

Otterbein University

Digital Commons @ Otterbein

Otterbein Record

Historical Otterbein Journals

4-1882

The Otterbein Record April 1882

Archives

Otterbein University, archives@otterbein.edu

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.otterbein.edu/otrecord>



Part of the [Higher Education Commons](#), and the [History Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Archives, "The Otterbein Record April 1882" (1882). *Otterbein Record*. 26.

<https://digitalcommons.otterbein.edu/otrecord/26>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Historical Otterbein Journals at Digital Commons @ Otterbein. It has been accepted for inclusion in Otterbein Record by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Otterbein. For more information, please contact digitalcommons07@otterbein.edu.

The Otterbein Record.

A MONTHLY COLLEGE PAPER.

VOL. II.

WESTERVILLE, O., APRIL, 1882.

No. 8.



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

REMARKS.—Both sexes are admitted and recite in the same classes. The Winter Term will commence January 4, 1882, and end March 22, 1882, when there will be a vacation of one week. The Spring Term will commence March 29, 1882, and end June 14, 1882. The next Annual Commencement will be June 15, 1882. 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, &c., \$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.

More Evidence!

DR. BLAIR'S

Entirely Original System of Treating

NASAL CATARRH,

Based upon the Homeopathic law of cure, has been thoroughly tested, which fact his

HOME TESTIMONY

will fully establish.

His mode, including the inhaling for cleaning purposes, is at once pleasant and soothing, avoiding all the disagreeable characteristics attending all former modes, patients being at liberty to carry on their business pursuits while taking treatment. The benefits to be derived from this feature can not be too strongly recommended.

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, and 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.

From Rev. C. Hall, a student of Otterbein University.

Feeling under great obligations to you for the almost miraculous cure I have experienced through your treatment, I take this method of again expressing it.

Having been a sufferer for many years from chronic catarrh, the throat and nasal passages being involved, and having all the symptoms of catarrh in its worst style.

I followed your directions to the letter, and immediately began to experience relief, and now, after a few months treatment, I am entirely cured; am now as healthy as any man, being able to carry on my studies and do full work every day. I can only hope that others who may be similarly affected may try your inhalent and mild constitutional treatment. I am sure there was no more aggravated case than mine, and it is reasonable to suppose you can cure other cases as well as mine.

Consultation free. Persons at a distance can communicate by letter (enclosing a postage stamp), and all inquiries will receive prompt attention.

CHAUNCEY P. LANDON, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner State and Walnut Streets,

WESTERVILLE, O.

United Brethren Book Store!

NORTH-EAST CORNER

MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS,

DAYTON, O.

NEW DEPARTURE.

We have just enlarged and fitted up our store room with new cases, and beautified it without regard to expense, so as to make it one of the most inviting places of the kind in the State. We have also enlarged our stock of goods, with a view to the retail trade, and intend to study the wants and tastes of the best reading classes of the city and surrounding country.

Religious and Theological Works!

HEBREW, GREEK, GERMAN AND LATIN BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, GRAMMARS AND LEXICONS.

STANDARD WORKS ON HISTORY,

Biography, Science and Literature,
Supplied at Lowest Prices.

ALL NEW BOOKS OF REAL MERIT

promptly on hand as soon as published, and sent by mail at publisher's prices.

Our Family Bibles

are unsurpassed in fullness of matter, illustrations, and in beauty and strength of binding, while in cheapness and salability they are superior to all others.

Intelligent and Energetic Agents Wanted Everywhere.

ALL KINDS OF

Plain and Fancy Stationery,

SCHOOL BOOKS and all kinds of SCHOOL SUPPLIES constantly kept on hand. Also, a full assortment of all kinds of FANCY GOODS kept in First-Class Book Stores.

Classified Catalogues sent free to any address. Correspondence respectfully solicited. Address,

Rev. W. J. SHUEY, Dayton, Ohio.

DR. T. H. SMITH,

DENTIST,

OFFICE: No 67 South High Street,

(over 99 cent store,)

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

The Otterbein Record.

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

VOL. II.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, APRIL, 1882.

No. 8

THE STUDY OF LATIN AND GREEK.

Is the study of Latin and Greek essential to the most effective use of the English language?

The only originality claimed for this paper is the arrangement of materials collected from a variety of sources, for the purpose of supporting the negative of this question.

By the terms of the question, the discussion is limited to a single point, *i. e.*, is the study of Latin and Greek *essential* to him who would speak or write the English language with the highest force, elegance, and accuracy? It will be observed that the study of the ancient classics for general educational purposes, or for the knowledge they hold and convey, does not enter into the present discussion.

1. The first fact to which your attention is invited is the acknowledged perfection of the Greek Language, and the method by which its most perfect use was acquired. The Greeks were the most perfect masters of style the world has ever known. This is so fully recognized by all that those who hold to the affirmative of this question urge the study of the Greek Language as essential to the attainment of perfection in the use of English.

