

Otterbein University

Digital Commons @ Otterbein

Otterbein Record

Historical Otterbein Journals

1-1882

The Otterbein Record January 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 January 1882" (1882). *Otterbein Record*. 29.
<https://digitalcommons.otterbein.edu/otrecord/29>

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., JANUARY, 1882.

No. 5.



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 inhalant 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, JANUARY, 1882.

No. 5.

LETTER FROM EGYPT.

Embarking at Joppa we reached Port Said perhaps 150 miles distant, where we entered the Suez canal. Formerly, boats to get to India were required to sail south of Africa, a dangerous and long journey. This canal, joining the Mediterranean and Red Seas, is almost one hundred miles in length, about 32 feet in depth with an average width of 100 ft. It passes through two or three small lakes and here of course it is wider. Large vessels pass through in safety. When it was completed there was no harbor for vessels and one must be made. There is plenty of sand and this mixed with cement was made into cubical blocks of stone with which a break-water was formed which furnished a good harbor.

The regular mail boats are small, as the travel is light. The little cabin gave sixteen of us just room enough to sit upright but no room to lie down. When tempted to lie down and rest there was always some other man in your way. We started at midnight and at 7 o'clock in the morning were at Ismalia. A portion of the night I spent in the little cabin, but about 4 o'clock in the morning I concluded to find a place on deck and wait for the sunrise. At Ismalia we breakfasted on Sunday morning and remained there until 11 o'clock.

I think the town is so named for one of the Pashas of Egypt. It was intended by De Lesseps to be the rival of Alexandria. It now contains less than 3,000 people. It is of course a modern town, laid out by the French, has wide streets, good buildings and would be a desirable place if there were people enough to make it pleasant. Many of the houses are unoccupied. There is a fine

residence built for the Khedive when he came officially to open the canal for traffic. It is on the edge of Lake Timsah through which the canal flows. At that time there were representatives here from a number of nations and quite a display was made. The house is only used when the Khedive makes a visit. We paid it a visit, walked through the grounds, and were pleased with what we saw. There is no reason to think that the town will ever be much more than it is now.

At 11 o'clock we see the cars approaching the station. The last we had seen at Smyrna. We have been so mixed up with horses and donkeys and Arabs and so long away from this index of civilization that we need to look some time before we are sure they are cars. What a strange sight in this land of the Pyramids! Not far from here Moses and Pharaoh traveled, but they saw no railroads. We are soon on board. We remember it is Sunday, but no one here knows much about it. The delay of our vessel one day has compelled this trip. We run up three miles, and Sheba is on the main road from Suez to Cairo. Nothing but a vast sand plain is before us. A fresh-water canal has been built to Ismalia, and, where we run in sight of it, there is some vegetation, but all the rest is a sand plain without a tree or shrub or plant of any kind. What can cars do in such a land as this? It is a strange sight to see cars passing through a country where nothing is growing and nothing to carry away. After two hours of this kind of travel with a barren sand plain all about us we turned southward toward Cairo, and began gradually to come into the valley of the Nile. Vegetation began to appear and grew more plentiful until we entered one of the

finest valleys I ever saw. It was made productive by irrigation. The people have no rain, except at certain seasons, so they gather the water into pools and then make furrows or ditches in the fields and lead the water into them. If it be too low they lift the water up by means of wide wheels with buckets attached. Elsewhere they had a bucket at one end of a pole and a weight at the other, and usually two men to draw up the water in this manner and pour into the ditches. I should say the valley is from nine to twelve miles wide with the sandy desert pressing it on either side. It requires constant work to keep the desert from encroaching upon it.

