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The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. III.

WESTERVILLE, O., DECEMBER, 1882.

No. IV.



OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY, WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

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

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

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

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

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

REMARKS.—Both sexes are admitted and recite in the same classes. The Winter Term will commence January 4, 1883, and end March 23, 1883, when there will be a vacation of one week. The Spring Term will commence March 27, 1883, and end June 13, 1883. The next Annual Commencement will be June 14, 1883. Expenses unusually moderate. Tuition and incidentals, \$30 per year: rent and care of rooms from \$10 to \$20; boarding from \$60 to \$100; text-books from \$10 to \$15; fuel, light, etc., \$10 to \$20. By economy \$150 will enable one to spend one year respectably.

For special information, address the President,

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

WESTERVILLE, OHIO

THE ONLY
*Sure, Safe, Permanent and
 Effectual*
 TREATMENT FOR CATARRH.

G. T. BLAIR, M. D.,

A graduate of the ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the CLEVELAND HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL COLLEGE, and a Practitioner of 20 years experience, announces after three years' special treatment of CATARRH, both chronic and acute, among many hundred patients, is convinced that his theory of the cause of CATARRH and the method upon which its cure depends is correct.

Microscopic examinations have also verified his views.—Twenty years ago, when I commenced the practice of medicine, a case of chronic Catarrh was of extremely rare occurrence, as much so as a case of cancer to-day. Yet in the comparatively brief period intervening, the disease has become almost universal. In the New England States, and in the Northern Lake region, it effects to a greater or less extent, nearly every other individual, and here it is now safe to say more than one person in ten is suffering from its effects in some form. Unfortunately, as yet, the medical profession have failed to find a remedy to arrest or cure its ravages, and the fact is, every honest practitioner will acknowledge the assertion. This is due mainly to a misunderstanding of the disease. Catarrh is not as it is taught and believed a constitutional disease, except in rare instances; but it is almost always, primarily, a *strictly local affection*. Long continued sympathetic irritation will, however, ultimately conduce to a general vitiated condition of the whole system, and hence the popular error. As evidence of the fact as stated, no better argument is necessary than the general physical condition of those affected. With the exception of the local trouble in the nasal, pharyngeal and bronchial organs, the general health is not for years disturbed.

The only theory which admits of a rational conclusion, is that the disease is entirely due to *microscopic animalcules, or fungi*, floating in the atmosphere, which attach themselves to the mucous surface of the *nerves* and throat, by being inhaled, and fastening themselves upon the surface, and burrowing, and poisoning, and increasing indefinitely.

Hence the failures of all previous remedies. Physicians have heretofore devoted themselves to constitutional and merely palliative treatment of the local irritation existing. Indeed, it is doubtful, even if they had had correct views of the actual condition of things, if they could find the proper antidote. This field of discovery is too new to the profession to admit of much research in that direction. Acting upon the above very brief observations, Dr. Blair's treatment has been carefully and thoroughly tested. Out of hundreds of cases treated in the past two years, my success has been universal, and as my treatment is in accordance with the above theory, it proves its truthfulness beyond a doubt.

Ample testimonials without number from all parts of the country, and especially at home, can be seen at my office, and a few I present below:

From L. M. OLIVER, Justice of the Peace, Brookville, Iowa.

For three years I have been afflicted with that most horrible disease, putrid catarrh, and have suffered beyond expression. I never could obtain any relief until I tried your *true and safe treatment*. After two months' treatment you have effected a *thorough cure*. Not a vestige of the disease shows itself. You have my heartfelt thanks.

From PETER SHAFFER, a well known German farmer of Salina, Ind.

I have been a terrible sufferer from catarrh for many years. Last winter it reached to an extent to produce almost entire blindness, and was obliged to be led about by attendants for two months. A large ulcer covered my right eye—my head was intensely painful. I had suffocating spells, rendering it impossible for me to sleep five minutes at a time for several weeks; indeed, I thought it impossible to recover. All this time I was coughing and discharging from throat and lungs profusely. The first month of treatment greatly relieved me, and three more *cured me*. I can see to go about my work, and the pains in head and chest are gone. I sleep and eat well, the discharges have ceased, and aside from a natural weakness in my eyes I consider myself well.

From L. H. SCOVIL, a prominent stock farmer of Williamsport, Pickaway County, O.

I was dreadfully afflicted with chronic Nasal Catarrh for many years. My head, especially my nostrils, continually clogged with disagreeable secretions of a yellow dirty color. My entire system was in a morbid and distressed condition. Owing to poisonous catarrhal matter I was troubled with pain in my back and across my loins. My strength was greatly reduced and I was disabled partly from work. I can now say after a few months' treatment by your mild and pleasing remedies: *I am cured*. My strength is now up to the *full health mark*. I feel under so much obligation to you for my renewed health and curing me that I am anxious to show my appreciation of your success and take this method of expressing to you my gratitude.

