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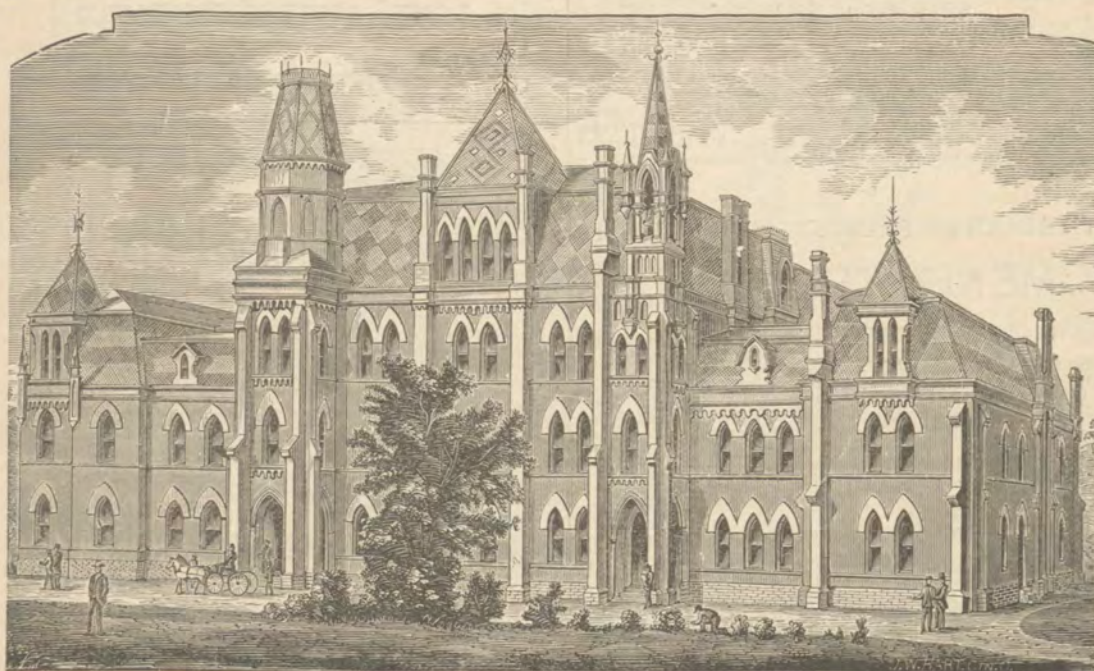
The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. IV.

WESTERVILLE, O., OCTOBER, 1883.

No. 1.



OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY,

WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

ITS DESIGN.—To furnish young men and women the advantages of a thorough education, under such moral and religious influences as will best fit them for the duties of life.

LOCATION.—The University is located in Westerville, Ohio, on the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Columbus Railway, twelve miles north of Columbus. Situated in a quiet town, the University is yet within easy reach of the Capital City, and has railroad connection with all the larger cities of the state and country.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.—This is a Christian institution without being sectarian. Pupils of any church, or of no church, are admitted. All are required to attend morning prayers during the week, and church on Sabbath. Regular recitations are held during the week in Bible History, and N. T. Greek. The students have a regular prayer meeting once a week. International Sunday School lessons are studied by classes every Sabbath morning. A Sunday school Normal Class is organized at the beginning of each year and conducted by the President.

We seek to govern by an appeal to the student's own sense of right and honor. When it is evident that a student is deriving no profit from his connection with the University, he may be privately dismissed.

COURSES OF STUDY.—There are three—the Classical, Philosophical and Literary—which are equal to those of our best and oldest Colleges. A Preparatory prepares for College and for Teaching. Instruction is given in Vocal Music, on Piano, Organ, Violin and in Theory; also, in Pencil Drawing, Perspective, Crayoning and Oil Painting.

REMARKS.—Both sexes are admitted and recite in the same classes. The Winter Term will commence January 3, 1884, and end March 21, 1884. The Spring Term will commence March 25, 1884, and end June 11, 1884. The next Annual Commencement will be June 12, 1884. Expenses unusually moderate. Tuition and incidentals, \$30 per year; rent and care of rooms from \$10 to \$20; boarding from \$60 to \$100; text-books from \$10 to \$15; fuel, light, etc., \$10 to \$20. By economy \$150 will enable one to spend one year respectably.

For special information, address the President,

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

WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

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THE DOCTOR PRESENTS THIS MONTH SOME NEW TESTIMONIALS

In regard to his Treatment of Catarrh.

From the Rev. J. S. MILLS:

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

Yours truly,

J. S. MILLS.

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

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

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The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. IV.

WESTERVILLE, O., OCTOBER, 1883.

No. I.

EDUCATION AND THE CHURCH.

