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The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. III.

WESTERVILLE O., JUNE, 1883.

No. X.



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 \$50 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.

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The Otterbein Record.

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VOL. III.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, JUNE, 1883.

No. 10.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF PERSECUTION.

BY W. C. KEBOK, '83.

The life of the race is a life of struggle. Every turn in the stream of the world's history has been effected by a conflict whose influences are as far reaching as the race, and as enduring as time. It was the battle of Marathon that broke the despotic power of Persia, and gave a new impulse to freedom in Europe. It was the battle of Zama that shivered the chains of African tyranny and gave the ascendancy to Rome who bore the torch of civilization into the dark places of earth. It was the battle of Tours that hurled back the tide of the Saracens, and shielded the rising civilization of Christian Europe from the threatening sword of Mahomet. It was the shattering of the "Invincible Armada," that sunk forever the hopes of Popery, and awoke the notes of freedom which the winds took up and bore out over the dark waters along the shores of England, of Europe, and of America. But the coronation of freedom was reserved for no less a conflict than the American Revolution. What does it mean that despotism is ever upon the heels of freedom? What does it mean that the great internal movements of the race are thus at war? Does it mean that human nature contains discordant elements which can be tuned into harmony only by centuries of experience, by centuries of suffering? Does it mean that human nature is guilty of the blood of martyrs? Let the charge be made and the truth be ascertained though the heavens fall.

Every event in history previously existed in the realm of mind. It is thought and feeling crystallized and made immortal. The eccen-

tricities of the fool sink into the vortex of oblivion, those of the genius stand forth like adamant peaks, but the common thoughts and feeling of humanity are embodied in a universe of events. Then every universal fact in history is the product of representative thought and feeling, and hence indicates a fact in human nature. If, therefore, it can be shown that persecutions are recorded throughout the annals of those nations which have borne the world spirit down through the ages, then Paganism, Judaism, Mohammedanism, Roman Catholicism and Protestantism stand acquitted before the bar of reason, but human nature stands convicted of this, the most heinous crime in the annals of the world's history. In the light of recorded facts the truth shall be established.

The facts of history confirm the charge. Every age has had its victims. Abel fell at the hand of Cain, and his murderer became father of a race that filled the ages with violence and bloodshed until the flood came and swept it away. When the waters had subsided there sprang up a people whose every step has been beset by a relentless hostility. They were shut out from the fertile valley of the Jordan by the jealous Canaanite. They toiled and groaned under the lash of the taskmaster. They hung their harps upon the willows by the waters of Babylon, for they were held, strangers in a strange land. When the glory of their nation had returned, it was torn and scattered by the talons of the Roman eagle; and soon the sacred ruins were trampled beneath the unhallowed feet of Goth and Hun. When the Moslem ruled Jerusalem, the Jews enjoyed a temporary relief, at which all Christendom was roused to indignation, and

for centuries these sons of sorrow and shame were scorned and plundered and massacred; yea, more, they were imprisoned and tortured, they were banished and hunted into dens and caves; and now up from the cold and cheerless steeps of Russia ascends their pathetic cry, "How long, O Lord, how long?" And all people have had their victories. In Greece, Socrates was forced to drink the fatal hemlock. In Rome the early Christians were used as torches to light the king's garden by night. In France and Spain the faith of the Protestants was tested by the Inquisition. In Switzerland the faithful Zwingli fell fighting for religious freedom. In Germany the flaming stake of Huss lit up the campfires of sixteen years of religious war. In England the ashes of Crammer and Latimer are mingled with the dust of Smithfield. And in our own free land the bones of the martyrs of liberty lie mouldering in every state from Maine to Florida. Thus, in the historical and collective life of the race as it portrays itself in the spiritual play of lights and shades on the canvass of history, we may trace the dark lineaments of this ranking inhabitant of the human soul, this hydra of persecution.