How did the Greeks become thus perfect in the use of language? They attained their matchless style by cultivating their own language, and that only. Their distinction in the use of language was reached without the knowledge of a word of any other tongue. Thos. Moore, who was a fine classical scholar, tells us that the perfect purity with which the Greeks wrote their own language was justly attributed to their entire abstinence from every other. Demosthenes, who acquired the most perfect use of the Greek language,

modeled his style after that of Thucydides, whose marvelous style was formed without knowing anything of the etymology of the words he used.

If the Greeks reached so high a degree of perfection in the use of language, by cultivating their own tongue alone to the neglect and even contempt of all others, may not we, by the same method, reach the most perfect use of English?

2. In the next place, it is denied that a knowledge of the etymologies of words,—of their meanings as used 500 or 1,000 years ago—is essential to their correct and most effective use *now*. Words are the signs, the representatives, of things. A word may represent different things, at different periods of its history. To be able to give these different meanings, and catalogue these different things, represented by a word in the different periods of its history, may interest the philologist, but that it will help him to use the word in its present signification is denied. Words are most effectively used when their representative character is kept in view. And the question of use is, *what does the word represent now?*

But it is said that the nomenclature of the sciences being derived from Latin and Greek, cannot be correctly understood nor used without a knowledge of those languages,—that we cannot know what these terms represent *now* without knowing the languages from which they are derived, and what the words represented 2,000 years ago.

In reply to this it may be safely asserted that if the most learned ancient Greek were brought back to-day, he could not tell the present meaning of the terms used in chemistry, though they are modern compounds of

Greek roots. He would be at as great a loss to know for what these terms *now* stand as the most illiterate modern.

It is a matter of observation that there is a method of so-called culture, which devotes so much time to mere words for their own sake, that their representative use seems, by its advocates, to be scarcely known. Its votaries give so much time to merely words and books, as an end, and so little to the study of nature, that the etymological meanings of scientific terms are the only meanings grasped, while the great facts, things in nature for which these terms stand, are hardly seen, even through a glass dimly; much less are these great facts seized, and the *present* meanings of the scientific terms realized.

Something else is more essential in order to understand and use these terms, than a knowledge of their etymologies. The study of modern scientific literature is the only sure way by which to gain an effective use of scientific terms. And it can be gained in this way without any knowledge of the literature of Greece or Rome.

Prof. Marsh says our chemical nomenclature, with modified meanings, is borrowed chiefly from the Greek, and many words have been introduced from the dialects of this and other sciences, into the vocabulary of common life. "Now, no amount of classical knowledge will enable us to comprehend the meaning attached to most of these words in the modern vocabulary. The etymology of such words is of no importance as a guide to their meaning."

Prof. Bain suggests that one of the chief benefits arising from the selection of scientific terms from a dead language, is that these terms are not associated in our minds with other things, and therefore they convey only their present meaning, and represent only the things for which they *now* stand.

Prof. Whitney, than whom there is no higher authority, says: "We have had to notice

over and over again the readiness on the part of language users to forget origins, to cast aside as cumbrous rubbish the etymological suggestiveness of a term, and concentrate force upon the new and more adventitious tie. *This is one of the most fundamental and valuable tendencies* in name-making; it constitutes an essential part of the practical availability of language."

As illustrations of this part of the discussion, Faraday and Hugh Miller may be named. The former knew nothing of the ancient classics, yet he thought, spoke, and wrote so effectively as to win from Huxley the title, "the greatest Experimental Philosopher," and another called him "the first English Chemist." Of Hugh Miller Prof. Marsh says: "He had few contemporaneous superiors as a clear, forcible, accurate, and eloquent writer, and he used the most cumbrous Greek compounds as freely as monosyllabic English particles." Prof. Mathews tells us that Hugh Miller's "style is literally the despair of all other scientific writers," yet he knew nothing of Latin or Greek.

3. Again, if a knowledge of Latin and Greek is essential to the most effective use of English, how can we account for certain facts revealed to the student of English literature?

Does "the most effective use" mean the ability of the orator to produce the greatest effect on his hearers?

You are reminded of the traditions about Patrick Henry, the eloquence of Henry Clay, the Gettysburg speech of Lincoln, which has been pronounced the finest piece of eloquence ever heard in America, also of Lord Erskine, who has been pronounced the greatest forensic orator since Demosthenes, and whose public speeches are classed among the highest examples of English oratory. Yet the style of none of these orators owed anything to Greece or Rome.

Or does "the most effective use" mean

that use which enables the newspaper and magazine writer to reach and influence the largest number of persons?

Then the names of Horace Greeley, with the *N. Y. Tribune*, J. G. Holland, with *Scribner's Monthly*, and W. D. Howells, with the *Atlantic Monthly*, are suggested.

Or, does it mean to write books which gain the widest circulation and exert the greatest influence of their kind?