Where there is plenty of water of course there is a full growth. We saw many palm-trees and they look well. As I said before, it was Sunday, but the people had not found it out. They were very healthy, and seem to farm much better than they do in Palestine. We saw large fields of corn in which the peasantry were at work, some of it already husked and lying in piles, elsewhere the ears were pulled and gathered for husking. The cotton had just been picked and they were cutting down the stalks. Women were carrying bundles of the stalks and other large loads on their heads. We saw a large number of donkeys and men traveling to and fro, the men mostly riding and the women walking. At one place the water seemed to have broken over its barriers and overflowed a large section of land, covering a number of cornfields. We saw men wading about the water up to their waists, picking the corn and carrying it to a dry place. The water had reached one of their little towns and some of their houses had fallen down, and they were trying to get out the little they had left and to build up the remainder. The houses were dried mud. Some make bricks of mud, dry them in the sun, and then build with them. They are better than the plain

mud, but water soon undermines them and they fall, because not built on a rock.

At noon we stopped at a town called "Zigzag," where we had a fair dinner, at a cost of one dollar, at a kind of French hotel. There are said to be about 38,000 persons here, among whom are a number of Europeans. There is nothing of special historical interest just here, but a few miles from here, and almost within sight, there are ruins of a building supposed to be a Jewish temple, and to have been built in the days of the Maccabees. An account of it is given in Rawlinson Herodotus. To see this ancient people who have the customs of 3,000 years ago, standing gazing at a railroad train, does look so incongruous that I can hardly realize the situation. We resume our seats and travel on in this fine valley, level, rich and covered with vegetation of various kinds. In some places the grain is coming up, elsewhere men are plowing; now and then watering their land, others loading cotton on camels and carrying it to market, [and thus the busy work goes on. There are a number of trees, not large, but a great relief to one who has travelled a month where there are no trees at all. I don't wonder the ancient people worshipped the *Nile*. Its water which came to them when it overflowed its banks made their crops and their wealth, and when it failed to come up to the usual height they had starvation. Think of a strip of land extending through a country of an average width of ten or twelve miles, this strip all covered with the finest vegetation, and on either side, pressing close upon it the desert with its burning barren sands, and you have a conception of the *Nile*.

Before we reached Cairo, as we sat looking out of the car window, some one exclaimed the "Pyramids." Our heads went out, and, lo, in the distance were the pyramids of *Gizeh*, stretching their heads to the clouds. The atmosphere is so clear we can see a great

distance. We were really in the land of the Pharaohs, and the plain we had been crossing was the land of Goshen, made memorable by Joseph and his brethren. For ages and ages have these sentinels stood, defying wind and storm, a protest against the incoming civilization which sooner or later is to rescue this land from the dominion of the Arab and lift it to a higher plane of acting and thinking. It has been one of the grandest lands of all time, but the hand of the oppressor has been on it, and now it is in the dust.

At 5½ P. M. we reached Cairo. As we alight at the depot what a vast and curious crowd we see about us. Here were noisy runners from the hotels, and especially were donkeys and darkey boys here in great abundance. The latter pulling their animals toward us and, in broken language, wanting to hire them to us, and telling us they were "good donkeys," "amun donkeys," "Yankee-doodle donkey," etc. Arabs by the score were chattering like so many geese, and gestulating as violently as though the day of judgment had arrived. We entered a carriage and were driven away from the depot. We drove along a nice, wide street, with good houses in the main, and the upper windows projecting over the street, and in such an angle that the dweller inside could see up and down the street. Most of the shops were open, and as nearly as I could tell, on this street, the French seemed to have the ascendancy. The streets were full of donkeys and their riders, a strange mixture of European and Oriental civilization. We enter a side street (after leaving our carriages) and find our hotel is "Hotel du Nil," which proved to be a most excellent stopping-place. A large square in the center filled with trees and flowers; a few palm trees, some bananas, a number of geraniums add to the beauty of the scene. A large portico extends along the sides of the house along which we may walk at pleasure. Rose bushes are clam-

bering the porch, and other trees and shrubs, whose names I do not know, with a number of flowers in bloom, and all this the last of November, when you are freezing in Ohio. Our door is open and our windows are open. It is now 10 o'clock in the morning, and the warm part of the day is not here. Think of such a climate.

