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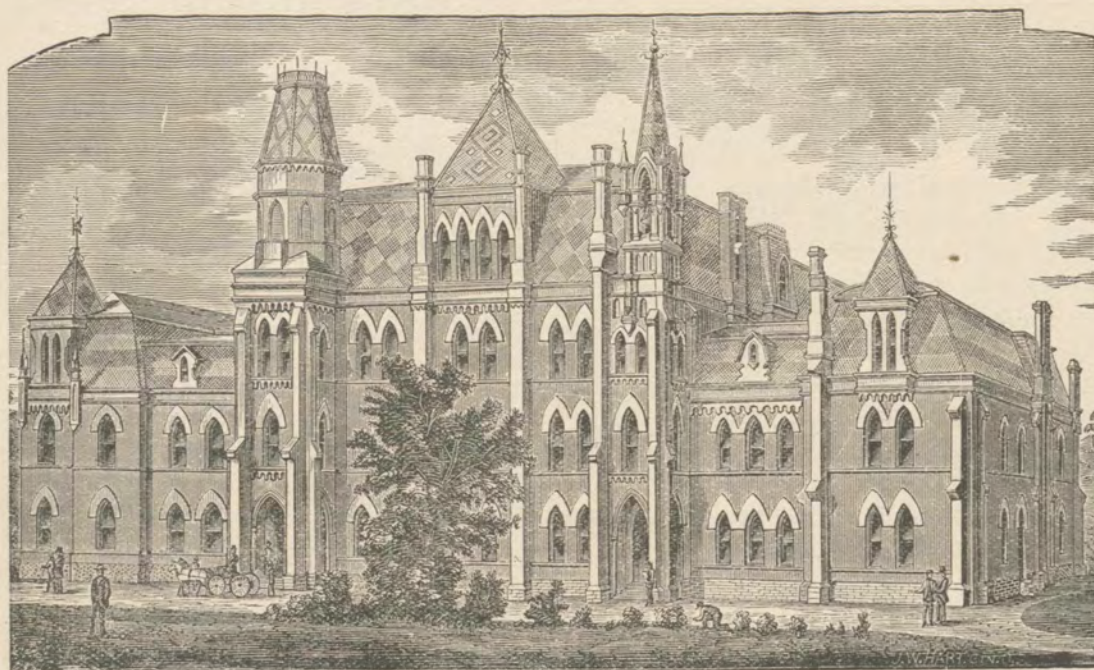
The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. III.

WESTERVILLE O., MAY, 1883.

No. IX.



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.

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VOL. III.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, MAY, 1883.

No. 9

A COMMUNIST MEETING IN PARIS.

BY MRS. LAURA RESLER LOOS.

The echo of the violent movements of Socialism and Communism has reached America. Societies are formed and meetings held in some of the principal cities. But to be in Paris enables one to hear more than an echo and see more than a shadow. These people were hunted down like wild beasts in 1871. The liberty of the New Republic goes so far in allowing freedom of speech, that public meetings are now held where they declare their positions and proclaim their destructive theories. Louise Michel is the *Paris heroine* of this party, who would see religious sentiment banished from the soul, and Socialistic theories prevail throughout France and the world.

In accordance with our desire of seeing all sides of Parisian life, Mr. Loos and I, accompanied by a friend, attended one of these political meetings for which some of their principal leaders were announced. The meeting was held in a large hall; most of the people stood; a few ate at tables and drank wine or smoked. This is not considered low or disreputable. About four thousand people were there—one-third women. All classes were represented. Some went from curiosity, others from interest and sympathy in the views held forth. When we entered, about 9 p. m., Madame Rouzade was on the speaker's stand talking in a high, clear voice with much wild gesturing. She was often interrupted by questions and objections, but always replied in a sharp, bright way that seemed intensely amusing to the crowd. She told the people that times were growing

worse, the rich were more and more grasping; that machinery was constantly being invented, which took the place of the poor laborer, and soon he would be left without the smallest pittance. She advised them to try to better their condition now by a strike; see if a few days would not bring a change; the rich were not yet ready to dismiss them, etc., etc. Her great theme is *railery* against *religion*. She spoke bitterly against churches of all kinds. The Roman Catholic received the most bitter denunciations. She said it was only a scheme to get money out of them. It was all nonsense to talk about saving their souls. She told them time and time again during her speech that there was no *Bon Dieu*—no good God; that religious sentiment was all folly, and the sooner people found it out the better for them. She urged the *mothers* to educate their children in the *free principles*, then reform would be speedy and sure; and she might have added, a return to barbarism the consequence. She was violent in speech and manner, and was altogether disgusting to us. After a half hour's talk, the audience became weary of her repeated assertions and signified it by talking aloud and groaning until she was obliged to sit down.

