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The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. III.

WESTERVILLE O., MARCH, 1883.

No. VII.



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.

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I. BROWN,
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The Otterbein Record.

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

VOL. III.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, MARCH, 1883.

No. 7

THE ISLES OF THE BLEST.

BY M. S. BEARD, '82.

The savage, all untaught in pale-face lore,
Adores Great Manitou in storms and clouds,
And thinks that grounds for hunting, happier far
Than e'er broad Earth's expansive fields could give,
Await him in Hereafter's joyous land;
Where he shall chase the deer and spear the trout
'Neath the far-seeing sun, whose gladsome rays
Look down on meadows green and forest fair,
Where ne'er the white man trod, nor ever will,
While Land of the Departed yet remains.

The ancient poet, on the hills of Greece,
Looked toward the west, and there amid the sheen
Of setting sun and gilded hills aglow
With golden light, poetic fancy soon
With magic touch transformed the fleecy clouds
And of them made a Paradise. There isles
Innumerable filled a crystal sea,
Whose waters sparkled in the dazzling gleam
Of that bright orb which there doth never set.
Perpetual summer reigned serenely calm,
And clothed the fertile meads with verdure soft,
While gorgeous flowers bedecked the gardens fair
With weird fantastic beauty. Shady groves
Were with gay songsters filled, whose low, clear notes
Rang out upon the air free from all taint
Of Earth's pollution foul or fell disease.
Light winds breathed slowly through the slender boughs
Of trees forever green, and strains sublime,
As from a thousand sweet Æolian harps,
Re-echoed from the myriad lyres, whose chords
Made harmony so solemn and complete
That e'en the Siren's song discordant seemed.
But only brave and good, or those in life
Who some grand act had done, were worthy judged
To enter that bright land.

How different
From this the place is which our Blessed Christ
Prepared for all his faithful ones. No eye
The grandeur e'er hath seen, nor ear hath heard,
Nor poet's fancy touched, the wonder fair
Of that blessed home where we who are His sons
Shall dwell with Him in light forever more.

OUR EDUCATORS.

BY BISHOP E. B. KEPHART, '65.

When the child first opens its eyes to the light, its helplessness is no more complete than its ignorance; but, endowed with intellect, it possesses the capacity of acquiring knowledge. The culture so necessary for its well-being and to fit it to meet the responsi-

bilities of life, depends almost exclusively on its instructors; for so strongly wrought are its capabilities that everything with which it comes in contact, either directly or indirectly, assists in molding its mind and forming its character.

The parents, and more especially the mother, is the child's first teacher. True, the support of the family depends largely upon the father, but the immediate training of the offspring, in childhood, in a special sense falls to the lot of the mother. And how well nature has adapted her for this wonderful task! With a heart overflowing with love, she goes forth not only administering to its physical wants, but also, by kind words and patient watching, she strives to meet every necessity of its intellectual and moral nature. It is the mother that lays broad and deep the foundation on which the superstructure of a future manhood is to be raised, and a single mistake in the foundation too often develops recreant youth which ripens into shattered manhood and disgraceful old age. This mistake does not occur always in a word uttered or in an unkind attitude on the part of the mother toward the child, but it may occur in her manner of dress, the surroundings in and about the house, the untidy clothing which it wears, or even the crib or trundle bed in which it sleeps. For all these are voices coming from the mother, fraught with interests as important and instructive as ever were uttered by either tongue or pen. All this may be unintentional upon the part of the mother, nevertheless, the work done and the evil consequences resulting therefrom come with as unerring certainty as if it were hurled from the shaft of fatality itself.