Then we name J. G. Holland, E. P. Whipple, Irving, and Dickens.

Or, does it mean to embody immortal thoughts in immortal words so as to produce a piece of literature that is immortal in both spirit and body?

A good judge has said that the most pure and idiomatic English ever written is found in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, DeFoe's *Robinson Crusoe*, and Franklin's *Autobiography*. One other is equally entitled to this distinction. That is Walton's *Complete Angler*, of which Prof. Mathews inquires: "Can purer, more idiomatic, or sweeter English be found between the covers of any book?" And Charles Lamb remarked that "it breathes the very spirit of innocence, purity, and simplicity of heart. It would sweeten a man's temper any time to read it."

Of these four books only one (*Robinson Crusoe*) was written by a classical scholar, and none of its beauty is due to Latin or Greek influence.

Under this head one more will be mentioned, who is greater than all others, and that is Shakespeare. Johnson said of him, "He knew little Latin and less Greek," and Dr. Farmer has showed that what Latin and Greek he did know he learned from translations. And Prof. Hudson declares that Shakespeare's "mighty works have dwarfed Homer and Sophocles into infants. He was not in any sort the offspring of Greek masters, but he was blessedly ignorant of them; which may partly account for his having so

much surpassed them. He did not conceive himself bound to think and write as they did, and this seems to have been one cause why he thought and wrote better than they did."

Until some classical scholar writes something more immortal than Shakespeare's works this question must be answered in the negative.

The fact that by far the largest number of English authors have been classically educated is urged as an argument in favor of the affirmative of this question. The sufficient answer to this is the fact that the traditional, the only "regular" avenue open, leading to a literary vocation, led through the classics. But a large enough number of authors have climbed up some other way to literary excellence to prove that they are not merely "exceptional cases."

4. We have neglected any reference to woman's use of language, for the purpose of making it a separate argument. Here is a tradition coming from Cicero, as quoted by Prof. Mathews, to this effect: "That women being accustomed solely to their native tongue, usually speak and write it with a grace and purity surpassing those of men." Macaulay repeats the sentiment by saying: "A man who thinks the knowledge of Latin essential to the purity of English diction, either has never conversed with an educated woman or does not deserve to have conversed with her."

Mr. Buckle, in the *History of English Civilization*, says: "The principal reason why well educated women write and converse in a purer style than well educated men, is because they have not formed their taste after the ancient classical standards." De Quincey confirms these opinions by saying: "If you would see the English language in its purity and perfection you must rob the mail bags and break open the women's letters."

5. The pronounced opinions of a few literary teachers will close this paper. Prof. Henry N. Hudson says: "If you would learn to speak and write the English tongue correctly, tastefully, and persuasively, give your days and nights to the masters of English style." Prof. Mathews gives similar advice. Prof. Marsh says: "I have already sufficiently stated my reasons for believing that a colloquial or grammatical knowledge of other tongues is not essential to the comprehension and use of our own; and considered solely as a means to that end, I have no doubt whatever that the study of the Greek and the Latin languages might be advantageously replaced by that of Anglo-Saxon and primitive English."

"If the inquirer's object be limited to the actual use of his own tongue, the study of English authors is a safer guide than any wider researches in foreign philologies."

"It has not been observed in any modern literature that persons chiefly devoted to grammatical studies are remarkable for any peculiar excellence, or even accuracy of style. The true method of attaining perfection in the use of English, is the careful study of the actual practice of the best writers in the English tongue."

There are more wisdom and manly eloquence in Webster and Burke than in Cicero and Demosthenes. There are more pleasure and profit in Shakespeare and Milton than in Homer and Virgil. When the law of "the survival of the fittest" prevails in education there will be some changes in courses of study. Ten teachers are now teaching Latin and Greek to every one found competent to teach English literature. English should have as prominent a place in a College Course as Latin or Greek.

GOING TO COLLEGE.

This is a wonderful thought as it enters, for the first time, the mind of a youth. His life heretofore has been either in the rural dis-

trict or amid the activities and peculiar dangers of a city. It is presumed he has spent about the usual time in the country or city school. But as he begins to look through the coming years, he sees that if he is to do the most for himself, his fellow men, and his God, he needs, beyond the mere elements, a higher education and culture. And as a means towards this higher end, the thought of going to college is revealed in his newly awakened mind.

There are now two questions, one of which, if not both, will cause him no little anxiety. The first is, *where, i. e.*, to what college shall I go? The second is concerned with the *how, i. e.*, how shall I get through financially, if I decide to go.

