and donation, increases the number of books upon shelf and in alcove. In some institutions the number has already become vast, and no wonder when about 25,000 new books appear annually. The library of the British Museum alone contains 1,100,000 printed books, while one of the libraries of Paris contain more than 3,000,000 volumes. The older institutions in our country have long been struggling with the question how their libraries can be used to the greatest advantage both by teacher and student, and it is a subject of no mean proportions when the vast amount of material here gathered together is taken into the account.

Perhaps the inquiry will not be much out of place with reference to our own institutions. The following practice was observed for a time, and is in use, perhaps, with some even at the present:

On Friday afternoon from four to five o'clock, the librarian, who was generally a member of the Faculty, would open the door of the library to students for the exchange of books. With patience he would sit in his



place, and wait upon such as desired books, or ventured to ask for information concerning books on special topics. Possibly not more than one-fourth of the entire number of students were regular in their attendance upon the library, and certainly not more were deeply interested. A few books were in constant demand, but there was little, if any reading in special lines. Books of reference were somewhat freely consulted, as much so as could be expected in the brief space of one hour. To many students faithful in the studies of the college curriculum, the library was indeed a blank, while here within easy reach were books on all subjects, and just such helps as would have incited to further study. But access was given only once a week, and then for sixty short minutes, and few cared to carry home an armful of books for mere reference, when thirty or forty minutes would be ample time. Of course, we have made an advance upon this old way. Now, daily access is given to the libraries of many of our colleges, and students herein enjoy a privilege for which they will be forever grateful.

This is just as it should be, but there is something else *not* just as it should be. In our college methods, the library is too often a subordinate one, when it should be the first and chief. President Eliot says of the Harvard Library that "it has a profound effect upon the instruction given at the University as regards both substance and matter: *it teaches the teachers.*" And why not? Why should not a well selected library of a few hundred volumes be an eternal well-spring to both teacher and student? If the text-book is a necessity in the class-room, why be tied so closely to it that reference can not be made to a work or essay upon some kindred or suggested topic? The college library should be the great center of college work and influence. The teacher should know the literature of his department,

and be able to direct where information can be found upon subjects suggested by his work from day to day. Those who come under his instruction demand this of him, and expect a readiness and willingness to help. It would be better for teacher and pupil to go together to the library, and laying aside text-book, seek an outlook upon the subject in hand.

"The narrowest view of education that can be taken is that of mere text-book learning. But from a good text-book as standing ground, an outlook may be taken as broad as may be desired." Is there not danger, in the long course of study marked out in our college work, of forgetting that to incite a student to personal investigation is better than the dry routine of much class-work and drill? Education ought to make students readers for life, regardless of their subsequent pursuits. No department of the college can meet this requirement but the library, and for this reason alone should its use be made a subject of much solicitude. In our libraries are books upon every subject of inquiry, and why here unless to be used? For this purpose are they brought together at much expense. The very presence of these books ought to beget curiosity; and curiosity will beget inquiry, and inquiry will beget deeper and wider investigation.

How this most desirable result in the use of the college library can be reached with the assistance of the teachers, may be made the subject of a future paper.

#### ETHICS OF THE BAR.

BY T. H. SONEDECKER.

It is a prevailing opinion, especially among Christian parents, that the profession of law should be shunned by our young men. They are advised not to enter the ranks of this calling lest they become contaminated with its attendant vices and consequently sooner or later abandon those principles, which would lead to a pure and complete manhood,



which is so essential to all departments of life. They tell them that when they once enter the stream they are drawn into the vortex and irresistibly carried down the current of common custom, peculiar to that vocation, the only escape being entire desertion. This arises from judging the whole profession by its most dishonorable members. A deeper inspection will reveal the opposite. A thoughtful mind is not prepared to accept these discouraging statements as facts, nor is it disposed to give heed to advice, which is not founded upon sufficient reason.

The first objection to a young man's choosing law as a profession is, as above stated, that it presents temptations to his integrity. The law is a noble and praise-worthy calling. It is true her students have, in many ways, defiled her good name, but these abuses, to which any profession is liable, do not blot or blur her real character any more than the Christian religion is changed in its nature from the fact that its professors do not always act in accordance with its teachings. A man may be honest in any profession, if he chooses; moreover, if politics in its present condition is corrupting, it is for the college graduate with his moral courage and intellectual training to reform it.