Teachers and professors in our schools and colleges are educators. The human mind is so constituted that the habits and tastes of the teacher are more readily acquired by the student than a knowledge of the books read and the sciences of which they treat. For this reason, if there be no other, the men and the women who occupy these high places of trust should be models in morality and religion, as well as models in intellectual culture. Yea, more, they should be models also in neatness of attire, promptness in duty and uprightness of manners, for all these enter into and are essential to a noble manhood. It is not so much what the teacher says while in the class room that has to do in molding the character of his pupils, as his general make-up as a man, the society in which he moves, and his manner while in discharge of his public and private duties. No parent who understands himself and seeks the highest development of his offspring, that it may be pre-eminently qualified to meet the demands of a noble manhood, will place it under the instruction of a teacher who is slovenly in his attire, loose in his morals, a failure in his business relations, or tardy in meeting his obligations or engagements as an instructor of the young. Too often the good morals taught at home, the promptness in business impressed upon the young mind by faithful parents, and the lessons taught by neat and well-arranged affairs of the home circle, are uprooted by dingy old walls, rickety and marred benches, ill-kept school and college grounds, together with teachers loose in morals, without taste in dress and always tardy in their work. Let everything be neat, decent, prompt and in order in the educator, buildings and grounds, and the impress upon the youthful mind will be such as to unfold the noblest work of God, a true manhood.

Editors are educators of the people. Too

often we conclude the work of education is completed when the pupil leaves the school room or receives a degree from a well-regulated college or university; while the fact is that the work of education is just fairly begun. The editor furnishes food for the mind of all classes, both young and old, and carries forward his work of instruction to men in every period of life. His pupils, although many of them may never see his face or hear his utterances, yet meet him in the person of his thoughts, as he sends them broadcast into the wide world. These thoughts stamp the character of their author upon the minds of their many readers and are by this means incorporated into every fibre of their intellectual and moral being. If his methods of reasoning are loose and illogical, and the conclusions drawn irrelevant, the same tendencies of mind and method will necessarily obtain in his many pupils. If there be in his periodicals a looseness of moral sentiment, a catering to the prejudices and vicious practices of the low and obscene, he is sowing to the wind, but his students—yes, the nation will reap the storm and tempest, for he is a corruptor of the morals of both old and young. Yes, editors are teachers, and no class of educators have a greater number of pupils. And what is more, their lessons, we fear, are better studied and longer remembered than those of any other class of teachers, especially when some "horrible murder," "train robbery," "divorce case," "matchless love story" is portrayed before their many readers. But that editor who elevates the standard of morality, unfurls the banners of liberty, and speaking out in the interests of a common humanity, rebukes evil in the king as well as his subjects, is a teacher elevating by his instructions a noble humanity and assisting in bringing in the crowning glory of the race of man.

TOLEDO, IOWA.

THE STUDY OF METAPHYSICS.

BY A. E. DAVIS, '80.

Metaphysics is a term which has been variously defined.

Mansel divides his treatise on Metaphysics into Psychology, or the science of the facts of consciousness, and Ontology, the science of the same in relation to the outer world. Dr. McCosh defines the word as the science which inquires into the original, or intuitive convictions of the mind, with the view of generalizing and expressing them, and also of determining what are the objects revealed by them. He divides it into Gnosology, that which relates to the knowing power, and Ontology, or that which relates to the objects known. In this article the term will be confined to the Psychology of Mansel or the Gnosology of McCosh.

One benefit of this study, is that it gives an accurate knowledge of the mental faculties and their operations. An exact knowledge of one's own mental faculties greatly aids in giving definiteness and weight to his thoughts. The powers of the mind should be drilled and trained as the soldiers of an army, and they cannot be well disciplined unless known. The study of Natural History and Geology is very pleasant and instructive, but much more so, the obtaining of a knowledge of the powers by which the human mind perceives, reflects, feels and wills. Wonderful systems of science have been constructed, but none more profound than that of the mind. Consciousness seems to take its station without the mind and looks upon its operations as the eye would view a landscape. It looks upon perception as it comes in contact with the outer world, and brings into the mind facts and real impressions from such contact. It beholds the Memory bringing back these percepts before the reflective faculty where they are scrutinized and classified. It views the Imagination, as it weaves these

facts and scenes of Perception into new images and beautiful forms. It looks upon the tenderest emotions, and the basest passions which burst forth into murder and revenge. It looks upon the Will in its imperial dignity, as it governs and controls all the inclinations and desires. Thus through the mind's power of introspection, one acquaints himself not only with the results of the mental operations but with the operations themselves.