From REV. J. J. MILLS, Pastor Baptist Church, Centerburg, Knox County, O.

For several years I have been troubled with Nasal Catarrh, suffering intensely at times. After a careful trial of your safe and pleasant treatment, I have experienced *great relief*, and derived much benefit therefrom. *It acts like a charm, cleansing and healing all the diseased parts*, and creating a healthy action. I can recommend your safe and pleasant remedies to every one suffering from Catarrh and *pulmonary disease*.

From the HON. JUDGE P. C. HOLMES, Menominee, Wis.

My wife and self have suffered from catarrh in its various forms for years. After taking treatment from Dr. Blair, we now consider ourselves free from disease. I never had any faith in the so called cures, and had it not been for a personal acquaintance of many years and a knowledge of your high standing in the profession I should have classed your remedies with the thousands of advertised humbugs. I consider your theory of the disease and its treatment sound.

It would require too much additional space to give the numerous testimonials volunteered in a brief period. A few references are, however, subjoined of parties who have been or are now under treatment. Persons of the highest character and standing, whose testimony is unimpeachable:

Hon. James F. Wilson, Senator-elect from Iowa.
 J. E. Clark, Formerly Superintendent of Cooper Iron Works, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
 J. J. Shufflin, "City Mills," Columbus, Ohio.
 Rev. J. S. Mills, Presiding Elder U. B. Church.
 Rev. C. Hall, Otterbein University.
 H. S. Stauffer, Otterbein University.
 Judge Bowersox, Bryan, Ohio.
 Marcus H. White, Leadville, Colorado, and others equally prominent.

Consultations by letter (enclosing stamp for postage, and in person free at my office, North State Street, Westerville, Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

For the benefit of those who have been so often duped and swindled by the advertised "cures" and "remedies" and "snuffs" for catarrh, Dr. Blair, under certain conditions and for a liberal fee, undertakes the *absolute cure of any case of Catarrh*, with but trifling expense. In such cases a written, indorsed contract will be required.

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 ALWAYS ON HAND.

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

I. BROWN,

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WESTERVILLE, O.

The Otterbein Record.

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

VOL III.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, DECEMBER, 1882.

No. 4

ATHENA'S THIMBLE.

BY T. MOORE.

Young Jessica sat all the day
With heart o'er idle love thoughts pining;
Her needle bright beside her lay,
So active once!—now idly shining.
Ah, Jessy, 'tis in idle hearts
That love and mischief are most nimble;
The safest shield against the darts
Of Cupid is Athena's thimble.

The child, who with a magnet plays,
Well knowing all its arts so wily,
The tempter near a needle lays,
And laughing says, "We'll steal it slyly."
The needle, having naught to do,
Is pleased to let the magnet wheedle,
Till closer, closer come the two;
And off at length elopes the needle.

Now, had this needle turned its eye
To some gay reticule's construction,
It ne'er had strayed from duty's tie,
Nor felt the magnet's sly seduction.
Thus, girls, would you keep quiet hearts,
Your snowy fingers must be nimble;
The safest shield against the darts
Of Cupid is Athena's thimble.

FREE TRADE GAINING.

BY T. FITZGERALD.

The leading political questions of to-day are Woman's Suffrage, Emigration, Temperance and Commerce. The latter subject is the most important, yet each has had considerable notice. But as Commerce has been under consideration so long and is now receiving more attention than any other political subject, it must be considered the leading question of the day. The growing demand for that system of commerce known

as Free Trade is what we wish to consider in this brief article. Before 1816 free trade was the universal system of commerce between the United States and foreign countries; for in 1816 the first "protection" law was passed. Since then commerce has been before the American people a great deal as a party question, and has been discussed pro and con on the stump and in Congress by some of the best statesmen, by such men as Webster, Clay, Calhoun and Hayne. One party attempted to make it an issue in the presidential campaign of 1880. But such a significant subject as this ought not to be treated only in the times of political excitement, when such powerful orators as Blaine and Conkling travel over the country in the interest of the manufacturer, and by their persuasive style of oratory, make the poor laborers, who make up the greater part of our vote, believe that if they vote for the party advocating free trade, they are voting themselves and children into poverty and want. For in the time of political excitement and great party prejudice, strong and reasonable arguments against dogmatic assertions, receive very little attention. Then it is when many are free traders or protectionists, according to the doctrine of their old party. The loud and rattling machine does not always do the best work. Neither is that loud, imposing oratory always for the best interest of the country. It is through the silent medium of the press that this and other important questions need to be discussed. And free trade has been discussed ably in many periodicals and newspapers this year. There is not another question needing as much domestic consideration. It

should be investigated by every laborer regardless of political doctrine. For he is one of those who are imposed upon greatly instead of being benefited as the manufacturer would have him believe. When Jay Gould pays twenty-eight dollars more for a ton of steel rails on account of tariff, he is going to make it some place, and it is very evident that the laborer contributes a great share.