A second objection is that the objects of law are not honorable. The question is frequently asked, Ought an attorney to undertake the defense of a person charged with some heinous crime, and attempt to shield him from just punishment? It is answered that even the guilty must be fairly tried, and unless the guilt be proved the accused is not *legally* guilty. But we must answer that while only those are liable to punishment, who, by some deed, break the law, nevertheless the counsel who knowingly assists in freeing a criminal from punishment, as far as blame-worthiness is concerned, is guilty. But is it less honorable to make than to interpret law? The judicial bench

should be a synonym for dignity and integrity. Is it not honorable to provide a sound currency, to secure equal rights and the like?

A third objection urged by some is that the college graduate will not make a strong government. But a strong government is strong intellectually and morally, not physically. The present demands of the people are an administration composed of thinking, not fighting men. The stirring crises arising in government are not met by the shallow-minded and corrupt partisan politician. The original cause that produced the uprising that crushed slavery was generated by the strong arguments of learned and moral men.

The wide-spread political corruption of the day is one of the greatest dangers which our Republic has to encounter. Her hope rests in her *Christian* scholars alone; and they fail in their high place and are false to the country that claims their best service, if they enter not the strife. Their place is "in the market place with Pericles as much as in the grove with Socrates." Slavery is dead; but the questions of to-day demand scholarly men to consider them.

How to efface the scars of the late civil war; how to protect and elevate the condition of the negro from the bitter hatred and persecution still binding him down to the earth; upon what terms to receive into the national family, the thousands of people coming to us yearly from foreign lands; how to preserve inviolate from the hands of those who would destroy it, that glory of our land, the common school; how to purify American legislation and make it more intelligent and less partisan; how to repair the financial waste of an enormous debt; how to harmonize labor and capital, and how to control the large corporations that absorb and rule both; how to make an equitable tariff; how to suppress intemperance, licentiousness and our national sins, which are cancerous sores upon America's beautiful face—these are po-



litical problems demanding the thought of our best trained thinkers. It is frequently said of men, they are too conscientious to make successful lawyers. History shows that others besides tricksters, sharpers, and demagogues have succeeded in this profession. In handling such momentous questions as present themselves, our government, that is of the people, calls for the aid of young men possessing not only the finest cultured intellects and the profoundest legal acquirements, but also the *highest moral courage* and the *most illustrious Christian character*. If the graduate should not enter law, surely Jefferson, Hamilton, Adams, Webster, and Sumner, missed their true calling.

#### SIX HOURS AT PLYMOUTH.

BY LAWRENCE KEISTER, '82.

The last RECORD brings a message from "the remote north-west corner of the United States." Can space be given in the next issue for a word from the east?—not the "remote" east, for in Boston Maine is still "down east." It is not of the modest beauty of Massachusetts scenery I would speak, or of her thin-soiled, rock-encumbered farms which certainly try the farmer's wits and patience, but of one of her historic cities which I had the pleasure of visiting last October.

The Plymouth of to-day is a quiet manufacturing town of seven thousand inhabitants, situated on the slope of a hill and looking eastward whence came her noble founders. Few persons are to be seen on the streets at these hours of the day, many being busy at the woolen mills, shoe, and other factories. Thrift and enterprise have utilized "the very sweet waters which flow under the hill-side," once so "very sweet" to the storm-tossed Pilgrims. Beautiful private residences and public buildings speak of the present, but here and there are time-worn structures which recall the past.

We stand in front of Pilgrim Hall. To the left is a marble slab bearing the words of

the memorable "compact," and around it, cast in the iron of the enclosure, are the names of the strong-hearted signers. On the pediment above the doric porch in demi-relief is an allegorical representation of the "Landing." Within the Hall are found heavy, old-fashioned chairs and tables, brought over in the Mayflower, the original patent of Plymouth Colony bearing the date 1621, pewter plates, rusty swords, and a hundred other articles once the property of Carver, Brewster, Miles Standish and their brave co-adjutors.