The spirit of persecution is readily identified with a familiar trait of human nature. It was egoism that caused the ancients to think that the earth was created for man, and the sun, moon and stars to give light to the earth; it was egoism that prompted the Imperialist to declare that the state existed for the King and not the King for the state; it was egoism that prompted the Romish Church to lay claim to infallibility, and it is the same egoism that causes a man to disesteem the opinions of his fellows, and prompts him to take up arms and go forth to battle for an infallible and jealous God. It causes a man to regard himself as the center of a very important circle of influence, and, as though the society, the government, and the religion

of the little world which he arrogates to himself, existed as his special heritage, he receives them as his birthright, "asking no questions for conscience's sake." Man assimilates the influence of his environment and lends to his environment the influences of his character. He blends self and truth, and out of his egoism evolves the practical assumption of the infallibility of his own opinions. This is the source, and the only source, from which springs intellectual ostracism. He blends self and creed, and out of his egoism evolve the horrible dogma of exclusive salvation. This is the warrant of all religious intolerance. Behind it the hideous monster of persecution has ever tried to hide its bloody form, while his "stern eyes smiled darkly on the throbblings of tortured flesh, as in Moloch's ears dwelt like music the sound of infant wailings," and the rack creaked as if in mockery of the dying groans of martyrs.

The natural outworkings of such a spirit are at once evident. It tends to set every man against his brother, and make cruel persecutors of us all. It wars against diversity of life and belief, and devotes itself to the establishment of uniformity of worship even at pain of torture and death. This it can never accomplish, but its every attempt must be attended with trials and tribulations and bloodshed as long as a spark of liberty's fire glows upon the altars of men's souls. For men are not all alike. They differ mentally as much as bodily, and their thoughts, their feelings and their beliefs must differ as much as their minds. Hence, when the spirit of liberty snaps the bonds of mind and soul, and sets men to think, to feel, to believe, it quickens into life myriad shades of belief and forms of worship, all of which conspire to the destruction of exclusiveness and intolerance. The terrible crisis is at hand. The haughty beast is roused from his lair, he shakes his shaggy mane he leaps upon his

prey and tears it limb from limb. The problem is solved, and the philosophy of persecution is found in the antagonism between the spirit of liberty and the spirit of egoism.

But a change has come over the world. The sway of passion has given way to the reign of law, and difficulties which were at one time settled by the sword, are now referred to a board of arbitration. In the process of this change in the character of civilization what has become of the spirit of persecution? Is it among the things that are no more? Ask the despised Jew. Ask the Christian missionary. The beast still lives. His threatening roar may be heard in Roumania. His blood-stained tracks may be traced over the steeps of Russia and the plateau of Abyssinia. In other lands he has betaken himself unto the mountains, or has transformed himself into an angel of light in whose guise he frequently sits, unsuspected, in the temple of liberty, while beneath the cloak of philanthropy he conceals weapons of torment and death. The chain of silence is more galling than a chain of iron. The rack of ridicule is more distortive than an engine furnished with pulleys and cords. The tongue of slander cuts a deeper gash than the executioner's ax. And these are the instruments of a refined persecution. The spirit still lives but its scope has been restricted, and it has been compelled to assume a higher plane of action through which its fiery passions are wont to burn and drop to the low plane of baseness and brutality.

The decline of persecution begun with the German Reformation, the first signal and immortal victory of the spirit of liberty baptized in the blood of Christ.

Darkness reigned upon the continent for the space of eight hundred years. In the midst of the darkness sounded the voice of Peter, the hermit, rousing the nations from their disturbed slumbers and summoning them to the Savior's tomb. The Crusades

exhausted the resources of lords and kings, and weakened the iron clutch of authority. They awakened desire, stimulated commerce, diffused knowledge, and promoted science, art, and literature. But they achieved not the full emancipation of thought. The Romish Church guarded every avenue, and said, "Thus far and no farther." In religious affairs she tolerated no freedom of thought or of action, but by sheer force cramped the minds of men into uniformity of worship or into silence, and under the dogma of infallibility held them in a condition worse than slavery. But this one-sided suppression could not long continue. The conqueror in one province would not be slave in another. An uprising began. Dogmas were attacked, priests defied, and a conflict of ideas set in. In vain was the attempt to stay it. Chains could not bind it, racks could not tear it, flames could not consume it. It grew in the light; and pined not in the darkness, and when Luther unsheathed "the sword of the spirit" and struck for freedom, the sparks of liberty which had glowed in the hearts of men, burst into the flames of reformation, the bonds of tyranny fell from the mind, and up from the Procrustean bed of popery sprang the spirit of modern civilization, the spirit of liberty unbound, purified, invigorated, and crowned with a wreath of immortality. In the conflict of ideas men learned that human opinions are *not* infallible, and forthwith intellectual ostracism began to decline. In the unchained Bible men read "the perfect law of liberty," and forthwith religious persecution began to decline. Ignorance and superstition, intolerance and cruelty of every kind began to recede before the march of this new civilization, for its strength was the might of right. National boundaries could not circumscribe it, for it was animated by a spirit as broad as humanity; the powers of earth could not withstand it, for it hurled darts of divine wrath and wielded the invisi-