A second benefit and one closely allied to the first is the knowledge it gives of other men. In every relation in life we are constantly brought in contact with other minds. To know how most successfully to deal with men, we must look through their acts into the workings of their minds. We cannot do this unless we understand those workings and their outward manifestations. This knowledge is valuable in all the pursuits of life, and especially so to the lawyer and minister. To influence and lead men to a certain course of life and bring them to a desired decision, one must understand the mind in general, and have an insight, by the outward manifestation, into the state of mind possessed by those whom he seeks to influence.

The third benefit of the study of Metaphysics, is that it lays bare the foundation upon which all knowledge rests. It takes off, as it were, the loose soil of the perceptions and reveals the adamant on which all true science is builded. This adamant is the "innate convictions" or intuitions of the mind. All men use them to some degree, yet few understand their importance and recognize their office in the structure of all true science and philosophy. That which does not rest upon these fundamental principles of all mental activity, rests upon mere hypothesis. Here is where the old philosophers lost themselves in the labyrinths of their own speculations. Neglecting the intuitional convictions of body or substance, of time and space, of

the relations of cause and effect, etc., they evolved vast systems from their fancies, which were as wild and unmeaning as undirected fancy could construct. They discoursed of the "infinite" and "absolute," and made these empty abstractions the basis of all things, and constructed their universe of matter and mind from such fictions. Hence these vast systems, reared by the old philosophers, could not stand, but toppled and fell before empiricism and adherence to the laws of thought.

Socrates may be said to have been the first to establish the connection between the inner convictions of the mind and the outer world, and the definite relation of the two was first established by Aristotle.

All Aristotle's treatises are based upon the proper relation of mind and matter. The Rationalists of the 18th century, seemed to ignore this connection, and would weave what they called history from the looms of their own minds. Of such a nature was Strauss' "Life of Christ." Later science and philosophy have discarded all such blindness, and join to the inner convictions of the mind, a thorough and close scrutiny of the outer world. Thus the balance is preserved, and each has its appropriate place and recognition. To maintain these in their proper spheres, and to build upon the granite of the intuitions, those voices of God in the soul, which if followed will not mislead, should be the purpose and endeavor of every lover of truth in its purest and best forms. What men want, what the world demands, is knowledge and not hypothesis, truth not conjecture, certainly not supposition. Certainty is required in matters of science both intellectual and moral as well as physical. Revelation and the intuitions are the groundwork of all truth, and act in perfect harmony, having for their support and bond of union their common author, the One who doth "bind the sweet influence of the Pleiades and loose the bands of Orion."

VIEWS IN PARIS.

BY MRS. LAURA R. LOOS.

The standard theaters of Paris are of a very high order, much more harmless than many at home. At the Odeon, for example, we attended a play one evening. We ascended a broad staircase and were met at the door by lady ushers, who took our wraps, gave us a check and conducted us to our places, and placed a foot-stool in front of my chair. For these services a half franc is expected. There were really two plays that evening—both short, together occupying three hours. The first was "Les Deux Freres." Then an intermission of about fifteen minutes, when, according to the custom, we promenaded in the Foyer, or large hall which leads into the theatre. Here are paintings and busts of great authors and artists. Conspicuous among them were busts of George Sand and Moliere. A handsome stand for refreshments seemed to perform an important part. Elegantly appareled people paced slowly to and fro in a row. When the bell rang we returned to the main room and heard the second play, "Le Barbier de Seville." One thing we missed and that was the music. An orchestra is not considered in place at the rendition of the works of the masters. There are only two or three theaters where an orchestra is allowed. If you want music you must go the opera or concert hall. The gardens and palace of Luxembourg are quite near us. Every pleasant day the park is thronged with people; beautiful children roll hoops, toss ball, whip tops and ride in fairy-like carriages drawn by goats—their nurses in white caps and white aprons near by to watch—all enjoying life, which seems to be a perpetual holiday. Luxembourg palace has had its historic scenes. At present it is the official residence of the Prefect of the Seine. The Prefect has charge of the department of the