Felix Pyat appeared next, an old gray-haired man; great applause. This man was a prominent leader in the late insurrection of the Communists, and was one of the party of Coubert, who caused the destruction of the Column Vendome—one of the finest monuments in Paris. The Column, 142 feet in height and 13 feet in diameter, is constructed of masonry, encrusted with plates of bronze, on which are represented memo-

table scenes of Napoleon's campaign of 1805, from the breaking up of the camp at Boulogne down to the battle of Austerlitz. The figures are 3 feet in height, and represent quite faithfully the features and uniforms of the soldiers of that period. The metal was obtained by melting down 1,200 Russian and Austerlitz cannon. It was erected by order of Napoleon I. to commemorate his victories over the Russians and Austrians. This fine Column was taken down by the Communists in May, 1871; but, as the fragments had been preserved, it was successfully restored. Felix Pyat was condemned for the part he had played, and then pardoned. During his speech he referred several times to Column Vendome. He spoke in a quiet, determined way, but with such condensed hatred as made one's hair stand on end if one did not feel some sort of security in the present government. His remarks invited the people to assassination of all the leading powers. It was a very cold, blood-thirsty speech. One shudders to recall it. As we looked around upon the people it did not seem possible that they could follow out his fierce teachings, for they were rather an amiable, good-natured set, not at all like wild revolutionists.

Madame Rouzade again arose to speak, but the people would not hear her. They called for Louise Michel. The chairman rang the bell and waived his hands to restore order, but of no avail. If these Frenchmen do not like a speech they simply make such a big noise that not a word can be heard. There was a great commotion until their favorite leader appeared. She was delayed in coming, having addressed another meeting on her way. When she ascended the steps everyone stood on tip-toe or climbed on benches and tables. America was not to be outdone, so we followed suit, and after balancing ourselves carefully upon a rickety bench, saw a plain, slender woman robed in

black, with a quiet, thoughtful face. When she turned to address the multitude there was an immediate hush. She spoke for half an hour in a low, earnest, thrilling voice, and she looked so good that if we had not understood the French language we would have thought she was reproving the people for their wild, extravagant theories. Instead, she spoke of the evils of government and urged the destruction of everything pertaining to it. Her views were in the line of the preceding speakers. She was listened to with almost breathless silence, so great was her eloquence and magnetic charm. Surely born to rule. Her history may be summed up in a few words. She was once a Roman Catholic school mistress, then an Atheist, then a leader in the Commune, then an expatriated prisoner at New Caledonia, then pardoned and restored and reinvested with civil rights; still an Atheist and Communarde, yet leading a life of privation and self-sacrifice in order to maintain her principles. We are informed that this woman spends all she has and receives, upon the poor, keeping scarcely enough to maintain herself in the most meagre way. It is sad to think that this gifted person belongs to the class who vow to exterminate the idea of a future life, and to blot out the very name of Deity. This can scarcely be realized except by those surrounded by these daring Atheists. They have regular organizations—their officers, agents, orators, journals and their private and public conferences. The walls of Paris are placarded with calls to these meetings. The Revolution of 1789 has been cannonized and its heresies made the creed of the new "No religion."

PARIS, FRANCE.

POLITICS A PROFESSION.

There is such a tendency toward the professions that already in well populated districts the ministry, the law and the medical profession are stocked. It is only in an ac-

commodated sense that I here speak of the ministry as a profession; and it is proper to say that although it and the medical profession are sufficiently represented in densely populated communities, they afford ample but not lucrative fields along the borders of society and in heathen lands. But we are apt to circumscribe the extent of the profession by the limits of its profitable services; and hence we look upon medicine and the ministry as well filled professions. But the profession into which there is the greatest rush, is the legal, and of all professions it is the most crowded and the least promising. In Germany there is a prohibitory law against persons entering this profession, and it would not be unwise for young men even in this country to take a hint from this act of foreign legislation. The practice of law is becoming less profitable not only because the bar is becoming stocked, but also because law is a declining profession. As the people become civilized and christianized they learn more and more to settle by arbitration difficulties which have in the past been referred to the courts. People are learning that is more profitable and more reasonable to go to law just as little as possible. The boundaries of the necessary and the actual sphere of civil courts are constantly contracting!