ble "sword of the spirit;" the prospect of carnage could not appal it, for it throbbed with such a love for humanity, that, if need be, it would seal the charter of human liberties with human blood. It broke the tyranny of pope and king on the North, and in "the Glorious Revolution of 1688," established the liberties of the English. Turning it smote the papal power in the South, and established the religious independence of the Protestant states and the freedom of Holland and Switzerland. Crossing the briny deep, upon the graves of fallen Britons it reared a spectacle that amazed the world—a free and independent republic. Recrossing it, founded the French Republic upon the ruins of French tyranny. Proceeding to Greece it broke the yoke of Mohammedanism, and hurled it across the sea. Entering Italy it shattered the iron sceptre of popery, and converted the city of the pope into the capital of the free and peaceful "Kingdom of Italy." And still it pushes forward its conquest, not by sword, but by love. Silently and stealthily uneasiness creeps over the crowns of kings, and light breaks into the dark places of earth. Ireland and Russia are restless of tyranny. England from the South and Russia from the North, are driving hard at the heart of Asia, and missionaries issue from the Golden Gate, bearing glad tidings to the Celestial shores. The recesses of Africa are yielding up their secrets, the darkness of Australia is dispersing before the light of the cross, and the isles of the sea are turning to our God. Truly the world is rapidly becoming Christianized, civilized and republicanized, and the consummation of this glorious movement may be seen in the distance. When this shall have been accomplished, then the mists of ignorance shall have rolled away, knowledge shall cover the earth as the waters cover the great deep, the fiery serpent shall be coiled in death, and all the children of men the wide world round, shall join in

one grand chorus with the music of the spheres in praise of Him "who has, with his pierced hands, lifted heathenism off its hinges and turned the dolerous and accursed centuries into new channels, and now governs the ages."

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHATHAM.

BY N. P. McDONALD.

Orators are great moving powers of nations. There is no country, barbarous or civilized, in which the orator's great power has not been felt; and especially do we find this to be true in Great Britain. As we look over her long list of noble orators, we find standing out in extraordinary prominence the name of William Pitt, or Lord Chatham.

In England, 1708, Chatham was born. He was of a family that was somewhat prominent. At an early age he entered Oxford University and vigorously pursued the study of the classics. Young Chatham was obliged to leave the University on account of gout, which he had inherited from his father. For some time he traveled in Europe. While abroad, he gathered up many facts which were of use to him in after life. When Chatham returned to England, his abilities soon won him the popular esteem, and in 1835, the thunderings of his voice were first heard within the walls of Parliament. Here he displayed such marked ability in so various ways, that he elicited from the people much praise and commendation. It was with delight that the English called him "the great commoner." Through many trials and difficulties he attained the high object of his aspirations in 1756, by being created Prime Minister. Lord Chatham died April 11th, 1778, after having spent a long, useful life in the service of his country. Thereby he erected a monument which, as long as his history endures, shall be a glorious remembrance of the life he lived.

The personal appearance of Chatham was

attractive. Probably no man ever possessed more of the physical qualities of an orator than did Chatham. He was tall and well proportioned; his countenance was open and expressive of intelligence. The flashing of his eyes urged convictions into the minds of men, as their sparkle told of the earnestness and feeling which was prompting him to utter those immortal strains of eloquence. Every muscle of his body was so much under the control of his will that he was doubly able to persuade by the eloquence of his descriptions, and by exhibiting in himself the qualities of the object, character or feeling described. His voice was excellent; he obtained such a mastery over it that it was completely under his control. It was a delightful combination of sweetness and strength. His middle tones were smooth and delightful; even when it sank into a whisper it was distinctly heard, and when the high tones were sounded, it filled the whole house like the peals of some majestic organ. "The effect was awful," says one who heard him, "except when he wished to cheer or animate; then he had spirit-stirring notes which were perfectly irresistible."