Seine. There is a wing of this palace which contains a collection of valuable modern paintings and sculptures. This gallery only receives works purchased by the Government, of living artists; after death their works are removed to the Louvre. Every day, except Monday, which day is used for cleaning, the public is admitted free. Indeed, all these grand sights in Paris are free. It is a part of public education, made especially prominent under the new Republic, proclaimed the 4th of September, 1870. There was one large painting by the famous lady artist—Rosa Bonheur—which interested me very much. It represents a rough field which a man is ploughing by the aid of six yoked oxen. It is a wonderfully well executed piece. The great success of this artist is in painting domestic animals. As I looked at the great painting, I recalled a little sketch of the artist's life which I read years ago, and how I wished I might see some of her great paintings. I remembered how she loved to walk over her little farm, petting her dumb friends. Somewhere I have seen her portrait. She stood in an open field—dressed in a quaint costume—boots and short skirts, with vest and coat cut much like a man's, her short curly hair parted on the side and tossed by the breeze; one arm was thrown around the neck of a favorite ox, the other resting on her easel, upon which stood the portrait of the dumb animal. The Musee de Cluny we pass every day—only a two minutes walk from our rooms. The building and garden are enclosed by a high iron fence. The garden is filled with relics of antiquity—old stones and pieces of altars and small stone statuettes with broken noses—and several fine statues of Roman beauties on pedestals. In this garden are parts of the ruins of the Palais des Thermes, once the residence of the Roman governor of Gaul, as well as of the kings of the first and second races. It was in this palace that Julian had fixed his residence when he was proclaimed emperor

by his troops in 360. The only perfect part of this palace remaining is a vast hall with a vaulted ceiling. The thickness of the walls is surprising. The hall is now filled with relics of Roman antiquity dug up in Paris. The fragments of old sculpture are quite interesting. A mutilated Roman altar, standing in one end of the hall, is the oldest existing monument in Paris. The building which is called Hotel de Cluny, or Musee de Cluny, is built on part of the ruins of the Palais des Thermes. It was begun by Jean de Bourbon, abbot of Cluny, in 1480, but was not finished until 1505. It is one of the finest of the ancient mansions of Paris. It is the same old story, originally the residence of kings and queens. This interesting palace was inhabited for a time by the widow of Louis XII. There is one room still called Chamber of the White Queen, it being the custom of the Queens of France to wear white mourning. James V., of Scotland, celebrated his marriage here with Madeleine, daughter of Francis I. Finally it fell into the hands of a learned antiquarian, M. du Sommerard, who formed here a valuable collection of objects of art of the middle ages, which his heirs sold to the Government in 1843. Since then it has been formed into a national museum of antiquities. Here are exhibited upwards of nine thousand objects. The rooms on the ground floor contain Gallo-Roman antiquities and specimens of those pre-historical flint implements that attract so much attention. One large room contains four magnificent state carriages of the reign of Louis XIV., adorned with profuse carving and gilding, panels artistically painted, &c; two sedan chairs elegantly painted with flowers; three sledges, one of which is all gilt representing a dragon; old harness and a small model of a glass coach beautifully executed. A wooden stair-case leads up to the second story, where suits of armor and carved chests of curious workmanship, valuable Flemish tapestry and old furniture are found.

The Otterbein Record.

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

Managing Editor, . . . R. P. MILLER.

Associate Editors, . . . { S. S. SPENCER,
J. P. SINCLAIR,
O. L. MARKLEY.

Business Manager, . . . L. E. CUSTER.

MARCH, 1883.

CONTENTS:

THE ISLES OF THE BLEST.....	99
OUR EDUCATORS	99
THE STUDY OF METAPHYSICS.....	101
VIEWS IN PARIS.....	102
EDITORIAL.....	104
LOCALS.....	107
SOCIETY NOTES	108
PERSONALS.....	109
ADVERTISEMENTS.....	

THE music for Commencement day has been kindly provided for by the Board. Not knowing this, the Cadet Orchestra, of Columbus, has proposed to the Senior class to furnish the music for that occasion and for the Senior concert in the evening for \$32.00 less than the bid put in by our own "College Orchestra." After proper deductions shall have been made we shall probably be able to procure the Cadet Orchestra for from \$35.00 to \$40.00 less than our College Orchestra will accept. This looks as though the "College of Music" had decided to avail itself of this last opportunity to patronize the Senior class.