Where, then, shall a young man best serve his country within its own boundaries and with profit and honor to himself? Some can best do so in one of the professions above named, for the ranks of those who fall in duty must be filled, and some persons are naturally adapted to enter these ranks. But it seems to me that there is another field whose bounds are limited it is true, but within whose bounds great good can be done and lasting honor won. I refer to the political field, one whose posts are filled to be sure, but many of them with men who are no honor to the people whom they represent.

We have many worthy statesmen, but the mass of our politicians, are not so. How many of our representatives have made the science of political economy a study? Very few we have reason to believe. In fact there are, from time to time, men elected to sit in the Senate of the United States who, before their election, have never studied the problems of government except slightly and at the times of political campaigns. This is not as it should be, and not as it will be in the near future. The time is coming when men will be elected to sit in the House or the Senate because they are known to be philosophical and practical statesmen. Not that party feelings will not still exist, but all parties will agree on this, that the affairs of the nation are too important to be intrusted to the care of mere political upstarts. Such a conviction is now manifesting itself, and as an evidence of it we have schools of political science at the University of Michigan and Columbia College. These are small beginnings of a department of education which will grow in size and interest as the people advance in intelligence, and which it is to be hoped will furnish the nation with men learned in the science of States fully apprised of the demands of the country, and skillful in the application of governmental principles to the arising emergencies.

The need of men who are versed in political science as our learned theologians are in religious science, or our eminent physicians are in the science of medicine, or our eminent lawyers are in the science of law, the intelligence of the people will soon recognize, but the practicability of supporting politics as a profession is not quite so evident. It might save much theorizing to say at once that the door would be barred against great numbers who would be compelled to strive for a livelihood instead of usefulness and honor, and whose comfort would be insured more by surety of employment than the

probability of preferment. But in this country the steps from one walk of life to another is so easy if one have strength to take it, and the grades of standing vary so nearly according to the degree of merit, that access to the standard of the profession would be denied to none who would have the patience to toil up through other vocations, and when unsuccessful in the contest to fall back to them for a support. A limited number might with profit to themselves and the nation, take a course at a school of political science, and the profession of politics would, by the very extent of the demand, be limited and protected.

X. Y.

THE USE OF COLLEGE LIBRARIES.

II.

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

Next to the acquisition of knowledge itself is the learning where and how it may be acquired. From necessity, a course of study can not embrace all subjects and lines of thought, if, indeed, it were desirable. What Herbert Spencer says of the child is applicable as well to the older student. "Children should be *told* as little as possible, and induced to *discover* as much as possible." Some attention must be given, therefore, to the method of obtaining instruction in and through books independently of instructors.

It is one thing to be able to pursue a subject under the tuition of a teacher, who can direct and assist over the hard places; and quite another thing for one to rely wholly upon himself and his own method. To master a text-book is not as great a task as afterwards to extend one's knowledge upon the same subject, or to take up some line of study and develop it with such resources as may be at hand. As hinted in a former article, it is the office of the college library to be in these respects of much assistance. We make a few suggestions.

1. Recitation work and the study of the library may go on together. Here the library will supplement the text-book, and in such a way that, with the proper method, the result will be most beneficial. This has been attempted in various ways. Professor Robinson, the librarian at Rochester University, says that "in nearly every department, in addition to the text studied and to the professor's lectures, oral dissertations from students are required on subjects assigned them. These are carefully prepared and delivered to the class from notes. The student assumes for the time the functions of the teacher." This requires some time and labor, but the benefit derived is well worth the effort. The same writer tells us that the professors of the University "find it expedient to follow their classes to the library to assist students in finding material for their dissertations." This may not in every case be necessary, if, in the preparation of subjects the teacher has consulted helps that are available to his classes, and then directs where the material may be found. A wider outlook can thus be taken of almost every study in the course, while the method will be valuable for all time.