It cannot be said that Chatham was a learned man. Like Daniel Webster, he had a few favorite authors, whom he studied diligently. He translated and retranslated the orations of Demosthenes. These orations, together with the sermons of Barlow, were so carefully conned that he almost knew them word for word. He also studied Spencer's *Fairy Queen*, not because of the facts it contained, nor because of its profound reasoning, but for its delightful play of the imagination, and the elegant use of the English language. He even read Bailey's Dictionary through twice. Thus he attained an excellent use of language which was so beneficial to him, especially in his extemporaneous speaking. Chatham stands pre-eminent as an orator in Great Britain; yet there never was an orator who spoke more from the impulse of the moment. Im-

portant subjects called from his mind such a rush of ideas that they burst from his lips like spontaneous fire. He discovered at once the important points of the argument and held them with a giant's grasp. His weapon was eloquence; his shield was fertility in expedients. Opposing strong minds quailed as they met his searching eyes. A look, an action was sufficient to drive deep the arrow of his argument, and his victim fell in the agonies of defeat. The fragments of his orations which have come down to us cannot be said to correspond to all the rules of rhetoric; but he was justified in so doing, for he was above the rules of rhetoric. The two great sources of his eloquence were belief and feeling; he was bold to declare what he earnestly believed. This is what enabled him to contend so successfully with the dignity of Lord North. It was his belief in American privileges that caused him to defend her cause so nobly. It was this that gave him the energy, amid the sore afflictions of gout, to rend in pieces the dignified reasonings of Lord North, concerning the right of England to tax America. It may well be said that in this cause he died, for after having delivered one of his greatest speeches, he sank into the arms of friends, and from that exhaustion he never recovered. Thus perished one of the noblest of orators and a friend of American rights.

SELF-HELP IN COLLEGE.

In these days when the advantages of learning are not considered the heritage of the wealthy, and when even the sons and daughters of poverty may drink of the Pierian spring and outstrip the children of affluence in the race for fame, there are many persons in straightened circumstances who are inquiring how they, too, may so arrange their work, so husband their scanty resources, and so multiply their means that they may obtain the inestimable advantage which a liberal

education confers. There is scarcely a college officer in the land who does not receive numerous letters of inquiry from such persons.

While we cannot represent that the way by which all persons may become educated is as easy as the "descensus Averni," we do aver that its goal is more to be desired. The path of the toiling, struggling student is full of difficulties and discouragements; but what are these to one who has the baptism of zeal and sincerity in the work? The right-minded youth will not be driven from his purpose by the blasts of adversity or the opposition of enemies, but rather will by them be more thoroughly rooted and grounded as in the oak by the furious winds.

The life of no student is a sinecure. It is merely a question of the *kind* of hindrances, as hindrances are sure to come. For the young man of wealth, who needs to have no worry for the provision of the means of support while in college, and whose every want is at once supplied, or even anticipated, there is the difficulty, perhaps, of bringing his mind to the work of study or chagrin at being distanced by some poor classmate. To the poor young man, who has sufficient encouragement in his standing in his class, and in the readiness with which he performs his tasks, there is ever present this demon of poverty. He is tortured by the fear that just in the midst of his success, and before he has reached the climacteric of his course, he may be compelled to quit college and leave undone the work upon which he had hoped to base the efforts of his life.

If, then, the student's life is inevitably one of some kind of worry, surely there is no reason why even the poorest should despair. But the fact is that at least at Otterbein University—and we speak only of what we do know—no young person of sound health and sound mind—*mens sana in corpore sano*—needs to abandon his course of study for

want of the wherewithal to pay his way.

First—Our term bills are remarkably small, \$24 per annum, including all charges of instruction and incidentals. They are so small that if we had not a large and growing endowment fund from which we draw the cancellation of deficits, long since the prediction of one of the founders would have been fulfilled—"the Sheriff would have sold us out." Any vigorous person with a willingness to work can earn in a few days of vacation enough to pay the term bills.