BY H. A. THOMPSON, D. D.

There is no more important work than the one to which we, as educators, are called. Like the minute coral which does its work quietly underneath the surface, and is only seen in the results it produces, so much of our work is not seen of men. A body of educators once called upon W. H. Seward while a member of President Lincoln's cabinet to express their sympathy with him and the cabinet in their arduous work. As they arose to leave, grasping them by the hand, he said in his most earnest manner: "Gentlemen you must look after the heart of the nation while we take care of its body." The Secretary divined the true nature of our work. We are after the springs of individual and national life. As churchmen we could have been called to no more responsible position. Whatever controls the educational influences of the church will in the main control it.

The subject of education is not a new one, and yet there is no one thing which is to-day engaging the brains and pens of the more advanced thinkers here and in foreign countries as is this. While very old, from its very nature it must be constantly new. A new generation comes upon the stage every few years and these should begin their work with the wisdom which their ancestors accumulated. Then, too, the changes and modifications constantly occurring in our social and political life make one or another of the phases of the educational problem specially prominent at particular times.

The early Christians found education embedded in heathenism. As they could not consistently nor safely educate their children

under these heathen influences, they were compelled to establish schools of their own where they could be instructed in the faith of their fathers. Hence Christian schools, supported by the contributions of Christian people, grew up side by side with Christian churches. Mosheim is explicit and full concerning the schools of the early church. "There is no doubt that the children of Christians were carefully trained up from their infancy, and were early put to reading the sacred books and learning the principles of religion. For this purpose schools were everywhere erected from the beginning." It is further said: "All this was required to the accomplishment of their object of gradually abolishing Pagan idolatry; for the old religion of the Pagans derived its chief support from the learning of its advocates; and moreover, if the Christian faith could find no instructors of their own religion there was danger of their applying to the Pagan teachers of philosophy and rhetoric to the injury of true religion." When Church and State finally became united, the State supported both the schools and the churches. Guizot informs us "toward the end of the sixth century there were no longer any civil schools; ecclesiastical schools alone existed." And further on he says: "Until the commencement of the eleventh century the only schools were those attached to the monasteries and the cathedral churches, and the only teachers of secular as well as sacred learning were the Benedictine monks." When we reach the Reformation the school became a part of the church establishment under the control of the authority of the parish, and the higher education was brought under the control of a united church and State.

When this country was settled, and schools first began to be established, the same system of church and state schools prevailed. Our present common schools were their parish schools, the clergyman of the parish supervising them, and often himself the teacher. Academies and colleges were also controlled by the church. Most of their support came from private benefactions. Occasionally funds were voted by the municipal or state authorities; but these were simply the church members in their aggregated form, and not the vote of the general public as we would understand it to-day. In 1631 in Massachusetts it was "ordered and agreed that for time to come no man shall be admitted to the freedom of *this body politicke* but such as are members of some of the churches within the lymits of the same." Says Dr. Dexter in his "Congregationalism:" "None but church members were citizens, so that town meetings were just church meetings in another form, and the general court but a delegated mass meeting of the church."

During this time the church and the state were essentially the same. The state, as in Jewish times, was the church acting in a civil way. The state did not mean then what we mean by it now. As the special work of the church and the state began to dawn upon men's minds, they became more and more separated, and the schools which had been supported in part by taxation were left under the care of the church which originally established them. As new institutions were organized occasional help was given by the government, but there was no definite plan of action. The common schools, which hitherto had been parish schools, laid aside the teaching of catechism, but retained in most places the practice of reading the scriptures and opening with prayer. The higher institutions in the meantime were left to the voluntary contributions on the part of individuals or churches establishing them.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY.

BY J. P. SINCLAIR.

Since the time of primeval man, the contests, struggles and achievements of the human family have been carefully recorded. Each nation, kingdom, province and man has its own history peculiar to itself. In studying the character, causes and origin of the many revolts which have revolutionized ancient dynasties and changed the whole tenure of the political and religious world, one must feel, act and think as he would have done had he lived in the time of which he reads. The same passions, prejudices and interests must fire his heart which burned in the hearts of those of whom he is reading. He who reads of Athens, Sparta, Thebes, or Greece in general, must read as a Greek. The Parthenon, Acropolis, religious ceremonies, laws and customs of war, habits of living and modes of thinking, must be held as dear and sacred as they were in the days of their greatest power. The student of history must become a Greek, Roman, Turk, priest, king, orator, martyr and executioner; must stamp the spirit of every reform on his own mind, or else he only half fills his mission. He must read history actively; must imagine his life to be permeated by those influences which have appealed so forcibly to the minds of others. History thus read will present new charms, furnish many facts by which the government of present nations may be benefited; will cast much light on the dark and hidden problems of civilized life which confront the wisest statesmen and philosophers of to-day. It will, when rightly interpreted, become the most trusty guide in managing the affairs of the church and state in the present and future ages. The recording of past events, the description of battles, the accounts of blockades, sieges, wars and victories are not all of history. There is a philosophy of history. There are laws constantly