In the light of recent discoveries, homes could thus be made doubly interesting. Tacitus, Astronomy, Chemistry, Philosophy, History, all abound in suggestive themes. The writer of this has, at the present time, a class in the "History of Civilization," engaged upon the topics related to it. Some of these topics are: The origin and character of early civilizations; The influence of climate upon the social and intellectual habits of people; The benefit to Europe resulting from the crusades, with others of like nature. Now, information upon these subjects must be obtained in the library and the search for it will bring about a method of personal investigation that will not only add interest to the work of recitation, but will be of great service to the student in after life.

2. Some member of the faculty, or the librarian, should be required to deliver short and familiar lectures upon the use of the library. These lectures might embrace the subjects suggested in the previous section; how a subject must be pursued in order to obtain information upon it most easily; or the development of a course of reading for future study. Much of the reading done at the present by college students is to little purpose. Generally it is the light, easy class of books which they read for pastime or amusement. We have observed students coming to the library with no idea of what they want. If they venture to inquire, it will be for some book "that does not require much thought." This is the fault to be corrected. The mind should be relieved, sometimes, by something of a lighter vein than the heavy nature of school life, but in no case should the student's whole time be given to this kind of literature. What is thus read is not read to be remembered, and the memory is not charged with it. It is a matter of sad and yet common experience to many, that by the pernicious habit of novel reading, their power to remember has been forever ruined. Just how much this promiscuous, aimless habit of reading has impaired the minds of our college youth may never be known; but how much good may come from its correction, or the formation of a more thoughtful and systematic method, we may well consider.

Here opens a vast field of usefulness for our colleges and schools. We insist that it is strictly in the line of duty, and opportunity as well, for the college to direct and control by well matured plans the use of its library. How can this be best done? It is suggested above that some one be appointed to deliver lectures relating to the library and its use, either to the whole body of students or to certain college classes at stated times. If this were found too formal, interest might be awakened in the subject by frequent and friendly conferences conducted by members of the faculty. Indeed, such an exercise might add to the growth itself of the library, and thus the benefit would be two-fold.

3. It remains for us yet to consider briefly how the library may cultivate a love for the study of the English classics, and aid in the discovery of the original bent and taste of the mind.

Beyond all question, in our enthusiasm for the ancient classics, we have shamefully neglected the great master-pieces of our own tongue. We ought to be, but are not, masters of the Anglo-Saxon. By the daily study of Virgil, Homer and Demosthenes, the student becomes thoroughly familiar with the idiom, style, diction and rhythm of these languages. In like manner, except with even greater interest should Chaucer, Spenser, Milton and Shakespeare be studied. Here we will find "thoughts that breathe and words that burn." What a discipline and help would be a perfect mastery of Shakespeare! A more accurate knowledge of human nature and the science of Rhetoric would thus be acquired than in all the text-books written upon these subjects. The probability is that a majority of college students will not have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with these standard works of literature after they leave college. Therefore, the importance of using the library to effect this end during the study of the course.

This will in itself, perhaps, help to the discovery of that which especially is suited to each one's tastes and habits. John Stuart Mill says;: "Know something of everything and everything of something." Perhaps, in this age, the latter is more essential than the former. Notwithstanding the great variety of books found in the library, the true course of reading to be complete must be characterized by unity. In a few words, the library should be helpful to each one in forming habits of reading and study, that when it must be left behind, and the student goes into business or professional life, he may know what books are adapted to his tastes, and what will be helpful to him in his work.

We have not presumed in these lines to advance anything strictly new or startling, but, if possible, to awaken interest in a subject hitherto neglected. However, these suggestions, if put in practice, would without doubt increase the interest of this department of college work. It would afford pleasure to have the subject further discussed by those of wider experience and more mature judgment.

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MAY, 1883.

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A CORRECTION.

THE Kenyon *Advance* contains the following item of news: "Ohio State University and Denison University were admitted into the Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Association at the Marietta meeting. Otterbein's application was tabled with the understanding that if she applied next year her application would be granted."