In the past it has been a party question, but of late it has become less so from year to year between the two leading parties.

Two years ago at the Chicago Convention, which nominated Garfield, the committee appointed to draw up a platform, reported adversely to protection; and when a motion was made to insert a protection plank, over two hundred of that convention voted against it. So it is plainly seen that all the advocates of free trade are not in one political party.

There have been more advocates of free trade elected to Congress this year than at any other congressional election for years. Several strong advocates were elected in Ohio. Mr. Hurd of the Toledo district, about the strongest free trader in the whole country, who was defeated years ago by making it an issue, was triumphantly elected last November. In some parts of the country where the people strongly demand free trade, there were free trade candidates in the field. One was up in the Detroit District and received a very fair vote. The *Detroit News*, one of the leading newspapers of the State of Michigan, is a very strong advocate of free trade.

For a long time many have been free traders in theory. Some of them have become practical free traders, and others have become tariff reformers. Young men, who were protectionists before studying political economy, have become strong believers in free trade after thoroughly investigating the

science of commerce. It is believed that the majority of the graduates of our best colleges are free traders.

It is a fact that most of the law writers and all our best Political Economists are free traders. If all the best writers on political economy were foreigners, there might be ground for suspicion; but instead of that, nearly all the political economists of our country are free traders. Where are there any better political economists than Professor Perry of Williams College, Professor Sumner of Yale College, and Professor Adams of Ann Arbor? It has not been the object of this article to discuss the merits of free trade, but to notice the continued increase in the number of people demanding the abolition of that schedule of taxes levied on imported goods which taxes the many to benefit the few. And it is hoped that Congress will this session make a great effort towards removing this hindrance to trade.

THE CORNER-STONE.

BY PROF. J. HAYWOOD.

In the construction of public buildings of importance, colleges and the like, we usually notice that at a certain stage of the work, there is a ceremonial called laying the corner-stone, with accompanying exercises. What is the significance of this ceremonial? In order to bring this matter home to us with greater interest, let us revert to a particular case. All who are conversant with Otterbein University are familiar with the appearance of the corner-stone at one of the front entrances. This has upon it the date 1870, and the name of the architect and of the contractor. It was put in position in the fall of 1870, with an oration and other exercises. At that time, there was placed in a cavity cut in the stone, a glass vessel hermetically sealed, containing a brief history of O. U., written by Professor Garst; copies of the College Catalogue; two or three newspa-

pers of the day; a Bible; specimens of the fractional currency then in use; and perhaps some other things.

The principal significance in this case of the laying of the corner-stone was this: it marked the re-establishment of Otterbein University after its stability had been severely tried by the conflagration of the building which was the predecessor of the one at that time in process of construction. But the object of this paper is now particularly to consider the significance of the deposit of the glass jar with its contents in the cavity of the stone.

These contents are of little intrinsic value; yet evidently the purpose is to preserve them in this safe receptacle for a long time. Evidently it was hoped that these things would thus be preserved long after the participators and the audience should have passed away by death. And this anticipation has already in part been realized; for many then present have died, although only a few years have passed since.

I wish particularly to notice the relation of the time of continuance of the building to that of the builders and others of this generation intrusted in it. Had they been sure that the building would be destroyed during their life; or had it been probable that this would be so, there would be little significance in depositing those relics. But let us look forward a century, two, five, ten centuries, as the possible continuance of the building; then conceive the corner-stone removed, and the relics examined, and they will now have great value as relics. The names found connected with the laying of the corner-stone; the names found on the pages of the history; the names found in the catalogues, will all have been long forgotten; and perhaps, but for this unique method of preservation, forever lost. That history, those names, have thus been rescued from oblivion. Not so fast. Their resurrection pre-supposes the destruction of the receptacle in which they

had so long been preserved. That receptacle has been a real tomb to those relics, and without its destruction, they were already effectually sunk in eternal oblivion so far as this means of preservation is concerned. Hence we conclude, that an anticipation of the end of the building during the continuance of the human race on the earth is necessarily a part of the significance of the ceremonial. The race outlives all artificial structures; though the individuals which make up the race are each very fleeting. Any one can see that if it were known or anticipated that the building would stand until the earth is depopulated, the motive for the deposit would be wanting.

But however far off we put the time of the resurrection of the casket, when once it is resurrected, of course its safety is compromised; and equally of course, from this time on a new oblivion threatens; and this time with scarcely a possibility of another resurrection.