at work which mould the destinies of nations. The changes in governments are the outgrowths of these laws. The marshalling of the Spartan troops, the manning of the triremes, the erection of fortifications and mighty bulwarks on the one side; in turn the building of those massive walls around Athens, the preparation of those powerful fleets which darkened the waters of the Euxine and the Great Harbor, the heavy tread of the hoplites, the bloody struggles that ensued, lasting nearly three decades, resulting in the downfall of Athenian power and the acknowledgment of Spartan supremacy; all this and the many minor events which must attend so great a revolution was the result of laws. The law of self-protection is the basis upon which rests political history. The protection and prosperity of the home have in all ages caused men to answer the summons to the bloody deeds of war. The necessity of defense presupposes the intention of extending the power of the defensive into the very interior of the enemy's country. The defeat of an army or fleet cedes some of the dominion of that nation of which the army or fleet was a part to her enemies. How often has the fate of nations rested upon a single battle! The entire political, religious and literary worlds have been changed and made assume very different appearances. Thus, new and very different doctrines from those which would have been taught and believed have been inculcated and established by the victory of one battle. How much depended upon the battle of Marathon! The Medes and Persians had for centuries pursued an almost constant career of conquest. They had been victorious in nearly every battle. The Median, Lydian, Babylonian and Egyptian empires had all fallen before their advancing forces. "Many Greek cities as powerful as Athens herself had been taught by a bitter lesson the folly of resistance to these invincible foes." Miltiades

met these mighty warriors of illustrious fame; and as the rays of the setting sun streamed full in the faces of the enemy the rout became general along the Persian lines. Athens not only had been saved but all Greece. "If the Persians had conquered, Greece must have become a Persian province;" the destinies of the world would have been changed, and oriental despotism might still brood over the fairest countries of Europe. History is recorded thought, the human mind has written history, and the mind must read and interpret it. Every revolution was first a thought in some one's mind. When this same thought occurred to many the result was inevitable. Popular opinion demanded a change, and it must be obtained, though at a great cost. Every reform has originated from some man's opinion, which, when its justness and reasonableness have been perceived by the many, sweeps like the rushing tornado through kingdoms and empires, dethroning long established kings and emperors, annulling treaties which have been ratified by the most powerful nations, and by repealing old laws, new ones are enacted, which enable a tributary nation often to become master of that nation to which it was subordinate.

The eternal laws of progress are discernible on every page of history. Change is stamped on all things earthly by the law of development. There is a gradual ascent in the scale of human existence; each succeeding nation is superior to the preceding one; the downfall of one power is the uprising of another. The death of one nation gives birth to a better and more powerful one. From the experience of the past ages we have given us the key which unlocks the hidden mysteries clustering around places, institutions, laws and conquests; which, were it not for the muse of history, would be a nonentity. America has risen to her position among the first nations on the globe by

studying the philosophy of the *civil* history of ancient and modern nations. Much of her judicial greatness has been secured by terse criticism of the *weak* points in the laws of other nations. Broader views are taken by our statesmen, legislators, scholars and philosophers in the evening of the nineteenth century; a natural result of the light which history has cast on man's pathway which is always through a realm that is unknown.

History cannot furnish an inductive law of its own. An induction, to be sound, must take in actually or virtually, all the facts. History, unlike all other studies, can never have all the facts before her. What is past she knows in part; what is to come she knows not, and can never know. The scroll from which she reads is but half unrolled; and what the other half contains, what even the next line contains, no one has yet been able to foretell. Some historians attribute the progress certain nations have made to the influence of race, of climate, of food, into a sort of destiny of these nations. These influences are great, but man is the same in his moral and intellectual essence whatever his extraction, whether he lives beneath African suns or Arctic frosts, whether his food be flesh, corn or a mixture of the two. He is not the most helpless but the most helpful of animals. The lives of nations are thought by some to be limited by some mysterious law, that they are born, grow to maturity, and die like men. The life of a nation is a metaphorical expression.

No reason can be given why a nation should die; no nation has ever died, though some have been killed by external force. Is history a chaos because it has no necessary law? Is there no philosophy of history because there is no science? There are two grand facts with which history deals—the division of nations and the succession of ages. It is clear that the division of nations has entered deeply into the counsels of creation.