This item carries with it the meaning that Otterbein made application to the Inter-Collegiate Association at the Marietta meeting. Where the *Advance* got this idea we know not, but we do know that is not correct. The matter of making application was called to our attention a few days before the Marietta meeting and our association voted not to make any. It is not necessary to state here

the particulars contained in the letter sent by our association to the gentleman who suggested the matter to us, suffice it to say that Otterbein did not make application to the State Association. A delegate from Oberlin did present the name of Otterbein for membership in the Association, and his motion was tabled for one year. We make this statement only to prevent a misunderstanding.

ALL knowing themselves indebted to the RECORD for subscription please send at once to the Business Manager. Our term of office expires in about a month and we want to go with a consciousness that all has been done for the RECORD that was in our power and that its prospects for the future are bright.

THERE is not half enough interest displayed by the students in good health-giving games this season. The campus is scarcely patronized. The base-ball and foot-ball are almost among the things of the past. We ought to have a good "nine" and arrange for games with neighboring colleges. A little more interest in hearty exercise will insure better class-records and stronger bodies.

THE new Board of Editors for the RECORD for the ensuing year has been elected and appointed a committee to increase the subscription of the paper. One more number will complete the third volume of the RECORD, and we think we truthfully, though modestly, can say that the enterprise has been successful. Financially, we have thus far been able to keep on a firm basis, although the number of subscribers are not nearly as large as it might or ought to be. It has certainly required labor and some sacrifice on the part of the Boards of Editors who have worked on it, but all has been done cheerfully in the hope that Otterbein might have a college paper equal to the best. We ask all friends of the college to give us their aid in this enter-

prise by helping to increase the list of subscribers. Instead of two hundred there should be at least five hundred subscribers.

WE heartily endorse the sentiments expressed by one of our Western exchanges concerning the senseless habit that some of the college editors have fallen into of speaking disparagingly of other colleges as good and sometimes better than the one they attend. Not only is this a manifestation of a morbid mental and moral condition, but it sometimes reveals an inexcusable ignorance on the part of the writer. As proof of this we refer the reader to the article in the *Denison Collegian*, concerning the standing of Otterbein among other colleges. We would recommend that the editor send for a catalogue of Otterbein and inform himself. "Errors that originate in ignorance are generally excusable," but when information is as readily accessible as in this case, such a flagrant error arising from such gross ignorance is utterly without excuse. As a warrant for what we say we simply refer to the catalogue of the institution.

AT a recent meeting of the Senior class a motion was passed expressing the preference of the class to do away with the old and somewhat ridiculous custom of presenting Society diplomas in the chapel, and a committee was appointed to inform the association known as "The Four Societies" of this action. As this association was unreasonable enough to refuse consent, and as there is nothing in any written form granting it the control of this affair, the class met again and passed the motion "that the Senior class, as a class, refuse to accept Society diplomas in the college chapel." This "iron-clad" motion has the effect to render void the action of "The Four Societies," and leaves it to each society to grant diplomas where it pleases. This is just as it should be. Each society should

control its own affairs, and diplomas should be received where they are earned, that is, in the halls. At least two of the societies have decided to present diplomas in their halls. The old custom is in its death throes, and soon shall have passed away.

THE Board of Managers of the Woman's Missionary Association of the United Brethren in Christ held their eighth annual meeting in the chapel, May 16th, 18th. About a hundred delegates were present from all parts of the country, and the meetings were interesting and instructive. The exercises began on Tuesday evening by a missionary prayer meeting conducted by Mrs. L. R. Keister, of Dayton, O. On Wednesday and Thursday they held meetings in the forenoons, afternoons and evenings. On Wednesday was the President's address by Mrs. Prof. Haywood, and also a discussion opened by Mrs. A. L. Billheimer, of Dayton, on the subject: "How shall we interest the young people of our Church to consecrate themselves to the missionary work." In the evening an excellent paper was read by Mrs. Benj. Marot, of Dayton, on the subject, "Our Duty." Thursday morning was devoted to the election of officers and also a discussion on "New Fields," opened by Mrs. L. K. Miller and Mrs. J. R. White. In the afternoon a map exercise was conducted by Mrs. G. P. Macklin; and in the evening Mrs. Mair, who has just returned from the missionary work in Africa, gave an interesting talk on subjects connected with her work there. The exercises will long be remembered by the people of Westerville. The reports, etc., all go to show that the association is enjoying great prosperity and is doing a grand and good work in dispelling the darkness from heathen Africa. The orderly and systematic way in which all business was conducted surely proves that the *business talent* is not confined to the men entirely.