But let us proceed to the object of chief interest. For one hundred and five years the upper portion of Plymouth Rock was removed from its original place. In 1880 this part was taken back to the waterside and placed beneath its granite canopy. On its sloping top is cut 1620. The iron gate is open and we are glad to enter and stand upon the

"Rock in the wilderness which welcomed our sires  
From bondage far over the dark rolling sea"

Near at hand are the unmarked graves of that dreadful winter, from which we pass up Leyden street to Burial Hill. It is a commanding position overlooking the town and harbor, and the vales and the low hills to the westward. Here the early colonists built a fort for their protection, and here they sleep beneath the sod. Some of these crumbling stones bear quaint inscriptions, and names which sound familiar. These dark brown stones were brought from England, as if America had no monuments for her dead heroes.

A short distance northward and on an equal eminence is found the national monument to our forefathers. Upon the wings of the octagon pedestal stands a figure of Faith, one foot resting on Forefathers' Rock; in her left hand she holds a Bible, with her right uplifted she points to Heaven. The whole is eighty-one feet high, the central figure being thirty-



six. A better conception of the size of this figure is formed when it is known that the length of the index finger is two feet one inch, and that the wrist is four feet around. The magnitude of the monument is not more impressive than the beauty and symmetry of the figures are pleasing. It is a monument worthy the men whose lives it commemorates; worthy the great people who erected it; the first object to meet our gaze as we approached the city, the last to recede from it as we depart.

### THE TONGUE.

BY J. G. KNOTTS.

Who shall say this is not a popular subject? Is it not in everybody's mouth? The tongue is one of the common blessings which the Author of our being has bestowed upon us, the wise and the ignorant, the rich and the poor, alike.

To be able to see the beauties of this world is a great blessing, which, if you would appreciate fully, look upon the blind, and think their state yours. To listen to the various sounds of the winds, the songs of the birds, and the better music of those we love, is not the least pleasure God has given us; but to be able to use our tongues to convey our thoughts to others, is one of the greatest blessings we enjoy.

Many, if not all, who have written concerning the tongue, have agreed that it is either the greatest blessing or the greatest curse of man. I remember reading the story of the ancient who ordered the servant to supply for dinner the best, things the market could afford. Tongues only were supplied. These the cook served up in different sauces. They assembled for dinner, and course after course was served up consisting of tongue. "Did I not order you," said the master in passion, "to buy the best victuals the market could afford?" "And have I not obeyed your orders?"

said the servant. "Is there anything better than tongue? Is not the tongue the bond of civil society, the organ of reason, and the instrument of praise and adorations to the gods?" The master then ordered the servant to go to the market and purchase the worst things the market could afford. The servant returned with tongue. "What," said the master, "tongue again?" "Most certainly," replied the servant, "for is not the tongue the worst thing in the world? It is the instrument of all strife and contention, the inventor of lawsuits, the source of divisions and wars, and the organ of error, lies, calumny, and blasphemies." But what of the tongue? Is it not an unruly member? Every kind of beast has been tamed, but the tongue has not. It seems to be an unruly evil, full of deadly poison.

Some one said that God manifested a good deal of wisdom in his work, in that when he created man he gave him two eyes, two ears, and one tongue; thus indicating that he should see and hear twice as much as he should say. But I have known not a few persons who reversed this order, and said twice as much as they heard or saw.

"Speech is silver," sometimes, however, "silence is gold." There is a time to talk and a time to be silent, and happy the man, and some one has said "thrice happy the woman," who knows the times and observes them. But I do not mean to cast any reflection on the fair sex whose refining influence has been felt through the ages past. There are men who do not know the proper use of the tongue. By it we whisper words of encouragement to the weary and disheartened toilers of the earth.

Kind words fitly spoken are like "mother's kisses," they soothe and heal. We can use the tongue to tell our hopes and loves and our prospects to those who are the object of our affections.



*The Otterbein Record:*

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

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EDITOR IN CHIEF, . . . J. E. GUITNER.

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FEBRUARY, 1883.

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THE agitation in Columbia College of the question of opening its doors to women is now at a white heat. The action of the authorities favoring are met by counter resolutions of the students opposing co-education. It is only another illustration of the tenacity with which prejudice well entrenched maintains itself, only to surrender at last to the forces of progress.

WE learn through the financial department of the University, that since the completion of the \$50,000 fund, called the first, the agents are succeeding most encouragingly in their work upon the second. Some hearts are opening to their solicitations and responding in large subscriptions, and these of persons

hitherto not reached by similar entreaties. Let the good work go on!