Secondly—Situated as is this university in a rural district, yet with a large city within half an hour, and having thus the advantages of urban life without its disadvantages, a real "*urbs in rare*," the class of expenses called "living" are and must be comparatively small. Rents are low priced, the necessities of life are abundant and cheap, and the requisitions of social life not at all rigorous. How surely, then, will a really determined, self-reliant person surmount all the hindrances to his progress in obtaining an education.

Thirdly—There are always among us those who will aid a worthy struggling one. They will show him how certain pitfalls may be escaped; how that which costs the unexperienced and the extravagant a great price, may either be avoided entirely or obtained at little cost; how his plans may be laid and his lines set, so as to bring the greatest results with the least waste.

The history of Otterbein University furnishes what is better than all theorizing—real, living examples of the practical working of the matter in question. The present writer could cite at least one honored member of the class of '58, of '60, of '62, of '63, of '65, of '71, of '73, and of '75, who came here with little pecuniary resources, or none, and by working during term time, and teaching during vacation, and by an economical use of the means thus obtained was able to "finish his course with joy."

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JUNE, 1883.

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THE following note concerning a new feature of college work proposed appears in the new catalogue:

"The Board of Trustees has authorized the arrangement of courses of study for the common post-graduate degrees. These are in preparation and will be reported to the Board at the next annual session in June, 1883."

In accordance with this order the Faculty have prepared a list of courses of study leading to the degree of Ph. D. These courses are six in number, viz: Metaphysics, Philology, History, Political and Social Science, Physical Science, and Philosophy. Three years' full work is expected in order to complete any one of the courses. They are quite full, and the detailed statement of authors and subjects required presents a very formidable appearance. The practice of conferring

the degree of Master of Arts in course having been discontinued, it is arranged that Bachelors of Arts may obtain the second degree upon completing the first two years of one of the post-graduate courses, and passing an examination thereon. Thus these degrees become an index of actual work done beyond the range of the regular college course, and not merely evidence of lapse of time since the first degree. In these graduate courses the aim is to secure practical work in the various lines of study, instead of the theory of the earlier courses. In the department of Physical Science, for example, it is intended that there shall be on the part of the candidate actual laboratory work in the higher lines of study and original investigation. Theses also are required at regular intervals and at the end of the course. Thus the degree of Ph.D. will mean serious work, and a great deal of it will also mean a considerable increase of work for the members of the Faculty. To keep abreast with the progress of the times in the various lines of study and research, to obtain a thorough acquaintance with the literature of the various subjects involved, growing and multiplying as it is, will require a large expenditure of time and money. It is hoped that many will be attracted to these courses of study by the high advantages which they offer.

THE arrangements for the annual meeting of the Alumni at Commencement are under the direction of a committee appointed a year ago. The Wednesday of Commencement week has come to be recognized as Alumni day, and has held its place despite attempted encroachments of other interests. The literary exercises, as already announced, occur at 8 P. M., and embrace the Oration by Bishop E. B. Kephart, of the class of '63; the Essay by Miss A. J. Guitner and the history by Mr. D. L. Bowersmith. The annual banquet this year is to be given also on Wednes-

day evening, immediately after the literary exercises. The suite of music-rooms, in which the banquet was held last year, will be arranged for the purpose, furnished with tables, decorations, etc., in such pleasant style as the ladies of the banquet committee are sure to devise. The viands are to be provided by home talent, which is assurance enough that the most epicurean taste will be fully gratified. The cards of admission will be sold at the extremely low price of fifty cents. The outlook is for a very large attendance of alumni and their friends at the approaching Commencement, and a correspondingly large company will be expected at the banquet. The alumni will not regard themselves on such an occasion as a close corporation. The business meeting of the alumna association will be held on Thursday afternoon. The class of '83 will be regarded as members of the association on and after Wednesday of Commencement week.