THE tendency of modern society and modern training is to crowd feeling and emotion out of our natures. Eastern schools and society especially tend to a cold intellectuality and do not encourage the development of the emotional part of our natures, and the effects of such training become clearly visible. Men labor in professions and pursue studies with a mathematical precision that seems to imply that there is not much love for the work, but that it is simply a duty. Charities, too, must be done with the same mathematical precision, leaving not much room for the spontaneous revelations of a generous heart. But the lack of a strong emotional nature is most clearly seen in the orator, whether in pulpit or bar. He needs such a nature as is capable of every shade of emotion, and strong enough that it bear other minds along in the same current of feeling. The majority of our preachers are afraid to let themselves loose in the pulpit, afraid to show their earnestness lest they be charged with affectation. But men are far more likely to be influenced by strong, deep feeling, without logic, than by logic without feeling. The two together, however, are most successful. To sympathize with one is to put yourself in his place and feel as he feels. Without a well cultured emotional nature it is not possible to do this; and unless we can sympathize with men, how can we influence or aid them? The culture of this part of our natures ought not to be neglected if we aspire to the highest ends.

TO USE a vacation to the best advantage is, 1st. To rest the brain. 2d. To rebuild our physical nature.

By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread, is the curse which is continually ringing in our ears. There is hanging to physical labor, mere putting forth of brute force, that which makes man shun it and turn to a work of life in the pursuit of which there is a constant renewal of interest.

Brain work is, if not too severe, the highest and most pleasant in which we can engage, yet when overdone, no man is to be more pitied; his is a life of misery whose only relief will be a premature ride over the river "Styx." True, a man had "better wear out than rust out;" yet how much better is it for one's self and how much more good can be accomplished in this world if we do neither, but earnestly strive to live our three-score and ten years, and as many more as we are able.

To a college man, how shall I spend my vacation, is a question of grave import. It means, shall I continue my college studies and lay the seeds of a disease which will render my life a weary burden to myself and friends, or will it be that other conclusion, lay aside books and give the time allotted to resting and laying in a new stock of nerve and muscular energy?

The brain is the machinery of the mind. Every thought we think consumes a number of brain cells which are replaced by as many more new ones; if this supply be decreased we diminish our force of mind. What to do then is to establish the equilibrium by either cutting off the work or furnishing more brain food.

To rest the mind, one says, cease all brain work; another gives us the other extreme of a change in the character of the labor.

There is in this matter a golden mean; it is to both lessen the amount and to secure such a change as will render it more pleasant.

To change from the study of theology to that of mathematics is a rest to certain faculties, but is still brain work, and to a certain extent tiresome to the mind as a whole. So then to rest from brain work we must give up our usual studies and devote a good portion of the time to some light task. Another consideration is the development of one's physical resources. Nature is a strict accountant, and if you demand more of her in one

direction than she is prepared to lay out, she balances the account by making a deduction elsewhere. Most of you during your college year have drawn too heavily on your physical force; the result is you are in debt—to nature; it is a debt, too, which will be collected, every bit of it, and that, too, with a high rate of interest. Your best plan will be to devote part of your time to systematic exercise; this to be of benefit must give pleasure. Farm work, if not made too severe, will give a good digestion and strong muscles. A shovel, hoe and rake are a whole gymnasium, and every man can have them at trifling expense. Exercise should be taken regularly, at certain hours; especially should we avoid work during the hottest part of the day. All of these things must be regulated according to the circumstances into which each one is thrown. My purpose is to urge upon every one the great necessity of so spending your vacation that when you return to college in the fall it will be with a well developed body, a clear head and a good digestion. B. C. D.

LOCALS.

- Measles.
- Junior Public.
- May Festival.
- Senior examinations over.
- Commencement speeches six minutes in length.
- The Janitor is getting the Campus in excellent trim.
- Miss Emma Burtner was in the city on Wednesday.
- Admission to commencement lecture twenty five cents.
- Rev. Gideon Macklin, of class '79, was in town this week.
- Dan. Alspach is over the measles and has returned to O. U.