WE direct attention in another column to the preparations which the Alumni are making for the next commencement; and it may be remarked here that other features of the week will not be neglected. The present Senior class is the largest in the history of the University, and the exercises proceeding directly from the class, as well as those under the auspices of the literary societies, are sure to be of unusual interest. The large number of visitors who will be attracted to Westerville as friends of the graduating class and of others here will prove a sufficient inducement to unusual effort for rich program of the various exercises.

WHILE we hear of great revival work in several of the colleges of our State, and of the conversion of students almost by classes, we are glad to note the remarkable religious interest now prevailing in our own institution. So many of our students, since the day of prayer for colleges in January, have been converted and added to the church that it is easy now to count the number of those who are yet resisting the claims of religion. The work of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. L. C. A., has been a large factor in this result, and these organizations have nobly seconded the efforts of the college pastor. At the present writing it seems probable that the desire of President Thompson may be realized: "Our whole college for Christ." So let it be.

WE ARE not aware of the existence of any Otterbein association in any of the cities containing her graduates. In fact the number of her graduates is not sufficient in many places to warrant such an organization; but we think Dayton contains quite enough to take the first step in this direction and take it soon. Besides the graduates, there are a number of friends and former students who would no



doubt be glad to lend their influence to such an association. May we not soon hear of the organization of the Otterbein Association of Dayton? Why not? It would be a bond of union to the students who have gone out from O. U. to live in Dayton and the vicinity, and it would be one of the most efficient means of promoting the interests of the University in that city. Concerted action will invariably discover opportunities and means, and will be more efficient in the application of means to ends. We should be glad to see this new avenue of usefulness to our University opened, and we do not think we are too early in our suggestion to Dayton.

THERE seems to be a lack of interest in the various associations connected with the University. The meetings are entirely too slimly attended. This is not as it should be. Any college must have its various associations and is the better for having them. We do not think the Faculty mean to discourage these associations only as they interfere with the main college work, but certainly the strictures put upon them do sink them into a subordination unworthy of them, for seldom can there be secured more than a third of the members at a meeting at such an hour as to conflict with nothing of importance. The best way to make a college first-class is to make each department first-class, and surely these associations, such as the O. U. L. A., the O. O. A., the "Four Societies," and the Y. M. C. A., are proper and necessary parts of the college, if we would have it as embracing as a college should be. A college that would give a broad and liberal education must be broad and liberal in its spirit and its work. Let us take a little more interest not only in one, but in all of these associations.

THOSE of our readers who are members of the Alumnae Association will be interested in the information that the Executive Committee

of the association have selected Bishop E. B. Kephart, of Toledo, Iowa, as orator and D. L. Bowersmith, of Columbus, O., as historian, for the next Commencement; and these have indicated to the committee their acceptance. The poet is not yet secured; and in the dearth of poetic material, it may become necessary to substitute an essayist. It is the purpose of the committee to use every effort to have the literary features of the next meeting fully up to the already high standard, and the appointments above indicated are an earnest of this determination.

The special committee appointed to have the gastronomic arrangements of the next meeting in charge will doubtless manifest such interest in the development of the new plan of banquet as will leave nothing to be desired by the most exacting epicure. Perhaps no feature of the Commencement festivities attracts so many visitors to Westerville as the Alumnae meetings, and nothing should be in the way of the most complete preparation therefor.

We remember, too, that steps were taken last year toward an incorporation of the association, but whether anything has been done to this end since that time we do not know. We heartily sympathize with the view of those who believe in the benefits of Alumnae representation in the government of the University; and we think that this question should be "kept before the people." It is true that some of our Alumni are now trustees representing annual conferences, and they are the men for the place; but other persons, acquainted with the genius and needs of the institution by reason of six or seven years' study here are needed in the deliberations of the Board, and will be more and more demanded as the years go by.

ONE of the most common mistakes of aspiring young men is the choice of a profession prior to or at the beginning of their col-



legiate course. Parents and children are apt to think there is no use to go to college unless in view of some definite professional aim, and hence the fact that you can take the average freshman class, and from a mere observation of the style of dress, manner of conversation, and general bearing of the different members, can pick out the prospective physicians, lawyers, ministers, etc.