It is secured not only by barriers of the sea, mountains, rivers and deserts, but also by race, by language, climate and other physical influences, so potent that each has been magnified into the key of all history. Nations redeem each other. They not only raise each again when fallen, they save each other from falling. Two great attempts have been made to crush the nationality of nations. The first was made by military Rome; the second, by the ecclesiastical Rome of the middle ages. In the first case, the warlike tribes of the North shivered the yoke of Rome, and after an agony of six centuries, restored the nations. In the second case, Greece rose from the dead with the New Testament in her hand, and breathed into the great Teutonic races such love of free inquiry and of liberty that they rose and rent the bonds of Rome and Celtic vassals—rent them, but at the cost of a convulsion which filled the world with blood. Without the help of Greece the gate of the tomb in which Europe lay would never have been forced open. Aided by the history of past nations, and the benefit derived from an acquaintance with their progress in the various departments of life, the *living present* is enabled to perfect the governments, sciences, philosophies and arts which so extensively engage the human mind in the evening of the nineteenth century.

REASON AND REVELATION.

BY J. M. RANKIN.

When the first pair in their simple and sinless state looked forth upon a world every where inscribed with the Creator's name, they felt themselves surrounded with his presence and covered with the overshadowing of glory.

Man fell, and gradually the dark shadow of infidelity and superstition began its passage across the disk of his reason.

Reason is the great rudder that guides

this "genus homo,"—without its advice he undertakes nothing. It is a God-given faculty and man has a right, yea! is in duty bound to use it. There is a limit to all things earthly, and there is a limit beyond which this greatest faculty can not reach.

Man's ability to reason concerning things present and things to come has been abundantly tested. The Greek nation has been rightfully held up as an example of what reason unassisted can do for man. The eminent men of this nation were made, by their intelligence and earnestness, the completeness of all their lines of development, the pioneers of humanity in their experiments. They presented the most perfect achievements of a genius that had no model to begin with, in poetry, in painting, in sculpture, in philosophy and in such other elements of science as were possible to humanity in their day. During the time of Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and Demosthenes, reason was pushed to its utmost capacity. These men were the champions of all past ages; they have left an impress which has never been effaced. Socrates, whom we may possibly meet in heaven, did his utmost to find out God, but his last words were, "Crito we owe a cock to Esculapius; discharge the debt, and by no means omit it."

Aristotle probed so deep into the mind that none have gone to a greater depth. Rhetoric attained a degree of development known to no other period. Demosthenes, the champion, was likened to a thunderbolt. Cicero of Rome, the next heathen nation in development, was likened to a conflagration in a forest.

In the early history of the Greeks, colonies came from Egypt and Phoenicia introducing the arts of those countries. This was about the time that Moses founded the Jewish nation. Hence, we conclude, that the great minds of ancient Greece had a ray of revelation.

But, notwithstanding all their advantages and their intense application, how powerless was the learning of Rome and Athens to state anything of the origin or destiny of man. Grecian mythology states: Titan inheriting the sovereignty of the earth surrendered it to Saturn on condition that he reared no male child. Saturn, faithful to this, devoured his children as soon as born, but Cybele, his wife, having twins, Jupiter and Juno, deceived him by hiding Jupiter and pitching a stone down Saturn's throat instead; thus was the life of their greatest god saved.

Again, Dedalus and his son Icarus, in order to escape from the Labyrinth in which Minos had confined them, formed an artificial pair of wings and sealed them to their shoulders by which means they escaped; but Icarus forgetting the wise counsel of his father, approached too near the sun, the wax melted upon his wings and he fell into the sea and was drowned, and thus perished one of their gods. However absurd these things may seem, they serve as examples of the wild speculations into which the human reason is ever led when unassisted by revelation. According to these wild fancies we study the constellations to-day, picturing in the blue vault above their heroes and their gods.

This principle within kept telling them of a time and a place when the proceedings of earth were to be righted, but as to how or where or when they were in darkness. Sum up all their conclusions and it amounts to a mere conjecture. While reason is thus at work in the heathen world trying in vain to dispel the darkness overshadowing it, a people are being led by direct revelation; and as these two streams flow along through the succeeding years, the great I Am seems to be convincing man by sad experience that neither *reason* nor *revelation* alone is sufficient to guide him either for the present or for the future. Until gradually they flow to.

(Concluded on eleventh page.)

THE OTTERBEIN RECORD

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

OCTOBER—JULY.

Subscription Price \$1.00 Per Year, Postage Paid

J. P. SINCLAIR, - - - *Managing Editor.*
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 J. J. SPENCER, - - - *Personal Editor.*
 R. N. THAYER, - - - *Society Editor.*
 R. E. GILLESPIE, - - - *Business Manager.*

OCTOBER, 1888.

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CONTRIBUTIONS to the OTTERBEIN RECORD will be acceptable at all times. Items of news, visits to different parts of the Union and experiences of the Alumni and old students are desired, that our columns may be full of entertaining and profitable reading matter.