How vain then are all efforts to keep our names alive upon the earth! Even though we build receptacles like the Pyramids of Egypt; like these builders, our names will be preserved from one oblivion only to be lost in a second. Yet we see here the working of that innate reaching out after immortality which manifests itself in every thoughtful man. The Christian, satisfied with the promise of immortality found in the Scriptures, is willing to commit his soul to his Maker's keeping, rejoicing in hope of a better resurrection. The skeptic, unwilling to sink into the oblivion which he conceives to be impending, is fain to seek relief in monuments of brass and marble, and in strongly guarded crypts, where his memorial may some day meet the eyes of remote generations, but with the certainty that its reappearance is only the introduction to a final oblivion.

We can see here this important truth, that

the Scripture, by its adaptation to this aspiration of universal humanity, carries the demonstration of its truthfulness with it to such as are willing to come to its light.

"IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?"

BY W. C. REBOK.

The heading of this article, as most of the readers of the RECORD very well know, is the title of a book, by William Hurrell Mallock. The book is interesting, because it deals with a subject, although old, yet new and vital, because of its relations to positive thought.

The main purpose of the author, as gathered from the book itself, is to show that if positivism be true, and if in this life, only, we have hope, then life is not worth living; and further, that positivism is a stupendous error, that the real worth of life is found in man's moral nature, and the possibility of a glorious immortality, and hence is absolute and inestimable.

As a writer, Mr. Mallock is clear and forcible, ever presenting his ideas in full vigor and sharp outline, and illustrating his meaning so as not to be misunderstood. As a critic, he is honest but severe. He gives fair interpretation and full weight to the theories of his opponents; apply to them the same tests which his opponents apply to the theories of others, and then by an irresistible logic, pushes them to the wall, let come what will. For instance, when the positivists apply the test of physical experiment to the supernatural, the immortal, and lastly, to the moral in man, and set them aside, he applies the same test to the "highest good of humanity," as held by the positivists, and shows them that to be consistent, they must set that aside also.

The view taken by the author, of the legitimate influence of the unbridled, natural tendencies of "positive" teachings on the character and tenor of human life, is undoubtedly well taken. Should physical ex-

periment become the acknowledged test of acceptable truth, then we shall indeed

"See skulking truth to her old cavern fled,
Mountains of casuistry heap'd o'er her head.
Philosophy, that lean'd on heaven before,
Shrinks to her second cause, and is no more.
Physics of metaphysics begs defence,
And metaphysics call for aid on sense.

See mystery to mathematics fly;
In vain: they gaze, turn giddy, rave and die.
Religion, blushing, veils her sacred fires,
And unawares, morality expires."

A life divested of the moral element, and shorn of its hope in immortality, at best can only

"Creep on a broken wing
Through cells of madness, haunts of horror and fear."

Although the above view is well taken, the author certainly magnifies the present hold and prospects of this philosophy in modern thought and life; hence the prospective pessimism which casts a darker shade over the latter part of the work. The author holds that positivism has removed the very foundations from beneath every form of religious institution except the Roman Catholic Church, which stands upon the only sure foundation—infallibility—and from the decline of the influence of this church on the world at large, he infers a decline of morality in civilization, and the return, at least for a time,

"Of night primeval and of chaos old,"

in human society.

"And yet," he says, "it may be, that faith will succeed and conquer right. It may be, that man, having seen the way that, unaided, he is forced to go, will change his attitude * * * and will again learn to say 'I believe, although I can never comprehend.'"

THE ALUMNAL FUND.

BY PROF. HENRY GARST.

The graduates of Otterbein University will doubtless be interested to learn that in the effort to raise an Alumnal fund of \$10,000 for

the University the sum of \$8,545 has, at this date, been secured; over \$1,700 of this sum has already been paid. There remains yet \$1,455 to be raised to complete the fund. It is my desire, as chairman of the committee appointed to raise this fund, to complete the task at an early day—if possible by the 1st of January, 1883. I expect to write to those who have not yet aided, so far as I have their addresses, asking them to lend us their help. If those who have not given will aid as liberally as those who have given, the balance needed can be easily secured, and then, when the University proclaims the first half of the \$100,000 it is laboring to raise, secured—which proclamation will doubtless ring forth about the 1st of January, 1883, we may proclaim the entire Alumna fund secured. The gifts to the fund thus far range from \$50 to \$500. Those who gave notes can, if they so desire, divide them into five annual payments, putting them at six per cent. interest. Will any graduates, who have not aided, whom I may not reach by letter, please respond to this article by giving their aid at once either by note or cash? Such favors will promptly be acknowledged and gratefully appreciated.