Too many enter college with a fixed determination to make everything bend to a previous choice, and thus fail to derive the full benefit of a college education. It is the purpose of a college to develop habits of thought and to give general culture; to lay a solid and wide foundation upon which may be built any proper sort of superstructure which the builder may desire. He who gives less scope to his energies than the proper college work demands, will come out narrow, cramped and biased, and will have less strength of mind and force of character to bring to bear upon a special course of study, than he who gives free play and full scope to his powers.

A college student has no business with the cares of a professional life weighing him down before the time. Let him have an ambition to make the most of his college life, and he will not be aimless.

No one knows what he is good for until he has tried his powers and has ascertained of what sort they be. Many are not intended for professional life and all would do well to ponder before they enter. Of those who are, few are so decidedly unbalanced as to make their proper life work unmistakable at an early age, while the greater portion need all the evidence that can be accumulated during a course of symmetrical development. As a rule it is better to put off the final decision until the Senior year than to make it sooner.

#### OUR ROUND TABLE.

PLEASANT it is, when words are sere and Aeolus whistles without, for the exchange ed-

itor to sit in gown and slippers before the glowing anthracite with nothing more disquieting upon his mind than the duty of conning the varied and various college journals that visit his table.

In this enviable mood we take up the *Oberlin Review*, and are gratified to find so venerable a member of the guild taking the cue we gave some months ago against the "marking system" as now in vogue in our colleges; and we are no less pleased to read in a communication concerning the "Oratorical Contest" that "the new rule, by which delivery counts half, is a most unfortunate one, having a tendency to subordinate the real object of Oratorical Contests to the new clap-trap tricks of the stage." 'Tis ever thus!

*The Philosphian Review*, (Bridgeton, N. J.,) gives a good variety of literary articles, on an ample page, with neat typography and tinted paper. It reports its society "advancing in interest daily;" and with a heroic clipping of its "Clippings," we could not desire a better exchange with which to close our list for this month.

WE are led by editorial remarks in the *Collegiate*, (Franklin College,) to believe that in Indiana, as well as in some other places of which we have heard, students sometimes find lessons too long or their lady friends too entertaining, or both. We second the suggestion of the *Collegiate* and hope that its offered reward will soon be claimed.

THE well-written article in the *Index*, (Pritchett Institute, Mo.,) on "The Women of Homer," is for us the best feature of the last number; but then, may-be we are partial to Hellenic subjects. "Real or not, the Homeric women are a type of the women of the Greek heroic age," and it may be added, the wonder of all time, for their true womanliness and for the magnificence of their immortality.



*The Philomathean Review*, (Brooklyn, N. Y.,) is a well-edited paper showing mature newspaper talent, probably enjoying the skilled assistance of some one of the many journalists of the "city of churches." Like the RECORD, the enterprise of a college society, it is also like the RECORD in fully representing the institution with which it is identified. Containing too much of the novelette to suit our taste, it is, nevertheless, quite a pleasant miscellany.

A PLEASANT feature of the last number of the *Illini* (University of Illinois) is its reply to the aspersions of a certain eastern college paper against the western ones as a body. The absurdity of the claim made for the "story" feature of the former as against the literary articles of the latter is well shown. A more judicious use of the space occupied (we can not say "filled,") by "Clips" would be to our fancy; but the editor would probably explain that the paper is not designed expressly to meet our taste.

*The Mirror*, (University at Lewisburg, Pa.,) with frank, open countenance and neatly engraved heads, is a welcome visitor, with cheery words and an air of "*per aspera ad astra*." We extend our sympathies, since it seems to feel so keenly the loss of no less than two editors, by removal, in one short month, and because it laments so sorely the lapse of interest in athletics. We do these things better at Otterbein. Our enthusiasm in these matters never rises above what Will Shakespeare calls "the sticking-place."

*The Campus*, (Alleghany College) deserves to be felicitated upon its new dress and make-up. But we are not sure of the value of the new regulation of the A. G. faculty, accepting, at the urgent request of the *Campus* editors, one year's work on the paper as equivalent to a regular study of the course. What now will the unfortunates do who are not elected to the editorial board? May we not

expect that all the tricks and chicanery of politics will be used by Allegheny students at the time of the election of editors? And why so great a concession for so little work? Out this way we strut upon the editorial stage as an outlet of our superfluous energy and have never thought of calling it study. We think Alleghany should have a monopoly of the new rule.