To quite a number of the patrons of the OTTERBEIN RECORD it may have seemed strange that they did not receive a copy of the September number. The reason is simply this: the University requires most of the time of September to bring her students to solid and systematic work. Then, all of the editors and managers are never quite ready for their tasks. The want of united effort on the part of the students renders the issue of the first few weeks of the new College year more prosy and gives it a less spicy tone. Therefore, the officers of the RECORD have decided to publish the first number for October and then issue a July number. Certainly

this is a step forward. Evidently the Commencement exercises and news in general clustering around that—the greatest epoch of the College year, will be more interesting and satisfactory to the reading public than the September number could possibly be made.

THROUGH the kindness of Joseph Crosby, the distinguished Shakesperian scholar, there has been recently placed in the college library a book entitled *Shakesperian Examinations*.

This little book is full of information and suggestions for both teachers and students of the Immortal Poet.

It will also interest the lovers of Shakespere to know that The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 14 Barclay St., N. Y., will begin, the 1st of Nov., the publication of a new monthly, entitled *Shakesperiana*, to be devoted to the discussion of Shakesperian questions.

MANY copies of this number of the RECORD, the first of the fourth volume, are sent to our former students whose names and addresses we have obtained. They will greatly oblige us and benefit themselves by sending their names with those of others who formerly attended the University.

Every college man ought to be posted on the work, progress and general news of that institution which has equipped him more fully to grapple with the broad, deep and far-reaching problems of life. The true College paper comes to every such man bearing choice and selected fruit. To all those who wish to see the RECORD and thereby be convinced of its merits, a sample copy will gladly be forwarded to such parties as will send us their names and addresses.

IN entering upon the fourth volume the RECORD congratulates itself that it has won so many fast friends. It has made for itself a record both noble and brilliant. It has sur-

passed the expectations of many of its most ardent supporters. The most sanguine hopes of the editors and managers have been realized. True to its mission it has won its way to the appreciation of all. No partisan interests have been the motives of its projectors and supporters. Through its columns the interests of the University have been advanced, its influence augmented, its reputation more firmly established. The College is more widely and better known to the colleges and college going persons to-day, by means of the RECORD, than it was before the RECORD was published. It is the fixed intention of the present corps of editors to advance all the interests of Otterbein University in as masterly a manner as possible. That they may be successful in attaining this desired end, the assistance and good wishes of all connected either directly or indirectly with the College are asked, and it is hoped all will heartily respond. May the highest success crown our united labor is the wish of your servants.

THE present is a momentous era in the political life of Ohio. The issue at hand is one of uncommon importance. It appeals to the hearts of all. No man can fold his hands and truthfully say, "I have no part of this duty to meet." Each denizen of the state has a duty which he alone can discharge. Our homes, our country and our best interests—all that makes man manly and woman womanly—appeals to the conscience of voting, intelligent man.

How sad the fact, that many of the most promising, gifted and could be useful young men in this our native land of liberty, in this the evening of the nineteenth century, are dead as to their welfare, are lost in the seething whirlpool of dissipation, are blotches on the face of humanity, are victims chained hand and foot by the iron hand of drink. Many students have the fallacious idea that

they are isolated from the masses of humanity, and on that account they need not give any attention to politics. Just such doctrine advocated by those who are supposed to be the most able to vote intelligently on all questions of reform, is the reason that many unworthy and disreputable men secure positions of influence and power. Duty demands every student in America to express his most candid opinion on each and every issue of vital importance.

What nobler work can man perform than to abolish the strongholds of King Alcohol. Let us, as students, lend our united aid in giving whisky its death blow; may our promising sons be saved from the temptations of strong drink by the removal of the accursed thing from their midst.

LOCALS.

Vacation experience.

Grapes are plenty.

Work once more begins.

School now enrolls 157.

Everything is prosperous.

O. U. again supports a base ball club.

The class in surveying is having practical field work.

The Juniors are wrestling with Logic and Chemistry.

Many old students have returned after an absence of one or more years.

The question with many preps is, why was I not classed a Freshman?

The ladies' hall is full and many have been compelled to seek rooms elsewhere.

The President still seems to have a bountiful supply of good advice, which he gives every now and then at prayers.

Miss Tirza Barnes gave a farewell reception to Henry Stauffer, on Monday evening, Sept. 24, 1883. The party consisted of a few of his and her select society friends.

The students have been assigned to their regular seats in the chapel for this term. The seating shows a great increase in preparatory students and especially among the ladies.

During this last vacation the parlor of Saum Hall has been remodeled and re-furnished, and now seems very much more homelike and attractive for its occupants than formerly.