"POEMS, BY EDWARD B. GRIMES," is the title of a neat volume just issued by the United Brethren Publishing House, Dayton, O. Mr. Grimes has been for several years a student in this University, and will graduate with the class of '83. He has given much attention to wooings of the Muse, in connection with his regular college work. Several of his poems have a local coloring and attracted much attention as they appeared in the local press. The volume before us in typographical features and binding is a credit to the publishers. Mr. Grimes's volume of poetry is the second published by a student of this University—the first being "Rue, Thyme and Myrtle," by Charles E. Spencer, published in 1876, by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia. Mr. Spencer was a student here in 1875-6; was a member of the Philophronean Society, and presented a copy of his poems to the library of that society, where it may yet be found.

THE Commencement exercises began on Thursday, June 14th, at half past 9 A. M. The class is the largest ever graduated from the college, consisting of twenty-one members. Owing to the number of speakers, each one was limited to six minutes. The class has made a good record in all the departments of college work and will long be remembered by the University.

The music for the occasion was furnished by the College Orchestra. The following is the list of graduates and subjects of their productions:

SCIENTIFIC.

Mary E. Bovey.....*Illusions.*
Sue A. Bovey.....*The Influence of Music.*
L. M. Fall.....*The Social Conflict.*
E. E. Flickinger.....*The Scientific Medicine.*
E. B. Grimes...*The Sentiment of Philanthropy*
C. Hall.....*The Evolution of Co-education.*
Justina A. Lorenz...*The Sacrifice of Woman.*
O. L. Markley.....*My Father's Old Mule.*
W. C. Robok.....*Robert J. Ingersoll.*
Florence Reese.....*The Unruly Member.*
W. McWickham....*Conscience, an Infallible Guide.*
F. A. Williams....*The Destiny of Republics.*

CLASSICAL.

M. Alice Dickson.....*Modern Morality.*
B. T. Jenkins.....*The Highest Wealth.*
L. F. John.....*The Critic.*
W. Z. Kumler.....*An Element of Progress.*
R. P. Miller.....*The Curse of Caste.*
R. B. Moore.....*The Mechanical Age.*
T. H. Sonedecker...*The Triumph of Liberty.*
S. S. Spencer.....*True Nobility.*
Jessie F. Thompson.....*One Human Life.*

The Inter-State Oratorical Contest was held at Minneapolis. The following are the subjects of the orations arranged in the order in which the judges graded them.

The Political Mission of Puritanism.—J. M. Ross, Monmouth College, Ill.

The Saxon Element in Civilization.—D. M. Kellogg, Beloit College, Wis.

The Problem of Social Life.—W. R. Asher, State University, Ind.

The Philosophy of Experience.—Charles Krichbaum, Wooster College, Ohio.

Individualism.—S. B. Howard, State University, Iowa.

The Incentive of the Times.—Frank N. Stacy, State University, Minn.

The Judges were the Hon. Angus Cameron, U. S. Senator from Wisconsin; J. W. Stearns, President of the State Normal, Wisconsin; Hon. S. M. Clark, editor *Gate City*, Keokuk, Iowa; Rev. Dr. Little, Chicago; Gen. A. B. Nettleton, editor *Minnesota Daily Tribune*, Minneapolis.

Six states were represented and forty colleges belonging to the various State Associations comprise the the Inter-State Association. The next contest will be held at Iowa City, on the first Thursday in May, 1884.

These Inter-State Contests are exciting more interest each year, and the emulation they excite cannot fail to call forth greater effort in that line of college work. A general satisfaction with the decision of the judges seems to prevail among those interested. It should be that all the colleges represented acquiesce to the decision given; otherwise these contests will have no other end than to create hostility between the various colleges. It will be seen that Ohio maintains about the same standing as in previous years. She has never yet taken first and only once did she succeed in winning the second place.

THE catalogue of Otterbein University for this year was published two weeks ago. It shows an aggregate attendance for the year of two hundred and sixteen, distributed as follows?

Collegiate department.....	69
Preparatory “	109
Music and Art “	107
Names counted more than once....	69

The catalogue gives in a compact manner a

large fund of information concerning the work of the different departments. Copies are sent, without request, to all graduates and trustees, of the institution, and to former students and others who may desire a copy, upon application to the President.

LOCALS.

—Examinations.

—Commencement.

—The next term will begin September 5th.

—The latest form of benediction is, “That’s all.”

—The guests for Commencement began to arrive as early as June 5th.

—The Baccalaureate sermon by President Thompson passed off as usual. Good advice was given which will be followed.