Monday was a kind of rest day. We concluded to call and pay our respects to the American consul. He was absent, but the vice-consul, Mr. Van Dyke, the son of a Presbyterian minister, received us very kindly. In the afternoon had a call from two of the U. P. missionaries of the place, one of whom I found to be an acquaintance who had been with me in college. He is on his way to the mission of the same church in India. In the evening we took a little ramble through the city and were surprised to find so much quiet and good order. We passed a number of cafes where men sat and smoked and played at various games and drank some wine. The thing which saves this country is its lack of whisky. These men are not drunkards. I have seen but one or two in this section who seemed to be out of the way. Wine is very common, but they do not drink enough to make them drunken. If they had our fire-water it would soon destroy them. There are no women on the street at night, and this makes less travel. They do much of the shopping and do this during the day, so the shops all close early in the evening. We walked a mile or more and saw few persons; there were no disturbances and we heard no loud noises. Here and there a darkey boy was waiting for customers, but most of the people had gone home. Occasionally we would pass a man who had either lain down on the side-walk, or had pulled a little willow frame out of his room and was lying on that. Many of the poor people, men, sleep on the pavements and under porticos.

They cover their heads, and as they have nothing but their old clothes, and no one wants them, they have nothing to fear. People live very cheaply; a crust of bread, and a shirt or loose gown, is all they need. No house is necessary,—when we come to the actual necessities of life, it is surprising how few things we need. These people have learned how to live simply.

H. A. THOMPSON.

SELF-SACRIFICE.

In marked contrast with the arrogant self-asserting spirit of ambition is found the humble, yielding spirit of self-sacrifice. The former is the spirit of the haughty conqueror, of the stern despot; the latter is the spirit of the agreeable friend, of the kind father.

This spirit of self-sacrifice must not be confounded with that spirit of false heroism which makes a martyr of itself when suffering becomes its lot, nor is it characterized by a morbid sensibility that magnifies injuries and broods over wrongs. It rises above the plain of thought and action. It is characterized by a forgetfulness of self, and a readiness to serve others. It forgives and forgets. It looks beyond the narrow limits of self and self-interest and takes a broad and rational view of its surroundings and its relation to them.

As exhibited in conduct, the spirit of self-sacrifice becomes a noble principle and one of great importance as a factor in securing the highest and completest development of character. It is a principle that elevates the individual as an individual, and better fits him to be a useful and respected member of society.

It is less common to commend the conduct of those who manifest a due regard for the feelings and interests of their fellowmen than to admire and celebrate the wonderful actions of those whom we call great. Not because we do not admire generous disinterested con-

duct, nor because we are inclined to laud only great deeds, but chiefly because the latter are thrust upon our notice, while the former is commonly unnoticed and unknown. Such conduct, when observed, cannot but awaken our admiration. As in nature we admire the picturesque landscape, the majestic river, the richly tinted sunset, both on account of their outward appearance, and as they embody and represent thought, so in human action we admire that which in itself appears noble and virtuous and which becomes our best proof of a pure and upright mind.

There is something beautiful and grand in a generous disinterested course of conduct, and something elevating in the principle that inspires it. We can readily see the influence of that principle upon the mental and moral nature, and can trace out some of the more immediate effects. When the intellect is free to act in accordance with the laws of thought, when it is not biased by selfishness nor fettered by prejudice, it is then better prepared to give correct judgments and deduce true conclusions. Says Jeremy Taylor, "Truth is plain and easy to a mind disentangled from superstition and prejudice." The mists and shadows that seem to envelop truth are often nothing more than deceptions arising from the cloudiness or unequal refractive power of the media through which we look; and if we should but remove these causes of deception our mental vision would be much clearer. True and accurate perception would then give true and accurate data upon which reason might base true and just conclusions.

If from the mental faculties and operations we turn to the moral we find the same causes producing similar results. Mere desire and interest are too frequently made the grounds upon which we base our opinions and our ideas of right. Not intentionally, perhaps, for who would be willing to admit that he had

built upon the sands? Yet the fact remains, and comes to every reflecting mind with a force that impresses the reality of its existence. It is true that these influences are allowed to affect the operations of the moral as well as the mental faculties and these vitiate the results. The narrowing influence of selfishness misleads the judgment and hinders the free action of the moral sense: while on the other hand, the mind that is divested of this narrowing influence, the mind that is imbued with the true spirit of self-sacrifice is better fitted to perceive the right in whatever form it may come and to render obedience to its demands. In such a mind reason is unbiased by mere selfish desires, and conscience is free to raise her voice in approval or condemnation.