The attempt at a solution of these questions has staggered many a youthful person and driven him from good ideas and noble impulses, which, if followed out, would have ended in great good. If these suggestions assist in throwing any light on these questions for those now thinking upon them, or draw the attention of any one to the consideration of so worthy a subject as *going to college*, it is all we have aimed to do. Before referring especially to the *where*, it may be well to say, that no young person, as a rule, who has the physical strength, should conclude, "I will go no where to college." Such an one is in effect saying, "I deliberately refuse the greatest opportunity which can be offered to me." And such a refusal implies the loss of a corresponding blessing. There are powers to be unfolded, character to be made, and a noble being to be built up, which education proposes to do. It has more meaning to the person than simply to help him make more money or gain position.

In deciding the *where*, be not in too great haste to select for your college the largest or the smallest and poorest, nor yet the one with the greatest name and the most money.

Neither of these extremes is the place

where such persons as we have in mind should begin a college course, as there are grave objections and dangers in both of them.

As we look into homes of poverty and want, we instinctively breathe a prayer that we may be saved from such a condition; so, also, if we are true Christians, when we look down the center aisle of some formal aristocratic church and see heads representing millions of dollars and less religion, we turn away and pray for deliverance from such a state.

The same should be true as we look at colleges. Young men and women contemplating an education, should be earnestly advised by competent authority, not to spend their time and money in a poor college, when the same time and money would give them the advantages of a good Christian college. They should also be warned against being led astray by catalogues which announce students enrolled by the hundreds, a long list of Professors, thousands of volumes in the library, with every other needful help. Such institutions have a work, and we would not speak adversely to them, but we feel sure that the name and flaming advertisements have drawn students who should have gone elsewhere. These students find, after entering college, that a great many of their visionary dreams are not realized. The most of the long list of Professors are only seen occasionally crossing the path of the student, when he emerges from his studies, with a roll of dingy manuscripts under his arm proceeding to the lecture room, where he lectures at the rate of two forty or more. The student finds that he does not recite to the President and great Professors, but that he is under tutors, and where they will lead him is not easy to foresee. The law and medical schools of some great institutions, are in the same corporation in some building or halls, the student don't know where, and soon begins to care less.

The thousands of volumes in the library must stand without even their suggestive titles being read by him, much less the contents.

He is forced, because perchance of his lack of money, to select a cheap room and take the poorest accommodations, which make him feel, to say the least, uncomfortable. He is also thrown into the company of fast young men, who have plenty of money to waste, and who lead on to games and amusements which draw the student from study and duty. On the other hand, if some third rate, poor college is selected, the lack of advantages will be against the best scholarship, culture and usefulness of the graduate. Hence we think it best to take neither extreme, but by inquiry and investigation, choose the golden mean.

The best college in the State should be selected. But, some one will ask, how, or by what standard am I to know which is *best*? We will give a few suggestions which may help to a correct decision. First, one that is a Christian college, with ample accommodations by way of buildings, library, and other helps; second, a college which has a competent faculty, *i. e.*, head and heart culture and adaptation to their special work. In the third place, a college which has the co-educational system. And in the fourth place, a college pleasantly situated in a good community, and which is steadily growing in every department, being managed and supported by energetic and Christian people. In looking at Otterbein University in the light of the above, we feel sure that this college is not wanting in the least. Its able faculty would do honor to a Yale or Harvard, while the course is extensive and thorough. It seems plain to an alumnus of O. U. that the students who attend are not fully aware how greatly they are blessed by competent instructors, above many other colleges. Then in deciding *where* to begin the important work of education, none will go amiss if Otterbein University is made to stand in answer to *where*. But as to the how, space will not now permit to write.

J. F. SMITH.

SHOULD WOMEN BE ENCOURAGED TO ENTER THE PROESSIONS?

BY MISS JOSIE JOHNSON.

The strings of a musical instrument that are tuned to a certain note vibrate when that note is sounded.

The human soul is an instrument, the strings of which are infinite in number and infinite in power. These, too, must be tuned and sounded in order to vibrate. It is believed woman has a soul. In trying to consider this question, so broad and so deep, we wish first to notice whether the music of her soul is as strong, rich, and sweet as it may be; in other words, whether the present condition of woman is the best possible one.

Women as a sex or race have lived throughout the ages in comparative ignorance. Whether Mary Clemmer's reason for this is a good one, you may decide. She says: "After the disastrous result of Eve's first nibble at the apple of the tree of knowledge, and the awful penalty which it entailed upon her daughters, it is not wonderful that for many centuries they were too frightened to follow her example. Nor should we fail in charity to the sons of Adam (no one of whom is overfond of work), to say that together they have done their best to shut away from their sister the forbidden fruit of wisdom, in bitter remembrance of that first taste which doomed Adam and every son of his to the curse of labor." Without noticing the changes the last century has wrought, we turn to the woman of to-day. Is she all that she ought to be in the home, in society, in the State? The work of the average woman of our middle and lower classes is to keep the house, which means to do such a multiplicity and variety of work that before half her days are spent she has become nervous and worn, the dimples of her face changed into lines, the sweetness of her disposition soured, and her intellect dwarfed. She may keep the house faultless, and set the most inviting

tables, which is in every way praiseworthy and necessary; but while she serves the physical well, she neglects the higher nature both of herself and children. The women of more leisure, according to their training, have all they can do in keeping up all the latest designs in fancy work, making over their old dresses, and keeping run of all the marriages, births, and deaths. The better part again omitted.