—The books for the U. B. S. S. Library arrived last week. This looks like improvement.

—The President gave the senior class a reception at his house one the eve of June 9th. The affair passed off very pleasantly and was highly enjoyed by all.

—The pupils of Art, under Mrs. Thompson, had their pictures on exhibition in the Reading and Library rooms. Mrs. Thompson’s pupils reflect much credit on her as a teacher.

—Last week the town was stirred up by quite a sad event. A little boy named Frankie Eggleston, while playing along the banks of Alum Creek, (which at that time was very high) fell in and was drowned. The body was found Thursday afternoon, having been in the water about forty-eight hours.

—On the eve of May 30th, there was an elegant complimentary reception given to the senior class at the house of Bishop Dickson. There were over fifty guests present, being mainly the members of the Senior and junior classes and their company.

—Mr. E. B. Grimes has had his poems published in book form. It is a neatly printed, elegantly bound volume of over one hundred pages.

—On account of rain, the decoration exercises were postponed until Friday, June 1st. A large number of persons were present, W. C. Rebok, of class '83 and Mr. Beaks, Esq., were the orators.

—The Y. M. C. A. and Y. L. C. A., held a joint meeting last Tuesday evening. L. F. John acted as leader. The meeting was interesting, and the attendance showed the growth of the past year.

—Perhaps the best entertainment of the season, (at least one out of the usual line), was the farewell reception which was given class '83 by the Junior class at the residence of Prof. Shuey. The feature of the eve was an elegant lawn supper. The Juniors did credit and gave their Senior brothers a reception which they will gratefully remember.

The following toasts were responded to:—
 "Foot-prints of class '83".....S. S. Spencer.
 "After class '83".....D. E. Lorenz.
 "Pinfeathered".....J. W. Flickenger.
 "Class '84".....R. P. Miller.
 "The girl I left behind me".....E. B. Grimes.

The reception was highly appreciated.

—On the evening of June 5th the Department of Music gave its closing exercises.

The following is the programme:

Hunters Chorus.....Miss Minnie Beard.
 Theme, Var.—*Kuhlan*.....E. Downey.
Concerto in D. (orchestral accom.)—*Hayden*.
 Miss Anna Bright.
 The Brooklet—*Spindler*..Miss Carrie Zeller.
 Theme, Var.—*Kuhlan*..Miss Jennie Dickson.
Concerto in F. (orchestral accom.)—*Mozart*.
 Miss Sue Bovey.
Rondo in E Flat—*Plegel*..Miss Ida Zimmerman.
L'Elisive D' Amore (violin solo)—*Singelee*.
 Miss Gertrude Rosencrans.

Alla Pollecca—*Hummel*..Miss Lela Guitner.
Concerto in C (orchestral accom.)—*Mozart*.
 Earl H. Hill.

Festival March, (organ solo)—*Zundel*..Miss Sue Bovey.

Roudo frau Figaro—*Kuhlan*....Miss Maud Duyer.

Cornet Solo (orchestral accom.)—*Rollinson*.
 W. C. Reese.

The graduates were Miss Bovey and Mr. Hill. Miss Bright received a certificate. The exercises were good, and the pupils did the Professor much credit. The feature of the evening, however, was the cornet solo of W. C. Reese, which was enjoyed by all. The Department of Music is rapidly advancing.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—On Installation evening (9th) the following exercises were presented:

Chaplain's Address:...."Persecution a Blessing"....J. F. Detwiler.

Critic's Address....."Self Preservation"..
 R. P. Miller.

President's Valedictory....."Oratory"..
 O. L. Markley.

Presidents Inaugural....."Precedent."
 Essay....."The Irish Troubles.....J. M. Rankin.

Oration...."Man—His Longings, Hope and Destiny".....S. F. Morrison.

Discussion...."Resolved; that the orator has more influence than the press".....N. P. McDonald and R. E. Gillespie.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The society has chosen J. P. Sinclair and J. M. Rankin to represent it in the contest next year.

—The Impromptu Quartette did good execution on the Installation evening.

—Mr. J. Hoke, of Chambersburg, was elected to honorary membership in the society on Friday evening.

—The society presented diplomas at its last regular session.