The Senior class held their annual election of officers on Sept. 22, which resulted as follows: J. W. Flickinger, Pres.; J. J. Spencer, Vice Pres.; Fanny Beal, Secy.; and W. H. Cochran, Treas.

The Cleiorhetean society had their installation on Thursday evening, Sept. 20. The hall was well filled and the ladies deserve much credit for the care which they had taken in their preparation.

At last the different rooms of the college have been numbered. This is a long felt want and was not done to soon. But now the question is, who can tell the numbers of the different rooms?

The rhetorical assignments have been made for the preparatory department and now they must go to work. The college classes are still free from this, but for how long? is the question with many.

The annual college social was held in the society halls last Saturday evening, under the auspices of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. Good music, both instrumental and vocal, was the prominent feature.

The W. C. T. U. gave a second amendment social at the Town Hall on Thursday evening Sept. 13. It was well attended and

the society received considerable money for the furtherance of their cause.

The Y. M. C. A. have secured Joseph Cook to lecture for them sometime during the month of October. This is a move in the right direction. May they be successful and secure other good lectures.

The Philalethean society had their installation on Thursday evening, Sept. 27. The hall was crowded with visitors at an early hour. The ladies acquitted themselves nobly and showed that they are making great improvement in their society work.

The faculty, after much work and correspondence during this last vacation, have secured Mrs. Ewing to teach elocution and vocal music. The lady comes well recommended and deserves patronage by every one who can devote sufficient time to the study.

Mr. Thomas Rickman lectured in the college chapel on Sunday evening, Sept. 23, on the subject, "Does Prohibition Prohibit?" and notwithstanding the bad weather the house was crowded. The gentleman is a very eloquent speaker and acquitted himself nobly.

At the beginning of the term it seemed as if most of the old students had concluded not to return; but after a few days they began to come in one by one until the ranks are nearly full, and most of them are settled in their places at hard work. It seems as if something should be done to cause the students to come in earlier. Let us make an effort.

Ladies, if you are not so popular as you desire, unite yourselves together in a little band; select your company, and in so doing be sure to get those who will do as you wish them. Have them to change each time, but never to go out of your band. By so doing you will make it appear that you are the belles of Westerville and that you compose the aristocracy of the school.

PERSONALS.

'66. W. O. Guitner of Columbus, paid his brother a flying visit on the 19th ult.

'75. Jennie (Beal) Good of Hamilton, Ohio, visited in our town during the latter part of the summer.

'76. J. T. Cochran is engaged in the coke business at his home in Pa.

'77. Lida (Haywood) Miller made her parents a short visit during the first week of school.

'79. Rev E. A. Starkey was elected Presiding Elder at the recent session of Sandusky Conference.

'79. W. N. Miller and Anna Bright were married September 4th. They expect soon to leave for their home in W. Va.

'80. A card was received from Rev. E. S. Lorenz by his brother on the 24th ult, mailed at Paris, stating that he was then *en route* for England to meet his wife who sailed from the U. S. Sept. 15th.

'81. Madge Dickson is attending Medical School at Cleveland.

'81. D. F. Mock and Anna M. Daler were married during the early part of the summer.

'81. May (Gardner) Funk is aiding her husband in the fulfillment of his ministerial duties at Scottdale, Pa.

'82. M. S. Beard is assisting his brother-in-law in the store business at Ashley.

'83. W. C. Rebok is Superintendent of the Public Schools of Toledo, Iowa.

'83. Jessie Thompson is pursuing the study of medicine in Philadelphia, Pa.

'83. B. T. Jenkins is superintending the Public Schools of our neighboring village, Galena. He frequently runs down to see the boys.

'83. E. E. Flickinger is attending the Homeopathic Medical College at Cleveland.

'83. M. E. Bovey left for Lisbon, Ia., where she will probably teach during the coming winter.

'83. Rev. C. Hall and wife are connected with Buckhannon Academy of W. Va. He is Financial Agent and she is teacher of Music.

'83. W. Z. Kumler, after spending several days with his brother of Class of '89, left for Cleveland on the 24th ult., where he designs pursuing medical studies.

'84. J. O. Stevens has returned to college. The people of Westerville were somewhat surprised when he suddenly appeared in their midst, some weeks before school opened, and married Tina A. Lorenz of "'83."

'85. A. F. Crayton, after an absence of one year, is again in school.

'85. C. N. Queen, a former member of '84, has entered the noble ranks of the Juniors. We welcome him heartily.

'85. H. Stauffer left for Kansas on the 25th ult. He was called away by business matters. His stay is very indefinite.

'85. W. C. Reese is in the eastern part of Michigan on business. He has been there for some time and it is not known when he will return.

'86. W. O. Ziegler has again entered the classic halls of Otterbein after an absence of six years.