The woman of wealth, delicate and pretty, spends her time in elegant display of handsome satin and soft lace. Custom demands it. Outside of the opera, ball, and so-called requirements of society, she feels no responsibility. She is cultivated, it may be, and converses delightfully on literature and art, but as far as the work of the world is concerned, she bears no worthy part. Her husband or father, the business or professional man, however, can labor the year round. We are speaking of the generality of women and not of the exceptions.

We do not wish to cast reflection upon our own sex; woman is all that she can be with her opportunity; yea more, but we find without doubt that her education and work is not such as to develop her highly, and uniformly draw from her the greatest usefulness, and make her the factor she ought to be in human society. The tuning of the instrument alone will not produce music. The educating of woman alone will not produce the desired results. In the first place her education is at fault. The brother and sister learn the alphabet from the same blocks, study and recite side by side until the curriculum of the public school is finished, then possibly enter together the college or university. Again the sister recites and grades honorably with the brother, delivers her oration on commencement day, and receives her diploma marked A. B., the very same as his. Now of what can you complain? The whole course from beginning to end. Almost from the time the little baby

boy can lisp mamma, he is taught there is a great purpose in his existence. He is sometime to perform some great work; possibly he shall stand eminent at the bar, in the pulpit, or it may be shall guide the ships of commerce, or the Ship of State. Everything possible is done to make him self-reliant, brave, and strong. Every breath that he breathes is filled with stimulants to excite him to action.

On the other hand, in the case of the girl, there is no special design. She is not expected to meet the great questions pertaining to science, government, and religion. If she cultivates the so-called womanly graces, somewhere, sometime, and somehow her purpose will come. As to whether it will be good, bad or indifferent, she has no way of ascertaining. In the meantime, as little responsibility is placed upon her as possible, and as little as possible done to call out her power. She can dress, attend parties, be ignorant, delicate and dependent. The college course may have been taken, but that largely proved only an exciting of the faculties which ceased when the course ceased; because there was nothing to nourish it, nothing to which it could be distinctly applied. The result is that when girlhood is passed and married life has come, her education and the character of her work combine to make her inferior to the brother.

Now we must claim again that neither the education nor work of woman is such as to give her the development, strength and beauty of which she is capable; further, that woman can never reach her highest development until the girl as well as the boy is made to feel that she must have a purpose of her own, that she is responsible for some distinct part in the work of civilization. It may be said, women have their special work in the home. Agreed. But we also affirm men have their special work in the home. To it, the miniature state, should they devote their

deepest thought, most powerful eloquence, and most satisfactory bearing; more, we dare say, than to courts, senates or pulpits. As it is, neither does the proper part in the home. She because she cannot, he because he will not.

Giving occupations to women will make it possible to apply the principle of Political Economy, division of labor, to their work. This done it will make it possible for them to be home-keepers, which means something very different from house-keepers. Home-keeping means, if need be, to train in the highest sense physical, mental and moral nature; to inspire with wisdom, and lead in love. That women can follow almost any occupation with credit to themselves and the work needs no argument. That they can do it and be home-keepers, facts can show. Hundreds of women are engaged in agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial pursuits; and by so doing are nobly supporting parents, educating brothers and sisters, and children. Is this not better than living a beggarly life of inactivity within the walls of a home only such by name? Should she not be encouraged? It gives her a clearer view of life, develops her powers, and makes her a better home-keeper. A well known lady of Chicago carried on the mercantile business for years, and at the same time superintended her own home, and gave careful attention to the culture of her children. Again, we say, should she not be encouraged? You may say, so far, we have no objection. It is to the higher professions, medicine, law, and theology that we object. But why, we would ask, would you put the period here?

Do you say to women, take the college course, get the strings of your soul tuned, the fires of your soul kindled, then, if absolutely necessary, teach school, or clerk in a store; but upon these higher planes or thoughts and action you dare not, you shall not enter? These are the three great interests that concern every human being; then is it reasonable that one-half of the human race should be discouraged from taking active part in these interests?

(To be Continued.)

The Otterbein Record,

A MONTHLY COLLEGE PAPER.

Subscription price, \$1.00 per year, postage paid.

MANAGING EDITOR, . . . REV. J. S. MILLS

Associate Editors, { T. H. SONEDECKER,
W. C. REBOK,
T. FITZGERALD.
MISS ETHLINDA JARVIS.

Business Manager, . . . LAWRENCE KEISTER.

APRIL, 1882.

CONTENTS.