The advanced position which the University has taken, must be gratifying to all her graduates, and it is a pleasure to testify to the zeal and liberality with which many of her sons and daughters are giving material support to this advance movement. Before this advance by the University, she was in the fore-front of the institutions of the church, but the time had come when she must advance, or lose her position as a first-class college. Those who were responsible for the honor and welfare of the University were unwilling that she should fall to the position of a second or third rate institution. They resolved therefore, in the face of great difficulties to move forward and in her work keep her abreast of the best institutions of

the land. It was meet that the oldest institution of the church, should lead in this advance, placing her in her course of study from one to two years in advance of all the other colleges of the church. The other institutions of the church will doubtless, in due time, follow, and thus Otterbein University will not only herself reap the benefits of her advance position, but will be instrumental in lifting up the scholarship of the church by prompting the other institutions of the church to move upward in their work. We believed, when we resolved to go forward, that such a movement would receive the endorsement and support of the graduates and other friends of the University, and it is gratifying to announce that our faith has been, to so large an extent, justified. May the graduates and other friends who have not yet aided emulate the liberality of those who have, so that urgent wants may be supplied and the University be sustained in the honorable position she has taken and now holds.

DESIRING to keep out of the RECORD everything that savors of fraternity jealousy, we regret that an item crept into our last number which may, as we are informed, suffer such construction. Our "personal" editor disclaims any such intention, but it may suggest such an idea, when it is read that Prof. Shuey entertained at a certain date "his Philomathean friends;" and we are informed that the brief note misses the exact truth in two particulars: 1st. Prof. S. did not give the party; it was a surprise. 2nd. Philophro-neans were present as well as Philomatheans. We here make the *amendchonorable*.

THE Transit of Venus gave our mathematical professor a rare opportunity and a rare pleasure. After a careful preparation for the phenomenon, with charts, telescopes and registers ready, hundreds of students, citizens and others enjoyed the wonted sight.

The Otterbein Record:

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

Subscription price \$1 00 per year, postage paid.

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

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

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

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

DECEMBER, 1882.

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THE managing editor, whose name stands at the head of this column, and who has done not a little to make the paper what it has been, is now exercising the functions of pedagogue, and performs his editorial duties principally through the medium of one less experienced in the work. Mr. Miller will resume his immediate connection with the editorial work in March.

A NEW venture for American scholars—for philhellenes, especially—is the new school of classical studies, at Athens, Greece. The school is under the immediate supervision of Prof. Goodwin, lately of Harvard College, who has secured a very eligible location near the palace gardens, with a view commanding the city, the Saronic Gulf and the neighboring island of Ægina. If one has only a spark of Greek fire in his soul, kindled from

Homeric or Platonic altars, the mere description of the situation of this school amid the very groves and walks of ancient poets and sages must make his mouth water. With a good library selected in Germany and England, with the literary apparatus of the University of Athens within easy reach, and with the learning and fervor of Prof. Goodwin to inspire them wherein their surroundings may fail, the six students, with whom the school has opened, representatives of American colleges will have an enviable lot.

So far as we have been able to observe, this has been a term of remarkable harmony and good will, as well as good work in and among the literary societies of the college. And why should it not be so? When members remember that a literary society is not for a "good time," official distinction, nor petty honor, but for literary culture, all side aims will be swallowed up in the one common purpose, and all personal interests will manifest themselves in efforts to raise the standard of literary work in the society as high as possible, so that each individual may obtain the greatest possible advantage from his relations to the society.

WE congratulate the Executive Committee of the O. U. L. A. for their good management of the financial interests of the Association. Last year's committee had about six lectures, and a whole year to make both ends meet, and then left the Association in debt \$20.00. The last Committee, with two lectures, made enough to pay the old debt, the three lecturers of the course, and all incidental expenses, and leave the Association a surplus of \$13.00. When to this are added the proceeds of the third lecture, the Association will have a surplus considerably larger than the deficit of last year. And it might also be said to the credit of the committee, that our lecturers this year are of a higher grade than last year.

It might be well for the Association to persuade the committee to continue their well-begun work, by giving another course, and by the end of the year it would have accumulated a capital sufficient to counteract the poor management of another committee like that of last year.

"No item of information is more carefully scanned by those expecting to become students, than that of expenses," says the catalogue; and as if to make the subject all the more attractive, it proceeds to give a list of prices of student-necessities, showing such cost of an education at Westerville, that, we doubt not, no other institution in the State is able to state it equally low. Many are the worthy, even gifted, young minds in our land, who, if they knew of the priceless boon within their very reach, would eagerly seize the prize. But many of them are pinched by poverty, are blinded by misapprehensions of the ways and work of college life, are disposed to regard the higher education as designed for a privileged class of the nobility, who dwell in a charmed circle, which they, of lower birth, may not enter. Thus, misapprehension of their own powers and opportunities and of the requisites for admission to the ranks of the learned, shut them out in that which, to their expanding souls, is utter night. This is lamentable. Who can estimate the wrong done to an aspiring spirit, and to those whom he might elevate and save, by a single discouragement resulting in his abandonment of the effort to pursue his studies in college? Hence appears the paramount duty of those who provide collegiate instruction, to offer it at rates which will not only not discourage ambitious young persons, but will positively entice them to the halls of learning.