It may not be easy to eliminate the errors in the mental and moral operations arising from an undue regard for mere self and self-interest because this requires us not to think more highly of ourselves than we ought to think, but to think soberly. It requires us to love truth and right more than self, to cherish in our own bosoms and exhibit in our lives the greatest of the three Christian graces—Charity.

It may not be easy to remove the influence of an undue self-interest and allow reason and conscience to act with perfect freedom, and it is perhaps still less easy to order our conduct in conformity with their free, unbiased decree. How hard it is to do that which may cause an inconvenience or suffering, even though it may come with the authority of a moral obligation. How hard it is to do that which is known to be right when its performance interferes with some personal inclination or desire. Yet who does not admire him who has the fortitude and moral principle that enables him to restrain mere personal desires, and if need be, even to suffer for the right? Who does not admire him who is able to bear injury as well as resent it? To

endure unmerited wrongs without permitting passion to usurp the throne of reason?

There is then, something elevating, something ennobling in this principle of self-sacrifice; something that tends to lift the mind above itself, that casts the gentle radiance of pure and generous impulse around the actions which constitute the history of the soul it inspires. There is something in it that favors the complete development of individual character, and consequently prepares an individual to be a useful and respected member of society.

Whatever aids in developing the better parts of our nature must also aid in fitting us for an honorable place in society. Society is simply an assemblage of individuals associated together for mutual good, and the means of education that serve to improve and elevate the individual must also be of service in preparing individuals for usefulness in the social structure. Especially is this true of the principle of which I am speaking. The very idea of society involves the surrender of certain principles, if I may so designate them, which individuals might otherwise retain; and who is better able to understand and heed the restraints thus placed upon him than one who is imbued with the spirit of self-sacrifice? Who is better able to appreciate the blessings society is intended to secure? Who is better able to aid in securing those blessings for the common enjoyment and good of society.

In whatever sphere an individual is placed—whether he be an unlettered peasant or a learned doctor, a poor laborer or a man of ease and wealth, an humble servant or a mighty ruler—the spirit of self-sacrifice is eminently becoming to him. Especially is it becoming to those whose lot it is to hold the reins of government. Rulers are prone to consider the power entrusted to them as a mere personal possession, and are prone to use it for personal ends. The pages of his-

tory are full of the names of emperors, and kings, and presidents, whose patriotism and philanthropy were immolated on the altar of self-interest. Yet here and there we find a Garfield, a Lincoln, a Washington; here and there we find an emperor or a king whose life and energies were devoted to the service of his country, and the highest interests of his subjects. To govern himself should be a ruler's first object. When he has learned to do this, and not till then, is he fully qualified to govern others.

And is it not better to rule our own spirits than to rule the multitude? Is it not grander to be willing to search for truth candidly and honestly, and accept it fully and freely, than to desire to quench a single ray of the light that reveals truth, or seek to evade the acceptance of it? We may not now pass within the veil of the infinite, yet we may draw closer and closer to the sanctuary of truth. We may not be able to attain perfection, yet we may ever keep our faces turned toward the ideal of our hopes.

L. K.

At Dartmouth the usual examinations in upper classes are being supplanted by a system which permits a student to prepare instead a thesis on some subject connected with the study pursued, which may be chosen by the student himself. The plan is said to be working very satisfactorily.—*Exchange*.

The *Transcript* in speaking of Harvard's Class Day concludes thus: "It is understood that the President and Faculty are opposed to its continuance on the ground that students take no interest in Commencement, and that the latter has become solely a day for officers and graduates."—*Ex*.

It appears that at Bowdoin College, Maine, the terpsichorean art is on the curriculum. The *Orient* announces that twenty-six couples take the dancing lectures, and that quite a number more have applied for admission, but cannot be accommodated.—*Varsity*.