THE Wooster student, who, on his way from the State contest, acknowledged to a stranger on the train that Otterbein is more than a match for Wooster in literary work, was not aware that he was talking to Mr. Rock, whose name is now on our list of students. We heartily agree with this sentiment expressed by the gentleman, but not with one other which he uttered upon the same occasion. It is a mistaken idea among the students of some colleges that Otterbein's courses of study are inferior. As shown by the last catalogue containing the revised courses, they are fully up to the standard of Ohio colleges. Besides, additions are being from year to year both to the courses of study and corps of instructors. Our college is progressive. True, we do put considerable stress upon literary work, but not at the expense of college class-work. With three years in the preparatory and four in the college department, we can justly claim a front rank among Ohio colleges in point of requirements, if not in point of numbers; and our fulfillments are fully up to the requirements.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard University, recently used the following language in an address before the Harvard Club of New York:—"We have before us an example of a great and noble profession which has been deeply injured by beneficial endowments. I mean the clerical profession, a profession in which there is the greatest dearth of great men, although as a profession it has received more beneficial endowment than any other profession in this country." The New York *Tribune*, which is regarded by many as an authority on matters educational, quotes the words of the distinguished President with approval, and treats its readers to a homily on the disastrous effects of help thus extended to "poor but honest" young men in college.

To much of this logic our immaturity must take exception.

It will not weaken the argument against those destructionists who would strike down the whole scheme of pecuniary aid to students, to admit, as we may, that some features of the present plan of extending such aid, as it prevails in many of the more antiquated colleges of the land, need modification. Doubtless in many respects the plan is defective. At first a tentative and unimportant system, it has grown into a powerful and well-nigh unmanageable one. Doubtless the greatest stimulus to its growth has been inordinate rivalry between the different institutions, each aspiring to offer the largest inducements to persons intending to become students. Doubtless scholarships have been established in great numbers, and the impression has been studiously disseminated that an alumnus could in no way at once delight his *alma mater* and honor himself more easily than by founding a scholarship for the express purpose of educating needy young men for the ministry. Doubtless in this way it came to be understood that young men designing to enter the pulpit had the first claim to pecuniary aid, and they have received a large proportion of the aid thus extended. But that the result of this extension of aid is that in the clerical profession there is "the greatest dearth of great men," as alleged by President Eliot, may well be questioned, albeit the statement bears the impress of so high authority.

Before we rashly inquire whether the alleged effect flows from the assigned cause, we should examine into the truth of that which is to be accounted for, lest we be in the unenviable position of the tyro, of the venerable story, who so perplexed his brain in order to find why it is that the bulk of a fish placed in a vessel already even full of water causes not an overflow.

It may well be questioned whether the "great dearth of great men" in the clerical profession is accounted for by the fact of the pecuniary aid received by some of those who prepare for that calling. Considering the little inducement in the way of emolument and of the world's applause held out by this profession to the young man who is about to decide upon his life-work, the wonder is not that so few, but that so many, of our most brilliant minds find their way into the pulpit. So we think that even if the dearth be admitted the cause suggested does not meet the requirements of the case.

But is it true that of all the professions there is the "greatest dearth of great men" in the clerical? When we consider the activity of the numerous members of this profession in letters, in philanthropy, in every good work, and their influence in society and the State, on the rostrum and at the fireside; when we observe the great numbers of those who voluntarily place themselves weekly under the sound of their voice, and the multiplied numbers of those whom their words daily reach through the medium of the press, we are reluctant to accept the disparaging comparison.

PERHAPS the most remarkable literary phenomenon of the time is the constant and increasing activity in the line of Homeric study and translation. Instead of being a dead subject in a dead language, Homer is to-day the most animated literary character of the age. What a wonder are the compositions the mind or minds which we now call "Homer"! Consider that it is not known whether one man or many men formed the wonderful structure of the poems bearing this name, and that, as Gladstone fitly says, these poems do not constitute merely a great item of the splendid literature of Greece, but they have a separate position to which none other

can approach. They constitute a world of their own, and are severed by a sea of time, whose breadth has not been certainly measured, from the firmly-set continent of recorded tradition and continuous fact. In this sea they lie, as a great island; and in this island we find not merely details of events, but a scheme of human life and character, complete in all its parts. There is no other author whose case is analogous to this, or of whom it can be said that the study of him is not a mere matter of literary criticism, but is a full study of life in every one of its departments.