We are ready to maintain the thesis, that at Otterbein University, necessary expenses of rooms, boarding, clothing, fuel, books, etc., and the charges for tuition are so low

that, if the facts could be brought to the attention of young men in this and other states, hundreds would be induced to betake themselves hither in order to reap the advantages certain to accrue to them here, if they faithfully do their part. Conversations with representatives of some of our Ohio colleges located in the larger towns and cities, and a recent interview with a graduate of a village college, satisfy the present writer of this truth—a truth not so generally known as it deserves. We are sure that the President of O. U. will be gratified to furnish to any who may desire detailed information concerning expenses and studies; and let no one, if he have energy, think himself too poor to become an honored "Master of Arts in course."

SINCE co-education of the sexes in colleges and universities as well as in common schools is now such an assured success, what is more natural than that co-operation should next be tried? It appears that our country has shown less adaptation than England to this principle. In Great Britain the theory and the practical working of co-operation have gone hand in hand; and the great co-operative stores in the manufacturing centers and the co-operative building guilds in the large cities have so vindicated by their success their right to exist, that no one any longer questions that right. In this country, says the *Christian Union*, co-operation has not been attempted on any extensive scale, because Americans are so busy, so prosperous and so individual, that every man prefers to pay his neighbor's profit without questioning and trust to make it out of an equally unquestioning neighbor in due course, rather than to give time and thought to an organization whose profits are prospective if not uncertain.

The college community is an exception. The average American student has a limited

allowance, unlimited energy, and usually sufficient leisure for any outside operations from base ball up. It is, therefore, not so strange that Harvard College has started a co-operative store, as that no American college has done so before. The basis is a very simple one. Each student pays an annual fee of two dollars; these fees meet the current expenses. No dividends are declared, but the articles purchased at wholesale are sold to members at a very slight advance on the original cost. In addition to the goods kept in stock, arrangements are made by which the members can procure wood, coal, clothing, and the like, from certain dealers, at greatly reduced rates. The profit to members is indicated by the following reductions: Stylographic pens, discount, 60 per cent.; photographs, 50 per cent.; books and stationery, 33 per cent.; pictures and artists' materials, 15 per cent.; hats, shoes and furniture, 10 per cent. The old gymnasium is now used as a store room; a commodious salesroom has been hired. The Association numbers seven hundred members, and it has the hearty co-operation of the Faculty, many of whom have joined it.

Why would not the air of Westerville, prove quite congenial to such a movement here? In a University, so many of whose students have already tried and approved a boarding plan which is essentially co-operative, we see no reason against co-operation in the same direction in which the experience of Harvard is so satisfactory.

To be called a thinker is one of the highest compliments a man can have given him; and it is the chief object of college work to make men and women well worthy of this high compliment. But it is a notorious fact that many of the young men and women who pass through a college course, if we may judge anything from appearances, think that the mere passing through such a course of

study is a guarantee to an education and a sufficient introduction into and passport through social life, when in fact, if made the most of, it should be looked upon as only the beginning of a life of earnest mental activity.

Scholarship should be the aim of every young person entering college, and the mere perusal of the text-books alone will not attain it. It can be attained only by following out the many thoughts presented and hinted at in the text, in their various bearings and to the greatest possible lengths. Text-books are but centers of vast fields of rich treasures, and if they do not incite the student to research and reflection there must be a deficiency either in the book or in the student.

But collateral reading must not be substituted for the main work in hand. Rigid discipline is needed, and he who first thoroughly masters the matter in the text will be best able and most likely to pursue collateral reading as a means of increasing his knowledge, broadening his views and provoking original thought on the subject in hand.

The student who does little reading and thinking in addition to his regular college work is not likely to follow out special lines of thought after he leaves college, except as they bear directly on his life work; and in the end he will fail to be what the college was designed to make him, a man of liberal scholarship.

LOCALS.

- Examinations.
- Transit of Venus.
- Frozen mercury and "Northers."
- Examinations will begin on the 15th.
- Two Senior girls are learning to skate.
- Our public schools are evincing some life. The pupils gave an interesting entertainment in Weyant's Hall last Saturday eve.

—The Sophomores became reckless and had a party.

—The second Senior division of Prof. Guitner's Rhetorical class will say nice things and make graceful gestures on the eve of the 16th.

—The Westerville Cornet Band has secured a new leader and resumed practice.

—The genial atmosphere of O. U. has developed a new poet in the person of Mr. C. E. Walter of the Junior class. His "Am I an Atheist?" is a commendable effort.

—There has been in progress at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, a very interesting series of meetings. Several conversions have taken place and the spiritual condition of all renewed and improved.

—We are glad to notice that the musical talent of our school is coming to the front. A gentleman who has been, heretofore, unknown as a singer, made his *debut* as a basso at the Junior public, and with credit to himself.

—The Rev. W. D. Gray, pastor of the M. E. Church at this place, began on last Sabbath a series of lectures to young men. The gentleman is recognized in this place as a young man of sterling qualities and fine education. His lectures will be interesting.