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.

JANUARY, 1882.

CONTENTS.

LETTER FROM EGYPT.....	67
SELF SACRIFICE.....	70
EDITORIAL.....	72
LOCALS.....	73
PERSONALS.....	74
SCIENCE.....	75
OHIO COLLEGE ASSOCIATION..	76
GUITEAU AND THE SPOIL SYSTEM.....	77

PULPIT TALENT.

As we commonly speak, it takes just four talents to make a great preacher, namely: a talent of high scholarship; a metaphysical and theological thinking talent; style, or a talent for expression; and a talent of manner and voice for speaking. These may be called the canonical talents, for they certainly have that kind of pre-eminence.

Observation proves, however, that he may have all four of these talents and yet be a failure. All auguries from them are found every day to miscarry. Therefore, there must be other talents lurking somewhere that require to be brought into the computation.

I shall name six or seven others, three of which are more or less necessary to all kinds of speaking, though more nearly indispensable in preaching; and three that are pre-eminently preaching talents, and in distinction from all others, together with a fourth that only works indirectly:

1. The talent of growth.
 2. The talent for individualizing his audience.
 3. The talent of soul-greatness, (or greatness of character.)
 4. The talent of a great conscience.
 5. A large faith-talent.
 6. The talent of an attractive atmosphere, or personal magnetism.
 7. An administrative, or organizing talent.
- Abridged from Bushnell.

PRESIDENT THOMPSON reached home on the 4th, inst., after an absence of five months spent in traveling in Europe, Palestine and Egypt. He and his traveling companion, Rev. J. W. Hott, came home in fine spirits, having enjoyed good health all the trip, except during the return across the Atlantic.

DURING vacation Prof. Garst secured \$500, thus making the Alumna fund a little over \$7,000. Between \$35,000 and \$36,000 of the proposed \$50,000 have been raised and it is hoped that the entire amount will be raised by commencement.

EXCHANGES.

The Cornelian comes from Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia. It is well edited and full of local college news.

The Woman's Evangel. The first number of this new missionary journal is before us full of good things. It is the organ of the Woman's Missionary Society of the United Brethren Church, edited by Mrs. L. R. Keister, Dayton, Ohio. Published monthly, price 75 cts. a year.

The Academical, for January, reports its editors in greater trouble; for what was said in the December number about the faculty, and especially about the Rector, Prof. Vicars, the whole editorial board has been suspended for one year. An appeal has been taken to the

Board of Directors. The appeal is seconded by a number of graduates and all the Senior class.

Locals.

Vacation has passed.

Public of the 4th div. on the 28th.

A new quartett has been organized.

The old organ has been brought into chapel again.

Tommy must sing or we will have solo(u)s at prayers.

This term opened on the 4th inst. On the 10th there were 140 enrolled.

Installation evening of the gentlemen's societies will come on the 27th.

Quite a number of the boys went to the inauguration of the Governor.

Mr. Harry Slusser, a former student of O. U., was in town visiting last week.

Hon. James Powell will lecture in the chapel on the evening of the 27th inst.

Wallace Bruce lectured in the chapel on the evening of the 12th, on "Womanhood in Shakespeare."

Judge A. W. Tourgee lectured in the chapel on the 21st inst. on "How to Boss the Bosses."

Prof. John Moffat lectured in the town hall on the 7th inst. on "Robert Burns and Scotland in the 18th century."

C. B. Dixon, of class '81, went to Chicago on the 17th as representative from the Cleveland school in the Homeopathic National Medical Association.

Pres. Thompson, who has for the past five months been traveling in England, Ireland, Scotland, Palestine and Egypt, returned home on the 4th. He is now busily engaged performing his duties as president.

'82 boasts five embryonic lawyers.

Although not at the end of a term, in about two weeks there will be examinations in those studies that extended over from last term. This irregularity results from the gradual introduction of the new course of study.

We congratulate our lecture committee on their choice of lectures, especially in the casts of Judge Tourgee and Wallace Bruce. Heretofore we have been having too many cheap lectures, cheap in price and in worth. A cheap lecturer is worse than none, he takes away time and money and gives nothing valuable in return. Let succeeding committees take a suggestion.