This truth is coming to be more and more fully recognized as learning advances and the mists of ignorance and bigotry are dissipated. The wonderful forward strides which Greek, and especially Homeric, criticism has taken even in the last quarter of a century have opened to the scholar new mines of most remunerative effort. Until A. D. 1795 destructive criticism could only so far assail the doctrine of Homeric unity as to refuse to refer the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* to a single author. This doctrine of the Chorizontes and the answers thereto enable us to see that there are differences between the two poems, but only such as a single author would make, in writing the one in the period of budding and growing genius, and the other in its ripeness and repose.

The fierce assault of Wolf in 1795, which for a time rent the "Greek Bible" into numberless detached and unconnected lays, wrought no more mischief by its own good lance than by arms of those who rushed to the defense. It is now admitted, as it was then denied, that the poems were at the beginning unwritten, and that transmission by memory was not only not impossible, but exactly meets all the conditions of the case. Besides, the effect of the public recitations of the rhapsodists and of the protection afforded by the state was such as to render these works secure against all the ravages of time. Nor need

we resort to a mechanical reconstruction of the *Iliad*, distinguishing between *Iliad* proper and *Achilleis*, with Grote, requiring of the poet of a dim antiquity a prosaic adherence to a modern-made plan, imprisoning genius in strait jacket and bands. Rather may we say of the *Iliad*, as says Mr. Jebb of the general literature of Greece, that it has the unity not of a library, but of a living body. The genius of Homer, instinct with life, had little in harmony with dead forms. It plumed its flight with no Icarian wing; but rising above the turmoils of earth on tireless pinion it fixed its gaze upon the brightest sun. Whether tarrying with Olympian ones in banquet-hall or bower, or toiling with the sons of men on lower earth, its mission was to give delight, to refine and to lift to higher and holier joys,—the boon of the Immortals.

THE most fertile source of unpleasant feeling and embarrassing difficulties among students—and it has been known to extend its influences even to faculties—is the antagonism arising out of society and fraternity relations. Wherever societies are arranged on the same plan as ours these evil consequences inevitably follow. Sometimes the poisonous element works as silently as the pestilence, and again it bursts forth like the hurricane; but work it does, and its influences are evil and that continually. Nice words will neither palliate nor obliterate these difficulties; they are stubborn facts. But at the same time they are unnecessary facts, and could easily be removed by a reorganization of the societies on a different principle. Let class relations be the grounds of society relations. Upon this general principle let there be drawn two society lines, one between the preparatory department and the college department, and the other between the Sophomore and the Junior classes. Within these divisions let the number of sub-divisions, if

any be necessary, be determined by the number of students.

The good results naturally following such a readjustment of the societies may be easily and clearly foreseen.

It would remove the difficulties arising from the vain attempt to blend into one general purpose the almost diametrically opposite views of the widely separated extremes. The Prep, as a rule, does not look upon society matters in the same light as he who has had more discipline and experience in society work; and he generally chooses to follow out his own preconceived notion rather than to give heed to the suggestions and examples of his fellow students, and thus many of the best measures presented to the consideration of the society, are defeated. Hence arise disinterestedness, slackness and finally nullity of law. It were better for all concerned that the Preps be put into a society by themselves and be instructed, advised, and to a certain extent controlled by some one having authority, as their Principal. There is the same ground for a distinction between the Preparatory Department and College Department in societies as in classes.

It would remove all the contemptible competition in getting new members, for when a student was assigned to his proper class he would thereby be assigned to the corresponding society. This result alone would justify the change, for it would abolish the abominable custom which is the source of all feuds between societies.

It would remove differences between members of the same class, and tend to a stronger class spirit, which, instead of necessarily causing difficulties between classes, would incite each student to use his influence to build up his class by bringing in new students; and thus the attendance at the college would be increased.

The only difficulty in the way of such a reorganization is the matter of libraries, and

this need not be. The libraries should belong to a joint-association of all the societies in the college department, and should be presided over by one librarian. In some colleges the library belongs to a joint-association, and this association conducts the lecture course and the college paper, and uses the profits for the purchase of books, and the plan has worked well. Such a plan would work just as well at O. U. as elsewhere, if those concerned choose to adopt it.