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## LOCALS.

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—No Public last month.

—How courteous the members of the preparatory department are becoming!

—Westerville now sports a bank and gives her citizens a chance to deposit their surplus funds.

—The Y. M. C. A. has secured the services of the Rev. Russel T. Hall, of Mt. Vernon, for a lecture.

—The *preps* receive a lecture each month on etiquette. It is said that they actually tip their hats now.. Will wonders never cease?

—The Ohio State Convention of the Y. M. C. A. was held at Mt. Vernon last week. About twenty of the members of the two Associations here attended.

—The second division of the Senior Class will appear on the rostrum on the evening of the 24th, and the indications are that a great amount of eloquence will be spilled.

—Prest. Thompson and his *cabinet* took occasion during the last snow, to make a trip to the Girls' Industrial Home, near Delaware, O. Although the snow became scarce before their return, yet a pleasant time is reported.

—The gentle stream which furnishes our town with ice, and our children with chances to drown was last week swollen to an un-



sual extent. It overflowed its banks and spread over the bottom-lands to a considerable width.

—There has been in progress in the college during the past two weeks an excellent revival; quite a number of conversions have taken place, and many more are expected. On last Sabbath a goodly number joined the church and were baptized.

—The Junior Class have elected for class-day: Jessie F. Thompson, prophetess; W. C. Rebok, historian; E. B. Grimes, poet. As these are the only performances common to all class-days they are the only ones we are at present authorized to publish.

—It is reported that not long since, while several students were taking in the sights of the Capital City and indulging in a quiet little game of pool, they were surprised by the President. The query is, What was the President doing at such a place at such an hour?

—Our branch of the Y. M. C. A. last week entertained ten or twelve members of the Delaware branch on their way to the meeting at Mt. Vernon. Much encouragement was mutually given and received in view of the good work now in progress in the two Universities.

—The Contest Association has adopted a new Constitution adapted to our home purposes, and will hereafter be known as the Otterbein Oratorical Association. The contest will be held April 7th. The limit of orations for this special contest has been set at twenty minutes. Thereafter it will be fifteen minutes.

—It is one of the saddest sights of earth to see a young man struggling with his first mustache. Several Seniors have begun this struggle and their example is being followed by a throng of admiring *preps*. Several other

members of '83 who wish to appear dignified are cultivating a good beard. A good hair renewer is in demand.

—The ladies of *Saum Hall* have the true spirit of enterprise. They have secured at their own expense a piano for the parlor, and a Sophomore predicts a change in the order of exercises. Music will be substituted for remarks on the weather. The bashful youth will have a place to hide his feet and can now spend an hour with some comfort.

—The small boys of our town have had an excellent chance to cultivate their theatrical propensities, during the past few months. On several evenings of January the Barlow-Arlington Combination held forth at Weyant's Opera Hall, and although they were poorly patronized, they left with the reputation of being the best troupe that has as yet visited our town.

—President Thompson is doing a great amount of work for a small man. We learn from the *Morning Journal* that "President H. A. Thompson, assisted by prominent members of the church, is preparing an encyclopedia, containing the history, doctrine, polity and institutions of the U. B. Church. It will also contain short biographical sketches of a few prominent ministers in each of the forty conferences."

—At a recent meeting of the Junior Class there was considerable difference of opinion as to how many should be appointed on the committee of correspondence. One member thought that four could do the work; another suggested that six be appointed; and one becoming impressed, during the excitement, with the importance of the class and its business, moved that it go into a committee of the whole. Judging from the noise, one would suppose that they had correspondence enough to warrant the employment of seven clerks and a phonographer.



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## SOCIETY NOTES.

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—The Philomathean and Philophronean societies held no session last Friday evening on account of the meeting in progress in the chapel.

—Since W. C. Reese has been leading the Philophronean Orchestra, music has become one of the main features of installation evening. Many thanks are due Mr. Reese and his sister for their valuable services on these special occasions.

—The "Four Societies" have already appointed a committee to secure a "Commencement lecturer." The committee will have sufficient time to secure a good one, and we hope it will keep steadily in view the nature of the occasion in making its selection. Let us have a man who is both popular and adapted to the audience usually present on such occasions.

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### Y. M. C. A.