J. L. McBride is teaching near his home in southeastern Ohio.

Rev. J. S. Mills, who has been quite sick with fever is recovering.

H. H. Slusser was in town a few hours on the 21st ult. He accompanied Company C to Cincinnati.

W. F. Alsbaugh paid his friends and schoolmates a short visit a few days last week.

J. E. Randall, a former member of "'85," is teaching school in Preble County, Ohio.

Earl Hill, a graduate in the Musical Department of O. U. of last year, is teaching music at Sugar Grove, Pa.

J. S. Zent, a member of '83 until the spring of '82, spent a few days last week with his sister, Mrs. McFadden, of '74.

MARRIED.—Mellie Sonedecker to J. S. McCoy, at the bride's residence, Tuesday evening, Sept. 25th, 1883. They have the very best wishes of the RECORD.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The Society is organizing a quartette for use in the Society hall.

J. B. Phinney of Class "'82" entered the Society hall on the 28th inst and made a cheering speech.

The Society was presented with a complete set of maps of the late Geological Survey of Ohio, by Wm. T. Wallace of Columbus.

The Cleiorhetean Society held their installation exercises on Thursday evening, Sept. 20. The exercises were very interesting and well attended.

The Philaethean Society held their installation exercises on Thursday evening, Sept. 27. The hall was completely filled and the visitors were highly entertained.

The first session of the Society was devoted to the vacation experiences of the boys. A very pleasant evening was spent and the Society bids fair to present a full quota for another year's work.

T. Fitzgerald, of Class "'82," and F. A. Williams and S. S. Spencer of Class "'83," made their appearance in the hall on the eve of the 14th, and entertained the Society with some rousing speeches.

T. Fitzgerald, of Class "'82," is engaged in "teaching the young idea how to shoot," in the Grammar Department of the Westerville High School. "Prof." Tom has our best wishes for his success.

The Philophronean Society have received the following new members this term:

J. O. Rankin, Raymoure, Mo; W. A. Smith, Lock, O.; R. K. Porter, Cresswell, O.; J. W. Lesse, West Manchester, O.; B. T. Durling, Harlem, O.; E. V. Haver, New Comerstown, O.; S. A. Thompson, Jefferson, Ind.; J. W. Browning, New Comerstown, O.; W. H. Hendren, Groveport, O.; H. O. Zaring, Frankfort, Ind.; D. A. Murphy, Condit, O.

Messrs. E. C. Crayton, H. W. Miller and W. A. Smith have entered as active members. The indications are that the present year will be a pleasant and profitable one for the Society.

The OTTERBEIN RECORD which has been published for three years by the Philophronean Society with good success and credit to the Society, is again "on the boards," with a new corps of editors, an enlarged subscription and an active and determined Society for its security. It is the purpose of the present managers to make the RECORD a model college paper in every respect.

(Continued from fifth page.)

gether and their currents mingle as the Jewish comes more and more in contact with other nations. At first one is thought to contradict the other, but as the Bible becomes more generally read and known, and science advances, man comes to the correct conclusion that one is only the supplement of the other. That when *reason* fails, *revelation* flies to the rescue. Henceforth reason and revelation flow along side by side, the latter widening the province of the former from time to eternity, enabling man to solve all problems of moment to him concerning both his present and his future existence.

Reason teaches man that he must have had a beginning; revelation reveals the time and the circumstances under which that creative act took place. Reason attributes to man an original perfection; revelation describes that sinless state and what led to the fall. Reason teaches that an atonement must be made; revelation, with the voice of mercy, allays his fears and tells of the remedy long prepared. Reason teaches that man's existence does not end with death; revelation takes him beyond that cold river and exhibits to him an existence more fascinating than this.

And yet reason is limited. We are met on every hand by the incomprehensible, and of the scheme of Divine government we know comparatively nothing. The curtain is drawn over all but the present. The extent of this scheme is from everlasting to everlasting. Who can judge of the whole by seeing this insignificant part, or who can object to the part with no just conception of the whole? We say vegetation grows; but the moment we say how, we feel that we are treading upon ground sacred to the Creator. We behold a little child to-day and in a few short years he has grown to manhood. How came this wonderful appropriation of matter? *Here* reason fails and the question is left

a secret with the Almighty, perhaps never to be revealed. How came matter into existence or was it co-existent with God? Here again reason approaches the boundary between the known and the unknown, and after a desperate struggle is reflected back upon its guardian sister, revelation. Reason starts out nobly in the pursuit of knowledge of the eternal destiny of man, but soon is lost in the intricate relations existing between mind and matter. Revelation makes Christ the intermediate as well as the first and last guide for mortal man.

* HISTORY OF CLASS '83.