LOCALS.

—Vacation is near at hand.

—Election evening will soon be here.

—A parliamentary club is talked of among the students.

—Prof. McFadon's Choral class sung at the last public. The exercises were highly entertaining.

—Advertising for "points" has not proved a success. Try some other way.

—The chapel was moderately comfortable last Friday morning. We note this as a special occurrence. The warm weather accounts for it.

—Rev. Washington Gladden, LL.D., pastor of the High Street Congregational Church, of Columbus, is billed for the 13th. He lectures on "Drummers," in the interest of the Y. M. C. A.

—A part of the Sophomore class and its special friends had a very pleasant afternoon not long since, pulling taffy at the sugar camp south of town. Only one accident occurred.

—On the evening of the 28th ult. a meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held for the purpose of discussing methods of Christian work. This was in pursuance of a suggestion made at the State convention.

—A Junior reception was given at the home of Mrs. Cunningham on the evening of the 10th. The Juniors were out in full force and a few extras were present also. A pleasant time is reported.

—It has been decided that all the Seniors shall speak on Commencement day. The speeches will be limited to six minutes. Probably it would be a good thing to let the Juniors occupy the remainder of the day.

—Rev. Russel T. Hall, of Mt. Vernon, lectured under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., March 27th, on the "Insurrection of the Amazons." The lecture was a very fair and thorough discussion of woman's place in society. The audience was well pleased, with the exception of a few radicals.

—The Senior class and friends were very hospitably entertained at the home of Miss Anna Bright, on evening of the 24th ult. The class will ever remember this as one of the most pleasant of its parties at O. U. It was a Bright success.

—An effort has been made to secure a room in the college building to be fitted up expressly for the use of the Christian associations. From present indications the rooms will be needed for other purposes, and the associations will have to meet as heretofore in recitation rooms.

—P. F. Wilkinson, a teacher in the High School of this place, has organized a Commercial School in Weyant's Block. He gives instruction in Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Double and Single Entry Book-keeping, Banking and Railroading.

—L. D. Wishard, Secretary of the Inter-Collegiate Y. M. C. A., addressed the students on the evening of the 9th, on "Success in Christian work." He was here for the purpose of conferring with the Y. L. C. A., with a view to extending this new association to the other colleges of the State. It is due

the ladies here to note that the association to be known as the Y. L. C. A. had its beginning at Otterbein University.

—The Senior class will furnish its own music on Class day. The following performers have been assigned to duty: E. B. Grimes, poet; W. C. Rebok, historian; Jessie F. Thompson, prophet; B. T. Jinkins, phrenologist.

—The 4th division of Prof. Guitner's Rhetorical class performed in public on the evening of the 3d. This was the last Senior public. The following is the programme:

Invocation.

Music—Chorus—"Italia, Italia," . . . Donizetti.
E. B. Grimes. . . . Night Brings out the Stars.
M. E. Bovey. The World We Live In.
Music—Serenade—Trio for flute, violin and
Viola. . . . W. C. Reese, E. E. Flickinger
and W. L. Todd. . . . Beethoven, Op. 25.
M. Alice Dixon. The Worth of a Life.
B. F. Jinkins. Death Traps.
Music—Quadrilles—Violin and Piano. . . Hunter.
W. L. Todd and E. H. Hill.
E. E. Flickinger. Music and Morals.
L. M. Fall. Revolution—Its Mission.
Chorus—By Class '83. . . . Auld Lang Syne.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—J. B. Phinney made his appearance among his Philophronean brethren at a recent session.

—The Philomatheans will not publish an annual this year.

—The election of officers for the spring term will be held on the evening of the 16th in the gentlemen's societies, while in the ladies' it will not be held until next month.

—The Philomatheans have appointed a committee to revise and publish their Constitution and By-Laws.

—Miss Mollie Baker, of Westerville, Ohio, will be the representative of the Cleiorheteian Society at the society anniversaries, in June.

—The question of banquets will no doubt come before the societies, as commencement draws near. Let every man who has ever attended them do all he can in their favor. They have always been a success. We can in this way get rid of the disgusting promenade social, which was instituted in their stead last year.