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—The Association received a large addition to its membership at a recent meeting.

—Delegates from the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. L. C. A. attended the late convention at Mt. Vernon.

—L. D. Wishard, secretary of the International College Y. M. C. A., was with us recently, and while here gave each of the gentlemen's societies a short call, and made some interesting remarks.

—The subject for consideration on the Missionary evening, was "Our Mission Work in Africa."

—The following is the programme for the remaining sessions of this term:

Feb. 20.—Christian Humility, A. Rothrock, leader.

Feb. 27.—Life and and Walk in the Spirit, J. P. Sinclair, leader.

March 6.—Beatitude of Peacemakers, E. I. Gilbert, leader.

March 13.—Vain Oblations, A. Timberman, leader.

March 20.—The Progressive Character of Christian Life, I. G. Knotts, leader.

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## PERSONAL.

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(This column is given to notices of graduates, old students, and those now connected with the University. We earnestly solicit the assistance of graduates and former students, by sending us notices of themselves and others, in order that it may be full and interesting.)

E. H. Hill has been unable to pursue his studies in music for the past two weeks on account of a slight attack of illness.

H. T. Cochran, of Dawson, Pa., has been visiting his brother, W. H. Cochran, for some days past.

G. P. Maxwell wheeled in rather late this term to make a grade of 100 in his classes.

Miss Elida King is teaching a private class in music in Canal Winchester, Ohio.

'82. Ethlinda Jarvis has spent the past four months with her sister, Mrs. Odessa Ferrier, near Angola, Ind. She will return to her home near Smithville, O., this week.

'83. Columbus Hall made a sudden departure from the University one day last month. He intends spending several weeks of this term in various parts of West Virginia.

Chester Bordwell, of Cambridge, O., was the guest of his nephew, Earl H. Hill, a few days since.

'83. Rufus P. Miller gave some of the editors of the RECORD a short visit last Saturday. His school closes in about four weeks, after which he will be in college until graduation.

M. B. Prindle, of Lancaster, O., was the guest of his son R. S. Prindle, a few days recently.

L. G. Altman, M. D., has a large practice in medicine in Warsaw, Ind. His last year in Otterbein was 1874-'75.



Miss Helen McVay, of Western Female Seminary, Oxford, O., spent her vacation visiting her friend Nellie Scofield of class '85.

'85. E. P. Beers was in town one day last week. He has determined to go into business in Columbus, O.

'85. J. J. Mills is preaching at Centerburg, Ohio, in recovered health.

Rev. R. Rock, who has been pursuing some advanced studies this year in the college, has lately accepted a call from Fostoria, Ohio. The faculty and students of Fostoria are members of his congregation. He will continue his Greek studies here.

'76. I. A. Loos and wife, who have been traveling through Scotland and England, are now in Paris pursuing French and other studies. From Paris they will go to Leipsic where they will pursue other special lines of study. We notice in the *Religious Telescope* an interesting article written by Mr. Loos from Paris.

'77 Rev. S. W. Keister, of Union City, Ind., has been remarkably successful in his church work this winter. He is now in the midst of a stirring revival.

L. H. Ford is teaching school at Salem, Ohio. His school is in a prosperous condition.

'84. J. B. Hall and B. G. Green are traveling for a firm in Harrisburg, Pa. They are now canvassing various cities of the West.

'85. Wellington O. Mills is teaching near New Paris, Ohio. There is a possibility that W. O. will join his class in the spring term; if not then, he intends certainly to enter at the opening of the University next fall.

S. E. Barlow, of Marion, O., spent a few days recently visiting old schoolmates and his many friends in and near town.

'84. J. W. Flickinger is slowly recovering from his protracted illness. His condition for some time was precarious; but all the indications are favorable for his recovery.

'83. W. Z. Kumler withdrew from the contestants at a recent meeting of the Oratorical Association. The college classes would have been pleased to hear him in April.

'72. Lizzie Hanby attended the Installation exercises of the Clonethan Society, and

gave the young ladies some very wise advice concerning their future.

'82. M. S. Beard and L. D. Bonebrake spent last Sabbath in town.

Wilbur Lane is clerking for John Shillito & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. A. Miller returned from business in Chicago during the holidays. He is now teaching as a substitute for his uncle at Lewis Center, Ohio.

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