In their beginnings all things are chaotic, and Class '83 was no exception. Prior to '79 it was "without form and void." In the fall of that year some sort of attraction drew from the North, the South the East and the West unshapen fragments, and collected them in one plastic mass at Otterbein University, and here for four consecutive years some strange and undefined power has been working "a change from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity, to a definite, coherent heterogeneity, through continuous defferentiations and integrations." Behold the result — twenty-one well rounded sons and satellites of sons.

At nine o'clock on the morning of the 12th of August, 1879, thirty-six Freshmen assembled in the college chapel to hear the President read, sing, pray and speak his speech to the students. I need not repeat that speech now, although it would be an easy task. He has spoken it the last ten years and is likely to speak it as many more. For four years its horrid echo has been the nemesis of our pastime joys.

Then often, O! how often,
In the night through sleet and snow,
We've trudged with bucket and bogus,
Pursued by that same echo.

This year the class did nothing to distinguish itself outside the routine of recitations. There were no class-meetings, no class parties, no class-songs, no class badges, and in fact, there was but little class spirit. The events of this year furnish few subjects for the pen of the historian.

One thing, however, must not be omitted. One bright spring morning something of the shape of a man came stalking up the campus. We could not pronounce it other than human; the evidences were too plain; a hat with a brim six inches wide, a pair of horse blanket breeches and an old gray coat with big brass buttons, a slight crop of moustache and a pipe that smelt loud across two squares. This odd-looking personage entered our ranks as "Bishop Tymochtee," and will soon graduate with us as "Wallace McCormick Wickham, President of Class '83."

With this we let the curtain drop while the class takes a vacation.

1880-'81.

Time flew, vacation passed, and Class '83 returned more jubilant but less corpulent. From beneath its protecting wings had disappeared twenty of our number. J. S. Zent was remanded to Class '84, and E. B. Grimes was promoted to Class '82. L. F. John, T. H. Sonedecker, M. E. Bovey, S. A. Bovey S. E. Bender were received into "watch-care." Before the end of the year Miss Bender strayed away. After all loss and gain the class numbered twenty-one members.

About the first of October began the political history of the class. The question of organization arose, and with it the important question, who shall be President? Hitherto the class had exhibited no lines of division, but beneath the surface had existed a condition of affairs which threatened division, and when the announcement of a meeting to organize was made the threat was fulfilled. The Class met, two distinct parties were present, each put forward a candidate, the ballots were cast

and counted, and the successful candidate was declared elected by the overwhelming majority of one. A secretary and a treasurer were elected and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution. At a subsequent meeting the constitution drafted was adopted, and then it was laid away to be heard of no more until the writer exhumed it from the rubbish of "Tymochtee's" vest pocket.

From the undue excitement of this campaign the politics of the class reacted into comparative quiet, and attention was directed almost exclusively to class-room work. Under the influence of this reaction, factions became eliminated, and out of their ruins arose a class spirit which grew in strength as the days passed by. The want of a motto began to be felt. There was considerable diversity of opinion as to the language in which the motto should be expressed. German, French and Spanish, Hebrew, Italian and Latin, were suggested and rejected. At the suggestion of Messrs. Miller and Kumler, the Class finally adopted a Greek motto, which, being interpreted is, "Live Nobly." Under this noble motto we have fought a good fight, we have finished the course, and soon we shall receive the welcome passport into the Alumna Association.

But high resolves and noble mottos are no warrants against glaring manifestations of total depravity, when the days grow warm and the means of refreshment are close at hand. It is with regret that I chronicle the part played by a number of '83, in the crowning trick of the college year. My regret is, that I could not participate. It was Saturday evening before Commencement, and Senior festivities were under headway at the President's. The ice cream was sitting in the hall almost under the nose of the big, black, female guard; suddenly two masked children of darkness leaped over the fence, rushed into the hall, seized the freezer, over the fence with it and down the alley they went.

(To be Continued.)

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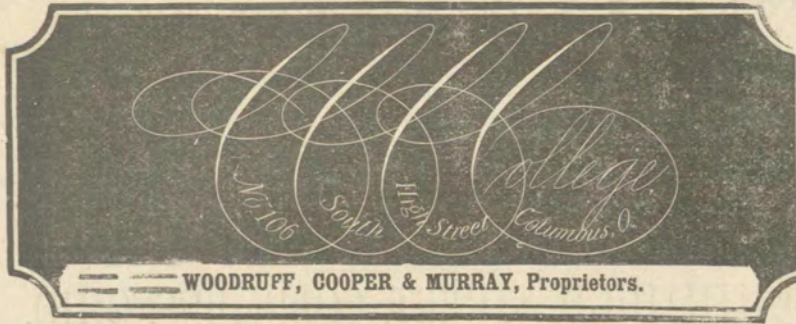
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