—The Philomathean Society has decided to "shine." It passed a motion to purchase a box of blacking and a brush to be placed at the door, for the use of the members.

—The Cleiorheteans, on account of some repairs they are having made in their hall, were obliged to hold their last session in the Philophronean hall.

—O. L. Markley has been elected president of the Philophronean Society for the ensuing term.

—The Philaletheans are about to purchase new lamps for their chandeliers.

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.)

Miss Nettie Patrick, of Chillicothe, was the guest of her friend, Miss Minnie Hoffman, a few weeks since. Miss Nettie is a Junior at Ohio Wesleyan University.

Russell F. Stubbs, a student of '81, was the guest of his cousin, W. C. Stubbs, and other friends during the first week of March.

'64. Miss E. E. Guitner, who has spent some months in southern New Hampshire, has returned to her home in Columbus, O.

'83. E. B. Grimes intends publishing his poems in book form some time in May. He

will have them ready for sale about Commencement.

Cullen B. Bash, a student in '73 and '74, is now Deputy Collector of Revenue at Port Townsend, Washington Territory.

Dr. M. M. Moffit and wife, of London, O., celebrated the anniversary of their marriage at the home of Mrs. Moffit's parents, February 25.

Miss May Baughman will spend vacation at her home near Springboro, Ohio.

'84. L. D. Wilmoth will be in town about the 18th. He intends to go on south and spend the summer at his home in West Virginia.

Dr. D. W. Coble has returned from Colorado to Westerville. He reports much sight-seeing and pleasure during his absence from us; yet he has again entered the professional field, and is as busy as ever.

'75. L. M. Kumler recently received a call to the Presbyterian church at Reynolds-ville, New York.

William E. Shutte, of Chillicothe, Ohio, a student of Otterbein in '69, died at his home February 27, after suffering a long time the pangs of that lingering disease—consumption.

O. R. Pegg is now cashier of the Citizens' Bank, at Rushsylvania, Ohio.

'85. J. P. Sinclair was the unfortunate sophomore who accidentally thrust a pen-knife into his hand at the class taffy party. The wound is healing rapidly.

'83. Miss Alice Dixon spent a few days in Cleveland recently. She attended the Commencement of the Cleveland Medical College.

'72. Prof. L. H. McFadden spent a few days with his friend and schoolmate, W. E. Shutte, of Chillicothe, Ohio, a few days since.

Miss Josie Johnson was unable to perform her college duties for a short time at the beginning of the month. She is well now and at work.

'84. J. W. Flickinger has returned to his home in Willoughby, Ohio, after spending the most of the term in town, though not in school.

'85. E. P. Beers attended the Sophomore taffy party. He is looking well and doing well.

'78. W. M. Fogler is a member of the law firm of Carrol & Fogler, of Vandalia, Illinois. He writes: "Kind regards to all the boys—not girls, for I am married."

J. H. Owen, son of a former President of O. U., recently visited relatives in town. He was on his way to Toledo, Iowa, to engage in business.

'81. Dr. C. B. Dixon graduated at the Cleveland Medical College March 1. He was the valedictorian of his class, consisting of 47 members.

'58. Mrs. M. A. Fisher has been appointed Assistant State Librarian at Carson City, Nevada. The appointment is an excellent one, and the state has secured an efficient officer.

'82 F. P. Gardner will return from Ann Arbor, Michigan, this month.

'82. Thomas Fitzgerald paid Otterbein a flying visit last Thursday.

'84. C. D. Brown is at his home near Upshur, Ohio, not engaged in any business, but taking the world easy.

'83. W. M. Wickham has again taken his place with his class. The Bishop is somewhat more dusky in complexion than when he left Otterbein's classic halls.

'61. George H. Bonebrake is General Manager of the Pacific Wagon Company at Los Angeles, California.

'71. Miss Ada J. Guitner, of the Jacksonville (Ill.) Female College, is appointed essayist for the public meeting of the alumni at next commencement.

'66. Prof. W. O. Tobey, editor of the *United Brethren in Christ*, published at Chambersburg, Pa., has changed his paper from a monthly to a semi-monthly, and thinks of issuing it as a weekly soon.

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