THE STUDY OF LATIN AND GREEK.....	115
GOING TO COLLEGE.....	118
SHOULD WOMEN BE ENCOURAGED TO ENTER THE PROFESSIONS.....	120
EDITORIAL.....	122
LITERATURE.....	122
LOCALS.....	123
PERSONALS.....	125

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—If you find a pencil mark at the margin of this notice your subscription to THE RECORD is not paid. If not paid please forward at once to the Business Manager.

LET it be remembered by Alumni that there will be an alumnaal reunion and banquet on commencement day this year as last.

It is one great object with the student to learn how to study, and he generally spends four or five years of his course before acquiring any considerable proficiency. This is rather a long apprenticeship, but no way of reducing the time seems to have been found. A little good advice from older heads might serve a good purpose here and save at least a year or two of imperfect and inefficient work. A few hints at the commencement of the course and a few suggestions along the way certainly aid very materially.

Do students play cards? Well, some do and *some* do not. Some play and care little that it is known; but *some* who play are very anxious that this fact be not commonly known, though it will leak out one way or another. Their carefulness in regard to this latter point indicates the appreciation of a good reputation, and a little reflection would doubtless show the impropriety of an honest, earnest *student* devoting his time to card-playing. Its tendencies and effects are, to say the least, not the best and do not further the student in his special work.

THE division of the college year into three terms has brought its inconveniences as well as its benefits. While it gives two short resting places, it divides the year into parts which are ill adjusted to many of the studies of the curriculum. Some studies are completed a few weeks before the close of the term and new studies are taken up to be completed two or three weeks after the opening of the following term. What is still more unsatisfactory to students is the manner in which some classes have been hurried through one study so as to commence another. As this is a year of transition from the old to the new regime, such inconveniences were to be anticipated, but it is to be hoped that these matters will be adjusted as soon as possible, and in the best possible manner.

Literature.

Each month brings its freight of new works fresh from the busy presses of our publishers, and though the past month has not great numbers to present us, the quality of its products falls not short of the average.

In *Biography* we have Life of John Quincy Adams, by J. T. Morse, Jr., the first of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s new "American

Statesman Series," and it is a scholarly work of great value to the political student. Under this head, Mrs. Amory's Life of John Singleton Copley, Caroline Fox's Memoirs of Old Friends, and the Eulogies of President Garfield, by ex-Secretary Blaine and Senator Hoar, lately issued in book-form, deserve mention.

In *Fiction*, we note The Burgomaster's Wife, a new story by George Ebers, translated by Miss Safford; In the Distance, a finely written fiction, by G. P. Lathrop; and Only a Tramp, by Grace Stebbing, author of Silverdale Rectory.

Travel. Morocco, Its People and Places, by Edmondo de Amicis, translated by C. Rollin-Tilton, is a work which in the original has challenged wide admiration as an instructive work of travel; Baron A. E. Von Nordenskiöld's The Voyage of the Vega Round Asia and Europe, is an attractive and excellent work. Two new reissues are George Augustus Sala's Paris Himself Again, and Henry Lansdell's Through Siberia.

Under *Religion* we suggest that the fourth New Testament volume of the Speaker's Commentary has appeared during the month, completing this great work in ten volumes. Gems from Northfield, by Dwight L. Moody, the great revivalist, is just issued. There are 23 chapters, each treating a distinct topic, and all bearing the distinctive marks of Mr. Moody's very unique genius. True Womanhood is a religious work by Rev. Franklin Johnson. Rev. Dr. A. J. Gordon's The Ministry of Healing, H. L. Hasting's Fireside Readings for Happy Homes, Dr. Herick Jonson's Plain Talk About the Theatre, and Dr. J. A. Seiss's The Gospel in the Stars, are all works bearing on Christianity, the last mentioned being a peculiar effort to show that the events of the life of Christ and his church are really or mystically represented in the arrangement of the stars.

In *Periodical Literature* The Saturday

Ledger, the new weekly published in Cleveland, and edited by Milton Barnes, ex-Secretary of State of Ohio, and for some time now a resident of Westerville, should be mentioned. It is non-partisan, non-sectarian, but with strong bias toward the orthodox in religion and in politics.

Vocals.

—What has become of Bay's hat?

—The base-ball players have betaken themselves to the grounds.

—President Thompson lectured in the chapel on the afternoon of the 2d.

—"The Minstrels of Orpheus" is the name of the latest and most popular club of vocalists in town.

—Fishing parties have commenced. Now is the time for big fish stories. Let some one try to beat Tymocty.

—Installation of officers in the gentlemen's societies went off pleasantly, except that the halls were "too full for utterance."

—M. S. Beard is President of the Philophronean Society, and W. M. Wickham of the Philomathean, for the present term.

—There will be only one representative from each society in the joint anniversary this year. To insure speakers the societies will choose alternates from among the active members.

—Hon. Geo. R. Wendling had engaged to lecture in the chapel on the evening of the 13th. His subject was "Voltaire." Death in his family prevented him from fulfilling his engagement.