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.)

'72. Lizzie Hanby is visiting relatives in Dayton.

'72. Rev. S. W. Zeller, of Westfield, Ill., was in town visiting old friends from the 6th to the 9th, inst. He is proprietor and editor of the *Westfield Pantograph*, which, in addition to serving other local interests, has a department devoted to the interests of Westfield College. Bro. Zeller has recently published a neat little volume containing the biographies of his four children (Mary, Angie, Lou, and Oscar), who died shortly after his moving to Westfield. The book is quite interesting, and can be had for 40 cents, by addressing either the author, at his home, or Rev. W. J. Shuey, Dayton, O.

'73. Elijah Tabler is teaching in Martinsburg, W. Va.

'73. Anson Wickham is prosecuting attorney of Crawford county.

'74. Judge C. A. Bowersox, member of the present Legislature, spent Sabbath, the 8th, inst., in town, at the residence of S. Jarvis.

'75. M. A. Mess, who is practicing law in Brookville, Ind., is the County Superintendent of the common schools of Franklin county.

'77. Sada B. Thayer, who is teaching near Newark, O., is visiting her parents, on College Avenue.

'78. Dr. C. M. Baldwin, has an extensive practice in Ashland, O.

'81. C. B. Dickson, who is attending medical lectures in Cleveland, O., spent his holiday vacation at home.

'82. D. E. Ambrose was visiting his brother, Rev. M. H. Ambrose, in Dayton, during the holidays.

'82. W. D. Reamer is not in school this term. He expects to return in time to graduate with his class.

'83. L. M. Fall returned to O. U., the 14th, inst., after an absence of a term.

'83. O. L. Markley, who left school last term on account of sickness, is back and able to resume his studies.

Geo. L. Grimes is studying medicine in Dayton.

J. A. Gerlaugh has returned, after being out a year.

Prof. Haywood spent the winter vacation in Chicago.

E. H. Hill has resumed his musical studies, under the tuition of Prof. Todd.

T. J. Sanders, of class '78, is principal of the school at West Unity, Williams county, Ohio.

Miss Laura E. Resler, who has charge of the Department of Vocal Music in the University, spent the holidays with relatives in Dayton. She was in Cincinnati a few days, and heard Madam Patti.

Prof. J. E. Guitner and family were visiting relatives in Dayton, during holiday vacation.

Bishop Weaver was in town on the 4th, inst., and preached in the College chapel in the evening.

Prof. W. L. Todd and wife spent the holidays in Dayton with her sister, Mrs. Sallie Williams.

Miss Alice M. Jarvis, formerly a member of class '82, is now attending Normal College at Mansfield, O.

Miss E. Dale Woodward, of the class of '76, was recently married to Mr. S. A. Collins, of Essex, Iowa.

J. A. Daymude and wife spent two weeks of the holiday season at the residence of her father, Rev. C. W. Miller.

Truman Penny, a former student of O. U., now practicing law in Kenton, O., is visiting his cousin, Mrs. Wm. Beal.

Miss. Josie Johnson was visiting friends in Cincinnati during vacation, and was in attendance at the rendering of the Messiah.

Mrs. M. A. Fisher who conducted the President's recitations during his absence, is visiting friends and relatives in Pickaway county, O.

Ada J. Guitner, who is teaching in Jacksonville Female Seminary, Ill., has returned to her work after a visit of two weeks at the residence of her mother.

Prof. E. L. Shuey, who recovered sufficiently from his illness of last term to resume his work at the beginning of this term, has returned to Dayton on account of his health. Miss Cora McFadden is hearing his classes.

SPEECH.

Nothing so strong indicates the man of pure and wholesome thought as habitual purity of speech. By his conversation among his own kind you may always pretty accurately form an opinion as to the moral worth of a

man. It is there where no restraint is supposed to be placed upon his words, that you may discover his true nature. If he be given to looseness of discourse, or his mind wanders to the discussion of subjects proscribed in mixed company or respectable society, you may justly mark him as one with whom association is undesirable.—*Selected.*

Science.