—Special train from Westerville to Columbus for May Festival.

—Seniors get their photographs from Baker's Gallery—Columbus.

—About a dozen of the boys went to see Barnum and Jumbo on Thursday.

—A number of the student were entertained at Prof. Garst's, Tuesday evening, May 8th.

—T. H. Sonedecker will put in next week rustivating in the vicinity of his home, near Wooster.

—The Annual Sermon will be preached by Rev. J. W. Hott, Editor of the *Religious Telescope*.

—There is not likely to be any Senior promenade concert this year. Commencement week is busy enough without it.

—Mrs. Miller, formerly Principal of the Ladies' Department of O. U., was in attendance at the recent missionary meeting here.

—M. Stine Bovey, of class '81, found his way into Westerville on Wednesday. He is as single as ever. He will remain for Commencement.

—The Seniors furnish their own music on Class day. The College orchestra will furnish the music for all other occasions of Commencement week.

—The Markley Bros., have removed their grocery from the corner of State street and the avenue and have begun the erection of a large store building.

—Twenty-one graduate from the college department and three from the department of music. This makes twenty-three graduates all told, one lady being a member of both departments.

—The town council are giving us some good temperance ordinances. This is a step in the right direction, and we hope they will keep on in the same way and the people all aid in enforcing them.

—The Seniors have begun to visit Baker's gallery in Columbus. B. T. Jenkins, W. Mc. Wickham, R. P. Miller, and W. C. Rebok were down on Wednesday.

—A number of the students attended the commencement exercises of the High School Friday evening, April 27th. The society took the opportunity to make them pay for their pleasure, at the next session.

—The time is near at hand for the several societies to select their representatives and report them to the Oratorical Association. Let there be full representation of the best talent at hand.

—Those who have any pen-work on hand will be pleased to know that Prof. W. C. Reese is prepared to write cards, fill out diplomas, and do all kinds of fancy pen-work. Prof. Reese's work is first-class.

—The Woman's Missionary Association held their annual meeting in the college chapel on the 16th, 17th and 18th, for the election of officers and other general business. A large number were present, noticable among them was Mrs. Mair, who has spent a score of years in the work in Africa.

—The following list of officers of the Lecture Association were elected for the ensuing year. President, L. C. Shuey; Vice-President, J. P. Sinclair; Secretary, Mollie Miller; Treasurer, W. H. Cochran; Executive Committee: J. M. Rankin, L. C. Shuey and Mollie Miller.

—The measles attacked our town rather suddenly and after laying out a few *preps*, they struck a vital point in Saum Hall, and played sad havoc. At present matters look more encouraging and we hope they will be satisfied by finishing off on the faculty.

—After the usual postponements, etc., the second junior division of Prof. Guitner's Rhetorical class gave their second public in the college chapel on the 5th inst. The divis-

ion had two less members than on their first appearance. The productions were very fair. The subjects were so kept in the dark that the bogus committe were not able to secure them; but instead they filled some of the lamps in the chapel with water. The following was the programme:

MUSIC.—Overture from Don Juan... *Mozart*.

"Reasons of Decay".....D. E. Lorenz..

"Only a Counterfeit"....Lida Cunningham.

MUSIC.—Polka Brilliant.... *Oesten*.

"The Present Issue".....C. E. Walter.

"Greek Architecture".....L. C. Shuey.

MUSIC.—Swedish Wedding March..

Loedermann.

The music was furnished by Prof. Todd, E. E. Flickinger, L. E. Custer, E. H. Hill, W. C. Reese and Mrs. W. L. Todd.

—The graduating exercise of the musical department will take place on Wednesday evening June 6th. The graduate are Misses Anna Bright and Sue A. Bovey and Mr. Earl H. Hill. This is the second graduating class from this department.

—About fifty students went to Columbus on the evening of May 9th, to hear Theodore Thomas' orchestra. The musical taste of Westerville is rapidly developing, as this is the third concert that they have attended in large numbers. Messrs. Bright and Kumler were instrumental in getting a special train and also in charging special rates.

—The Alumna Banquet will be given on Wednesday evening, June 13th, after the Alumna meeting. It will be conducted on a different plan from that followed heretofore.

The officers for the Contest Association for the ensuing year are as follows:

President.....Ena Landon.