—Some of the seniors who had thought to escape calculus, are now working away at it like good boys, along with the sophomore class. Be careful, sophs; "a man is" judged "by the company he keeps."

—No lecturer has yet been secured to speak before the literary societies at commencement. The committee appointed to secure a speaker seems to find it difficult to suit both the faculty and "The Four Societies."

—A big senior said he would not take part in the joint debate because he could not say anything in six minutes. Taking him at his own word, how much would he say in a longer time? In 12 minutes, 2 x 0; in 18, 3 x 0; in 24, 4 x 0; etc., *ad infinitum*.

—It is a question of local interest whether or not we will have society banquets this year. No doubt those who attend these banquets on invitation, think them a very good thing, but we believe the experience of those who have had the management of them in the past, is that they do not pay any way you count the profit.

—The Secretary of our Home Contest Association has in his possession a letter from C. W. Hayes, Secretary of the H. O. A. of Oberlin, in which he acknowledges in the hands of their treasurer a ballance of about \$5.00 from the fund of the old State Association, which he says will be forwarded to our Secretary as soon as the accounts are settled. The letter bears the date, "Oct. 18, 1881," and the money has not yet come to hand. We, of course, expect it.

—On Friday and Saturday evenings of last vacation, the members of the Philomathean and the Philophronean Societies, who remained in town, entered into a joint debate. They discussed Woman Suffrage and Capital Punishment. Although the questions are old ones, the interest awakened in them for the time was not little, and the debate proved a very profitable pastime. On the first question D. E. Ambrose and R. B. Moore were leaders; and on the second, R. B. Miller and W. C. Rebok.

—The pamphlet containing the constitution and by-laws of the Philophronean Society is now finished. Any one desiring one can secure it by forwarding 15 cents.

—E. B. Grimes recently received a letter from Miss Longfellow, expressing the appreciation of the family, of the poem written by him on the death of her father, H. W. Longfellow.

—The National Prohibition Alliance gave an entertainment in the chapel last Wednesday evening.

—The committee on publishing the constitution and by-laws of the Philophronean Society deserve the hearty thanks of all the members for their faithful and accurate work.

—In passing across the college grounds there is often a temptation to get off the walks and take the shortest course. When this is done to any considerable extent paths are worn in the lawn making it look much less beautiful. By a little care and a very little extra walking this may be avoided.

—SENIOR ORATORY APRIL 8TH.—F. P. Gardner gave a very philosophical discussion of the relations of "Science and Religion." L. D. Bonebrake spoke about "A Practical Reform." The production was a rehash of old arguments against capital punishment. Statistics are the wrong kind of figures to use in orations. W. D. Reamer spoke on "The Two Wars—A Tribute." The oration lacked unity of purpose; the delivery was good. Miss L. K. Resler spoke on "Whence the Reformer?" and L. Keister on Beethoven; or the Mission of Genius." Both productions were fine, but the delivery lacked somewhat in force. J. B. Phinney spoke on "The Prince of Poets—Shakespeare"; and W. F. Hatfield on "The Great Tribunals, Time and the Public." The delivery of both these gentlemen was too tame—almost lifeless.

—The fellow who grinds out the "College Chimes" for the *Westerville Review* seems to have more chin music than judgment. We don't feel much hurt by the criticism of one who don't know that it is a violation of a town ordinance to ride on the pavement in Westerville.

Personals.

(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 old students, by sending us notices of themselves and others, in order that it may be full and interesting.)

'60. D. A. Tawney has been asked to represent the Philoporenean Society at the anniversary.

'60. D. A. Tawney writes in a letter lately received: "For more than two years I have been laid aside from all professional work, and indeed all work, by sickness. *

* I am now slowly recovering." His address is New Castle, Ind.

Miss Anna Share, a student of O. U. in '64 and '65, is an invalid at her home near South Arlington, Ohio. Although an invalid, her pen has not been idle. She formerly wrote frequently, under the name "Mand," for the *Religious Telescope*, and some of her S. S. hymns are sung all over the Church in Heavenly Carols and Gates of Praise.

'72. M. H. Ambrose represents the Philomathean Society at the anniversary.

'78. W. M. Fogler is practicing law in Vandalia, Ill.

'79. W. N. Miller was in town a few weeks ago.

'81. Mrs. May Funk is here now visiting her home. Mr. Funk will be here commencement week.

'82. W. D. Reamer will be with us now "unto the end."

'82. It has been reported that the faculty decided at a regular meeting that one of the seniors, C. E. Bonebrake, should not be allowed to graduate this year, on account of being in school but little this term. But as Mr. Bonebrake will be in school the rest of the term, they may consider his case differently.

'82. A. P. Funkhauser is in school again after his trip home to Virginia.

The class of '82 still numbers thirteen. The prodigal has returned.