GOSSAMER.

Many questions of interest concerning the habits and powers of the lower animals, especially insects, have recently been solved by those who have devoted themselves to observation of the facts. Many of these questions are closely related to much higher questions which occupy the minds of philosophers of every degree.

A topic of this kind, much discussed the past year, relates to the gossamer spider, and his ability to navigate the air. This small animal makes its appearance at certain times in countless thousands, and there are few who have not observed its delicate gossamer threads attached to fences and trees, or floating in the breeze on sunny days of autumn. These single threads of various lengths, which we might suppose are produced in mere sport, evidently do not make a web for entrapping other insects, and a common belief has been that the spider produced them for the purpose of aerial navigation. But how is that navigation done? The difficulty as to the 'how' has been so great as to lead many to deny the fact. The writer confesses that he has denied the ability of the spider, or anything else of the kind, to rise or float in the air without outside help, for the reason that the animal itself is heavier than the air and must fall if unsupported, and the thread it spins is also heavier than the air and would have no tendency to support the spider. His

supposition was that the thread was used, as by many other spiders, as a bridge to pass from one object to another, or as a parachute—a means of slowly descending from higher to lower levels.

But the gossamer spider does use his thread to navigate the air, and does float suspended to his thread for miles, and does rise from lower to higher levels by its aid. These facts are now settled by observations made last year. Few persons have the skill and patience to make the accurate observations necessary to solve such a simple case. We are indebted to Prof. C. A. Young, of Princeton, the famous physical astronomer, for the desired information. A recent modest letter from him makes public the result of his study on the subject. It is more than probable that the gossamer forced itself on his attention by obstructing his telescopic view, converting itself into a heavenly body; and it may be that the telescope aided him in studying its habits.

Prof. Young states that the gossamer attempts aerial navigation when the sun is shining and a gentle breeze is blowing. When these necessary conditions are present, and the spider wishes to take a journey, he takes position on the edge of a board or twig or leaf, his head directed to the wind and begins to eject his thread, not securing the end to some object, as is the case with other spiders. This free end of the thread floats in the breeze, and from its buoyancy rises, producing a certain pull on the spider, to which it is attached. When he feels that this tug or strain is sufficient, he lets go his hold, and is borne by the breeze, often rising to great heights, and transported many miles. Prof. Young's explanation of the fact that the spider's thread, which is really heavier than air, is able to rise, and also carry the additional weight of the spider, is simple, and undoubtedly correct. The air adheres to the surface of the freshly spun thread so that

it is surrounded by an envelope of adherent air. The sun's rays, which pass through transparent air without sensibly warming it, are arrested by the solid thread, which absorbs the heat, becomes warmed, and in turn warms the envelope of air adhering to it. This warmed air is buoyant enough to sustain the thread and spider, and thus enable him to take his balloon voyage.

Accordingly, the spider is unable to sail through the air except when the sun is shining, and a breeze is blowing. The experiment has been made of placing one afloat on a chip when, unless the air was in motion, he was not able to reach the surrounding shore; but if the sun was shining, and the air in motion, he soon forsook his island home.

Prof. Young introduces his letter with this preface, which will serve as end to this article: "I was very much interested, a few days ago, in hearing a friend give an account of a manuscript she had seen, which was written by Jonathan Edwards when nine years old. It was an account of the behavior of certain small New England spiders, the manner they fly through the air, and the way to see them best, by getting into the edge of a shadow, and looking towards the sun. It is neatly and carefully written, and illustrated by little drawings, very nicely done. The philosophical tendencies of the young writer already appear, for his conclusion as to the 'final cause' of spiders and their flying is this: The little animals are scavengers, and since, in New England, the prevailing winds are west, they are carried to the sea in their flight with whatever filth they have consumed, and so the land is cleansed."