—The relatives of Prof. Garst assisted him in an onslaught on a formidable dinner at his residence on last Wednesday. The dinner was badly demoralized and the *relatives* (all as valiant as Alex. the great,) long for the Professor to furnish more to conquer.

—Quite a number of citizens satisfied their curiosity in regard to the transit of Venus, by viewing it through Prof. Haywood's telescope. The Professor, who is kind and genial to all from the least to the greatest, took special pains to oblige all who wished to observe the phenomenon, and patiently explained the main features to the ignorant.

—The skiff of snow which occurred just before thanksgiving furnished very fair sleighing, and the laughter mingled with the sound of sleigh-bells was convincing evidence that some of the students were out for a time.

—Westerville seems to have been specially favored during the transit of Venus. While the clouds interfered in many places Westerville had an unobstructed view of the contacts. Prof. Haywood, assisted by the Professors McFadden, made the observations.

—The next lecture will be given on the 15th by Wallace Bruce on "The Landmarks of Scott." This lecturer will always be warmly welcomed here. His lecture last season was superb, and of course we have good reasons for anticipating a treat in his next. This gentleman will be the last on this term's course and we have every reason to believe that he will compare favorably with the speakers who have preceded him. The lecture committee have been repeatedly complimented, (and we think it will bear repetition) on the corps of lecturers which they have secured. Every lecture has been entertaining and at the same time instructive. The status of our course has been elevated from the low condition into which it had fallen to that of the highest class. The committee may justly feel proud of their work and have no reason to be ashamed to ask patronage, in fact they may claim it now. No man of ordinary intelligence will waste his substance when he buys a course ticket. The wonderfully advanced condition of the *prep* is very likely due to this improvement. Our reason for believing this is, that the morning after Ridpath's lecture, two members of that department came to prayers with their boots blackened. We sincerely hope and believe that after Bruce's lecture, the better portion of them will begin the practice of combing their hair daily.

—The classes in Mental and Butler have been dealing pretty extensively in theses.

—The cold snap which followed the transit of Venus gave the students a chance to practice cutting "stars" on the ice, a chance which was improved by all.

—The Mme. Fry Concert Company, consisting of Mme. Fry and her daughters, gave a concert in Weyant's Hall this week. It will be remembered that this company gave an entertainment here a year or so ago. Mme. Fry is a very fine cornetist and her daughters are all skillful performers. The concert is given under the auspices of the W. C. B.

—Miss Rowena Landon gave the Sophomore class a highly entertaining reception at her father's residence on Thanksgiving eve. This was the first social gathering of the class and it is hoped that it will be an exponent of the "socials" that may follow. Much credit is due Miss Landon for the manner in which she entertained her friends and for the dispatch which characterized the supper.

—It came, not like a small voice, but like a mighty rushing wind. We refer not to the transit but to the Junior Public. This was an occasion long to be remembered. The Junior class had long since shown a decided tendency toward the sublime, and we were, therefore, somewhat prepared to receive the big words which they hurled at us and the poetry which they scattered in such reckless profusion. From first to last, from the time when the first speaker began to wrestle with "Music," until the opening strain in a trio from Haydn brought us back to reality we sat like one in a dream. Pen pictures of the holy harmonies of nature, the sounds of gushing waters, the rustling of the leaves and of angels wings, the scent of the wild flowers and the frost bloom of the woods, carried us away into the realm of fancy and—left us there. The effusions were full of pathos,

wit, graceful thought and fanciful allusions, while a gentle humane spirit pervaded the whole. This wide spreading comprehension of mind and the long reaches of thought that

"Plucked bright honor from the pale faced moon,"

will eventually make them famous and will tend to enroll their names among the great of earth. The following is the programme of the speakers:

C. E. Walter.....	Music.
Lida Cunningham.....	Human Verbs.
Dan. E. Lorenz.....	Ego.
Ida F. Funkhouser..	Cost and Compensation.
Jos. F. Spencer.....	Mission of Poetry
Ida F. Zimmerman.....	Influences.
L. C. Shuey.....	Guiseppe Garibaldi.

SOCIETY NEWS.

—M. S. Beard's smiling countenance appeared among us a few evenings ago.

—The Philophronean election of officers will be the first Friday evening of next term.

—On the evening of the 26th quite a number of the Philomathean members were present.

—J. B. Phinney, of Class '82, entertained the Society at last session by quite a lengthy speech.

—Let everybody join the Society this term and escape being ridden next term with a new saddle.

—The Philomatheans have been considering the propriety of revising their Constitution and By-Laws.

—On account of the lecture on Friday evening the literary societies held their receptions on Thursday evening.

—The Philomatheans have arranged a special programme for induction evening, January 15. L. F. John will be their next President.

—If the constitution of O. S. A., as revised by the committee, be adopted, each society will have the privilege of electing its own representatives.