'83. J. S. Zent will not be in school this term.

There was a party at Anna Bright's and he was present.

Bishop J. Dickson is at home after being away some time.

One of O. U.'s expelled students is now Mayor of St. Louis.

The Cleiorhetean Society has not chosen its representatives yet.

D. W. Coble will soon move to Colorado, where he has a silver mine.

W. O. Redding starts a boot and shoe store in this town this week.

Ed. Clemmer, of Chicago, was in town an hour or two one day last month.

A. P. T. Elder is now at the head of a book firm of his own in Chicago.

Mrs. Bash, of Dayton, represents the Philolethean Society at the anniversary.

Thos. Bonser will not be in school until the beginning of the last term of next year.

L. F. John and J. O. Stevens will teach a normal school in West Virginia this summer.

Charles A. Eckert graduated, March 29th, from the Dental College of Michigan University.

E. Rader, of Cincinnati, a former student, was in town on the 27th and 28th ult., establishing book agents.

UNIVERSITY BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE
TEXT BOOKS

A SPECIALTY.

*The Finest Line of Stationery always
on hand.*

Autograph and Photograph Albums.

Any article in our line not in stock, can be furnished
on a few hours notice. Call and examine our stock.

I. BROWN,

North State St., **WESTERVILLE, O**
Telephone Connection with Columbus.

J. A. CRAYTON,

(Successor of Samuel Jarvis,) keeps on hand a
General Assortment of

HARDWARE,

Including

Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Plated Goods, and

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

Stoves, Iron, Glass, &c.

Hanby Block, **North State Street.**

FIRST-CLASS

Bakery and Restaurant,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

BREAD, BUNS, FRENCH ROLLS, ETC.,

Constantly kept on hand.

ICE CREAM a Specialty.

L. R. FOSTER,
COLLEGE AVENUE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

JOSEPH, HERMAN, SAMUEL,

JOS. GUNDERSHEIMER & SONS'

—IS THE—

Best and Cheapest place to buy your

WINTER CLOTHING.

A large line of Over Coats and Suits just received.

Boys' and Children's Clothing a Specialty.

83 South High St., Cor. State,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

J. O. DAWSON, M. D.

Practicing Physician and Surgeon

WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

D. W. COBLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

ISAAC GRUBB,
MERCHANT TAILOR

WESTERVILLE, OHIO,

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected
stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Gents'
Furnishing Goods.

Special attention paid to
Cutting, Trimming and Making.

HANN & ADAIR, **JOB PRINTERS,**

26 North High St., Columbus, Ohio.

Orders from the Readers of the RECORD will receive careful attention.

Special attention given to printing Catalogues and Reports. Send for estimates.

HEADQUARTERS

— FOR —

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE KEEP THE

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK

IN THE COUNTRY,

Outside the city, to select from.

Students especially invited to call and examine.

L. CUNNINGHAM.

I. N. CUSTER,

DENTIST,

WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

OFFICE HOURS.—9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

J. W. MARKLEY,

DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

Also a complete assortment of Canned Goods and Vegetables. Please call before going elsewhere.

COR. COLLEGE AVENUE AND STATE STREET,
WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

SCOFIELD & SON,

Guitner Block, Westerville, Ohio,

Keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Students are invited to call and examine our Stock and Prices.

H. C. McClelland & Co.,

THE LEADING BOOKSELLERS

Of Columbus.

The Special Features of our Business are :

Supplying Public and Private Libraries.

Supplying Booksellers & Country Merchants.

Supplying Harper's Publications.

Teachers and Boards of Education are invited to correspond with us concerning the introduction of

HARPER'S GEOGRAPHIES

They far surpass in every point of excellence any and all other series.

The New Editions just ready contain census statistics of 1880.

H. C. McClelland & Co.,

97 South High Street,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

F. BAUMGARTNER,

(Successor to Jos. J. Knox.)

DEALER IN

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils,

Varnishes, Brushes, Perfumery, Notions, Books and Stationery, and Everything
to be found in a First-Class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED
AT ALL HOURS, DAY OR NIGHT.

A. H. SMYTHE,

(Successor to E. O. Randall & Co.)

Bookseller and Stationer,

No. 2 Deshler Block,

COLUMBUS, OHIO

LARGEST STOCK OF

*School and College Text Books,**MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,*

AND

Greatest Variety of Fine Stationery,

IN THE CITY.

DEPOSITORY OF THE METRIC BUREAU.

A Full Line of Appliances for Teaching the
Metric System.

New Books received immediately
on publication.

Special Facilities for the Prompt Dispatch of
all orders.

STUDENTS,

IF YOU WISH

THE VERY BEST PHOTOGRAPHS.

GO TO

BAKER'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

228 and 232 South High St., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST GALLERY IN THE STATE.

All Work Warranted and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

WE GIVE STUDENTS SPECIAL RATES.