Vice-President.....L. E. Custer.

Secretary.....W. O. Mills.

Treasurer.....J. P. Sinclair.

—The college orchestra are making thorough preparation for commencement. Several new instruments have been purchased and several evenings each week are given to practice. It looks as though they will give a first class concert at commencement.

SOCIETY NOTES.

PHILOPHRONEAN.

—The society has appointed a committee to collect three files of the RECORD with a view to having them bound for them library.

—L. E. Custer has been elected Commencement President.

—D. F. Mock of class '81 has been secured as Anniversary representative.

—The society has amended its constitution so as to present diplomas to its graduates on the installation evening, immediately preceeding the commencement.

—The library committee has purchased a number of new books. Among the authors represented are James Freeman Clarke, Oliver Wendell Holmes, L. T. Townsend and Charlotte Bronte.

—The society has elected the following Board of Officers for the RECORD for the ensuing year:

Editor-in-Chief.....J. E. Guitner.
 Managing Editor.....J. P. Sinclair.
 Local Editor.....W. C. Stubbs.
 Personal Editor.....J. J. Spencer
 Business Managers..... { R. E. Gillespie.
 { R. N. Thayer.

MISSCELLANEOUS.

—The societies have decided to present diplomas to their gradutates free of charge.

—Mrs. H. K Tuller of '63 will represent the Philaetheans at the anniversary.

—Mr. A. D. Kumler of '63 will represent the Philomatheans at the anniversary.

—Miss Mollie⁸ Baker will be the representative of the Cleiorhetean society.

—J. F. Smith of '79 made his appearance in the Philopheonean Hall on the evening of the 11th.

—The Philomatheans have adopted a new constitution and bylaws.

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.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, of Upper Sandusky, visited their daughter, Miss Minnie, last week.

'78. Mrs. Mary Keister and Miss Hattie Nease are visiting in in town.

'85. F. A. Z. Kumler is a delagate to the International Y. M. C. A. Convention at Milwaukee.

'81. A. E. Davis graduated from Union Biblical Seminary, at Dayton. on the 1st of May.

'82. L. D. Bonebrake will superintend the schools at Elmore the coming year.

Thomas Bonser is at Valparaiso, studying photography and phrenology.

W. R. Funk and H. C. Shupe, formerly of O. U., are traveling in the interests of Union Biblical Seminary. They are now in Pennsylvania.

'85. J. P. Sinclair of the RECORD has been quite sick, but is recovering.

Mr. Gray a member of the senior class of Wooster University paid a short visit to T. H. Sonedecker of class '83.

P. F. Wilkinson has been engaged for four years to teach book-keeping and penmanship in the Columbus Business College.

'85. D. A. Holmes will remain out of school next year to teach at Spencerville, Indiana.

Prof. E. L., and L. C. Shuey attended Commencement at Union Biblical Seminary. Their brother, W. A. Shuey, graduated at the Seminary this year.

The Alspach boys and May Baughman went home with the measles. A number of the braver sort remained and struggled with them here.

W. E. Crissman, formerly of class '84, is studying law at Bedford, Pennsylvania.

Rev. J. S. Mills, formerly editor-in-chief of the RECORD, delivered the annual address before the literary society of Union Biblical Seminary, Dayton, Ohio. His subject was "Shakespeare and the Preacher." The lecture was very highly commended by those who heard it.

'79. Rev. J. F. Smith was in town recently. He is just recovering from a spell of sickness,

F. O. Keister, of '80, and Bert Eckert, once a member of class '82, will attend Commencement.

'68. Rev. W. P. Shrom has accepted a call to Cadiz, Ohio.

Bishop E. B. Kepthart, of class '65; and Prof. Garst of class '61, attended the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Union Biblical Seminary, May 2d.

'81. Alpha Leib and Madge Dickson, of the Girls' Industrial School, will visit in town about the first of June.

'76. I. A. Loos and wife are now attending the University of Leipzig. They arrived there April 19th, in time for the Summer Semester. They left here last October. They remained in Paris for three months, studying French and seeing the sights. In March and April they traveled in Italy and Austria, visiting the places usually touched by travelers. They were in Rome, Easter week.

Mr. Marcus Dickey, of the O. S. U., visited E. R. Gillespie on the 5th.

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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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