THE OHIO COLLEGE ASSOCIATION

Met at Granville on the 26th ult., and was in session two days. The Colleges represented were Dennison, Delaware, Ohio University, Ohio State University, Baldwin University, University of Cincinnati, Oberlin, Otterbein,

Marietta, Buchtel, Wittemburg and Hiram. The following courses of study were adopted as the minimum requirement for the degrees named which should entitle a College to gain or retain membership in the Association:

FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Preparatory Course.

I. Latin—Grammar, completed; Caesar, 4 Books; Cicero, 7 Orations; Virgil's *Æneid*, 6 Books; Prose Composition, Parts 1 and 2.

II. Greek—Grammar, completed; Anabasis, 3 Books; Homer's *Iliad*, 1 Book; Prose Composition, Part 1.

III. Mathematics—Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratic Equations; Plane Geometry.

IV. History and Geography—History of the United States; Outlines of History; Political and Physical Geography.

V. English—Grammar; Analysis; Composition,

College Course.

I. Language and Literature—Seventeen terms; distributed as follows: Latin, 5 terms; Greek, 6 terms; Modern Languages, 3 terms; Rhetoric, 1 term. English Literature, 2 terms.

II. Mathematics—Five terms, distributed as follows: Algebra, completed; Geometry, completed; Trigonometry; Analytical Geometry; Calculus; one term each.

III. Natural Science—Six terms, distributed as follows: Physics; Astronomy or Mechanics; Chemistry; Physiology; Botany; Geology or Zoology; one term each.

IV. Philosophy—Four terms, distributed as follows: Psychology; Ethics; Logic; Christian Evidences: one term each.

V. History and Political Science—Four terms, distributed as follows: Modern History, 2 terms; Political Economy, 1 term; Science of Government, 1 term.

FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Preparatory Course.

The same requirements as in the Preparatory Course for the degree in the Arts, except that *German* or *English Elementary Science* may be substituted for the *Greek* of that course.

College Course.

The same requirements as in the College Course for the degree in the Arts, except that a full equivalent in the Modern Languages and Literature is substituted for the Greek of that Course and the three terms in that course given to the Modern Languages are taken from the Department of Languages and added to that of Philosophy. (A Term of study as here used, comprises 13 weeks, with five recitations of an hour each in every week. Three studies are carried on simultaneously, so

that nine such terms make a year's work in the College Course.)

A Committee was appointed to report on the Scientific Course at the next meeting of the Association.

The following are the officers of the Association: Prof. Owen, of Dennison, President; Pres. Hinsdale, of Hiram, Vice President; Prof. Smith, of Oberlin, Secretary; Prof. McFadden, of Otterbein, Treasurer.

GUITEAU AND THE SPOIL SYSTEM.

We have seen no sufficient evidence to show that Guiteau did not, at the time of the shooting, fully know what he was doing, or that he did not know that the act was criminal and wrong, and, hence, no evidence that proves his insanity in the sense of legal irresponsibility. And yet we entirely agree with Mr. Scoville, his counsel, in the opinion that the circumstances then existing, as the natural fruit of the "spoils system," led to the commission of this crime. Referring to President Garfield just after his death, we said: "He has fallen as a martyr under the malign influence of a bad system working through the brains of a bad man. The system, through Guiteau, fired that pistol-bullet into the body of President Garfield. The system, through his passions, undertook to change and did change the head of the Government."

Yes; the "spoils system" fed and inflamed the passions of Guiteau, and he fed upon the passions of others, fed and inflamed by the same system. The people are right in connecting the death of their President with this system. They are right in their demand that it shall be abolished. It made a Guiteau. It fired the passions of a strangely eccentric and bad man. It kindled an excitement which poured its fury and flame into his bosom, and helped to beget therein the purpose of murder. Let the criminal be punished, and let the bad system be abolished. The public safety demands both.—*Independent.*

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.

COLUMBUS

Steam Laundry,

OFFICE, 17 S. High St.

WORKS, Cor. Spring and Front Sts.,

WM. M. ARMSTRONG.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

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.

**COTT & HANN,
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.

Ask your stationer for our Eclipse Paper Tablets, and Eclipse Writing Paper Packets,

Manufactured by us, and the best made.

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.