—There has been some talk about changing the library rules of the societies, so as to allow the members of one society the privilege of taking books out of the society library. This would be a step in the right direction. It would show that the bitter feeling, caused by intense rivalry, was really disappearing and not merely slumbering.

—A complete list of the new books purchased by the Philophronean Society we have been unable to obtain. They represent the works of some of the most prominent authors, such as Blackie, Bushnell, Robinson, Addison, Mallock, Jean Ingelow, Sterne.

PERSONAL.

(This column is given to notices of graduates, old students, and those now connected with the University. We earnestly solicit the assistance of graduates and former students, by sending us notices of themselves and others, in order that it may be full and interesting.)

Homer L. Roberts is teaching near his home at Sparta, Ill.

W. R. Funk and wife will visit friends in Westerville on the 24th.

Minnie Mundhink spent Thanksgiving at her home, near Pymont, O.

'83. W. McWickham is teaching a four months' school near Poplar, O.

'75. H. F. Detweiler, Attorney-at-Law, Uniontown, Pa., reports a busy time.

Pres. Thompson and wife spent Thanksgiving with friends, at, or near, Delaware, O.

'58. Mrs. Fisher is now visiting her brother, Capt. J. W. Haynie, at Carson City, Nevada.

'87. Miss Alfa Leib, of Elkhart, Ind., was the guest of Bishop Dickson's family a few days, recently. Alfa is now teaching at the Girl's Industrial Home, near Delaware, Ohio.

Minnie Arnold entered school the first of the present month.

'78. Thomas J. Sanders is Principal of the Public Schools at Butler, Indiana.

J. G. Knotts and S. A. Thompson spent last Saturday and Sunday near Galena, O.

'81. Madge Dickson is teaching in the Girls' Industrial Home, near Delaware, O.

J. F. Detweiler will spend vacation visiting relatives near Sycamore, Wyandot county, Ohio.

G. P. Bethel was in town last Saturday. He is in the laundry business at Columbus, Ohio.

'80. C. B. Dickon has been elected valedictorian of his class at the Cleveland Medical College.

M. F. Stoner, of Scottdale, Pa., was the guest of J. F. Detweiler several days the first of this month.

'82. Frank Gardner, who is attending law school at Ann Arbor, will be at home over the holidays.

William O. Longsdorf, of the State University, was the guest of Ralph N. Thayer a few days last week.

There is a probability that W. E. Crissman will return next term and resume his studies with class '84.

'85. W. S. Reese spent a week teaching at Gahanna, O. He taught the school simply to oblige his niece.

J. O. Schul is engaged in teaching in Southeastern Ohio. He is preparing "preps" for Otterbein in the future.

Miss Cora E. Richey, a former member of class '84, is Second Principal of the Public Schools, at Titusville, Pa.

Alvan Beard was called home last week on account of his mother's dangerous illness. He will not return to Indiana until his mother is better.

Amne M. Scott is teaching near Preston, O. She anticipates returning to school at the opening of the spring term.

'83. R. P. Miller spent last Saturday and Sunday in town. He is teaching a four months' school near Sunbury, O.

'86. S. B. Kelley spent Thanksgiving and a few days following at his home in Dayton, O. He returned on the 4th inst.

Miss Debbie Meredith was the guest of Miss Tirza Barnes a few days last week. She, with many others, viewed the transit of Venus.

'83. W. C. Rebok is expecting a visit from his brother, P. K. Rebok, on the 16th, with whom he will spend vacation in Northern Ohio.

Mrs. Dollie Van Voorhes, who was a student of the University a few years since, paid her mother, Mrs. Vandembark, a few days' visit, lately.

'86. Thomas Bonser is teaching at Johnsville, O. He reports a good school and is much interested in training the rising hopefuls of the times.

'82. L. Keister, of the theological department of Boston University, reports a very pleasant vacation of about ten days, commencing on Thanksgiving.

'82. T. Fitzgerald, a student in the law department of the Michigan State University, will probably spend vacation reading such books as bear upon his line of study.

P. W. A. Ratsburg, formerly of Otterbein University but now of the Ohio State University, attended the Public Rhetorical given by the Public school in the Opera House last Saturday night.

'85. D. A. Holmes has just been secured as Principal of the Public Schools at Spencerville, Ind. He will attend commencement and pass examination with a view of entering the Junior class.

A. A. Nease is convalescing quite rapidly since he returned home. In a letter from him recently, he informed us that he would enter school at the beginning of the second term.

'74. Dr. J. W. Clemmer has been elected physician of the Blind Asylum, located at Columbus, Ohio. This position is not only an honored one, but it is one which brings the shining dollars into one's possession.

'74. Rev. A. L. DeLong has been very low with the typhoid fever for the past three weeks. We are happy to say to his many friends that he is now convalescing and there are good indications of his recovery.

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