—Dr. C. B. Dixon, F. P. Gardner and R. E. Gillespie, have been elected trustees for the following year.

—The banquet on Tuesday evening was a grand success. The managers deserve much credit.

—The Cliretheans presented diplomas at their last session.

—The Philalethans has elected Miss Tirza Barnes contestant for next year.

—Mr. D. E. Lorenz and J. O. Stevens have been elected to represent the Philomatheans in the next contest.

PERSONAL.

(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.)

'84. J. B. Hall was the guest of some of his old school friends, the former part of last week.

'82. W. D. Reamer, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, is expected to arrive the 13th inst.

'82. L. A. Kumler and wife are in town.

W. R. Funk and wife are attending Commencement.

'81. M. S. Bovey, student of Union Biblical Seminary, has been visiting at his home here for a few weeks past.

'81. Miss Alfa Leib, of Delaware, Ohio, will be in town during Commencement.

'79. W. A. Shuey arrived in town the 6th inst. He will visit with his friends until after Commencement.

'81. A. E. Davis has been called to the pastorate of the United Brethren Church at Marion, Ohio.

'71. Dr. H. G. Clippinger, of Preston, Michigan, was in town recently the guest of W. S. Reese.

'79 Rev. J. F. Smith has resigned his position as pastor of the U. B. Church at Marion, Ohio. He will locate in Westerville for the summer.

'76. Rev. J. I. L. Resler, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, is now visiting his parents in town. He will remain over Commencement.

'85. R. E. Gillespie spent the latter part of last week traveling in southern part of the State.

'83. T. H. Sonedecker made a short trip in the northern part of the State last week on business.

'85. J. M. Rankin will spend a part of the summer vacation in town. The last of August he will start for a pleasure trip through eastern Ohio and southern Pennsylvania.

'77. S. W. Keister, of Union City, Indiana will attend the Commencement exercises.

'79. S. E. Bartmess, B. S., is busily engaged on his farm near Dayton, Indiana.

'85. J. M. Rankin and J. P. Sinclair of the Philophronean Literary Society, and J. O. Stevens and D. E. Lorenz of class '84, have been chosen as oratorical contestants for next year.

'81. Madge Dickson from Delaware and Rev. W. A. Dickson, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, are visiting their parents here during Commencement.

'82. A. P. Funkhouser has the bills out for a big convention at Mt. Jackson, Va. There is to be Sunday School work and Missionary work and Temperance work, and much more. Neal Dow has promised to speak. Pres. H. A. Thompson will attend throughout. Mrs. L. R. Keister is to read a paper on missionary topics.

'80. F. O. Keister, of Broad Ford, Pennsylvania, is the guest of Rev. J. S. Mills during a part of this week.

'82. Miss Ethlinda Jarvis has spent much of the past year in Indiana visiting. She is now visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis, of this place.

'85. Miss Rowena T. Landon started for a pleasure trip through northern Ohio, the beginning of this month. She is now in Cleveland, Ohio. Will visit Lakeside, Chantauqua and Port Clinton.

Pres. H. A. Thompson will attend a reunion of his class at Cannonsburg, Pa., immediately after Commencement. He was a member of the class of '58, of Jefferson College, before it and Washington College were united. The class of '58 was the largest graduated from the college, numbering about 75. A banquet will be given the class at Cannonsburg, and on the next day they will attend the commencement exercises of Washington and Jefferson College, where a class history will be read.

D. W. Alspach is now visiting in central Kansas. He will remain in the West during the summer vacation.

Miss Hattie Nease, formerly a student of O. U., will attend Commencement.

Misses. Lulu Billheimer and Daisy Bell, of Dayton, Ohio, have been visiting friends here during the past week. They will remain until after Commencement.

Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Miller, of Dayton, Ohio, were the guests of Prof. J. Haywood a short time last week.

Miss Mary Shaffer, of Germantown, Ohio, is the guest of her friend, Miss Ida Gilbert.

Rev. W. H. Shuey was in town a short time last week, the guest of Prof. E. L. Shuey.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Sonedecker and their daughter Alice, will be the guests of T. H. Sonedecker, who is a member of class '83, during Commencement.

D. W. COBLE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
WESTERVILLE, O.

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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.

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