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The Otterbein Record.

A MONTHLY COLLEGE PAPER.

VOL. II.

WESTERVILLE, O., JUNE, 1882.

No. 10



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.

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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.

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THE DOCTOR PRESENTS THIS MONTH SOME

NEW TESTIMONIALS

In regard to his TREATMENT OF CATARRH.

From the Rev. J. S. MILLS.

DR. G. T. BLAIR,

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

Yours truly,

J. S. MILLS.

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

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

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Physician and Surgeon,

Corner State and Walnut Streets,

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The Otterbein Record.

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

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WESTERVILLE, OHIO, JUNE, 1882.

No. 10

EXPERIENCE THE LAMP OF LIFE.

BY W. C. REBOK.

Life is a walk through a deep valley, a scramble up the mountain, a voyage on the ocean. Thorns and thistles line the pathway, jutting cliffs overhang abysses, rocks and shoals underlie the bosom of the deep. Not unfrequently the benighted traveler, pierced with many a sorrow, falls amid the crashing forest, the ambitious climber is hurled by an adverse wind down to ruin and to death, or the human bark is wrecked upon an unseen rock. Circumstances press hard on every side, the tabernacle of clay tumbles, and from its ruins a sinking spirit hurls curses into the face of cruel Fate, whom the winds and the waves obey. O, Fatalism! thou fabulous god of the ages, thou creation of the imagination, how long will man writhe beneath thy seeming tortures? How long will he "whirl upon the wheel, and hug and kiss its spokes of agony, its tire of tears, its nave of nothingness"? Until he has risen above the shades of superstition, and has learned to read history as the experience of the world.

Positivism may announce its necessary law of history, materialism may declare mind subject to the laws of matter, Fatalism may talk of the successive involutions and evolutions of Nature, but there is a *spirit* in man that *defies* them all. True the clay contains the spirit, but the spirit moulds the clay. True the general tendency of man has been onward and upward, but it has been by revolutions up the plane, by conflicts between the radical and the conservative. Call these conflicts, these revolutions, the actions and reactions of history; call them what you will; they are nothing more or less than the successive triumphs of opposing volitions. Man

has free will. Man spins the threads of joy and sorrow, makes the loom, and moves the shuttle to and fro, weaving the fabric of life, of destiny.

Human nature is uniform. If the man of to-day differs from the man of yesterday, of last week, of long ago, it is, not in kind, but degree. The same tender love, the same bloody hate, the same patriotism, the same perfidy; the same conservatism, the same radicalism; the same superstition, the same religious inquiry; the same proneness to do evil, the same love to do well, characterize the human race. The diversity of human character is only the manifold application of the same spirit to a diverse world. Every man may be a Moses, every man a Homer, every man a Cicero. Every man may behold his likeness in the galleries of the past, and may read his history in the diaries of the dead. The future is a blank; the present is a hair's breadth and gradually receding; any steady light that shines on man's pathway must be reflected from the ages. Thus we see that man, endowed with free will, belonging to a race whose nature is uniform, with nothing before him, with all behind him, *can* defy the fates, *can* profit by the experience of his predecessors, and *must* judge the future by the past.

The light of the past is sufficient to illuminate the darkness of the present, and to nerve the soul for the struggle of life, though "the stars in their sources" seem arrayed against it. What has been *may* be. There has never been a night without a day. Then let panics come, they have come before; let conflicts rage, they have raged before; let nations rise and fall, they have risen and fallen before; let religions come and go, they

have come and gone before. These are but the hail-storms and thunder-shocks of human life. Beneath the warring elements there is a deep towed current, clear and placid, upon which the brave, true heart sails calmly on. It is the common current of human thought and feeling.

Experience not only makes the darkness light, but reveals to us our guide. Ever since the world began the spirit of man has gone forth in search of truth. It has delved into the earth for it, and has chronicled its discoveries in mineralogy and geography. It has explored the surface of the globe and has mapped out its travels and voyages in geography. It has peered into the heavens and out of them has brought forth the science of astronomy. It has studied itself and stated and explained the laws of its being in mental and moral philosophy. It has probed the limits of the finite in the vain attempt to find out and comprehend the infinite, and out of its speculations has constructed systems of religion, systems of theology, creeds, and dogmas. But dogmas, creeds, theologies, and religions have vanished at the approach of reason. Osiris is no more, Ormuzd is no more, Odin is no more.

Of all the theories and institutions that spring into being, the scathing hand of time spares none, save those which accord with reason. Thus in the concentrated light of human experience, Reason has been designated pilot of the soul. The will is king, but Reason seeks out the sure paths, steers wide of the rocks and shoals, and guides the human barque on toward the haven of eternal rest, on toward the fountain of immortal truth.

Sophistry may contradict itself, but reason never. Conclusions may conflict, but if reason has conducted the process of induction or deduction, the error may always be found in the premises. No faculty of the intellect has ever yet convicted reason of deception.

But the ken of Reason is too short to catch more than a glimpse of the grand truths that lie in the upper region of the spiritual. Yet reason boasts that at his command the rocks speak forth the story of creation; when he bows the ear the "music of the spheres" sounds the praises of the unknown God; when he strikes the lyre of the soul the music is attuned to the harps of Heaven. Does Reason deceive—here? Or is it true that "the history of the earth is engraven in stone"? that "the heavens declare the glory of God"? and that in a world beyond the ken of mortal man there is music responsive to the melodies of the human soul? A voice "like the sound of many waters," rising from the depths of man's nature, thunders its testimony to the veracity of our faculties into the ear of humanity. Faith bears witness that reason is true.

Reason and Credulity have no relation, Sophistry and Faith have no relation, but Reason and Faith are one, just as husband and wife are one. Their confidence is mutual. Their functions differ, but never conflict. Where Reason leaves off Faith begins. Reason labors in the fields of science, Faith sings in the temples of the gods; Reason conducts us from the cradle to the tomb, Faith lights up "the valley of the shadow of death;" Reason hears but the rustle of a wing, Faith, standing upon the Alps of thought which Reason has upheaved, looks far out into the dim vista of the future, and there beholds the white-winged messengers of joy, the harbingers of a dawning immortality, an immortality of bliss.

But man is slow to profit by the lessons of history. He clings to doctrines and institutions which his spirit has outgrown, merely because they are "time-honored." Hence the conflicts between the conservative and the radical, hence the revolutions of human progress. When man once *wills* to turn the experience of the world to account, radi-

calism and conservatism will make a treaty, conflicts and revolutions will be no more, and the progress of man will be as gradual and uniform as the progress of nature; humanity will develop along the line of reason and faith until it has attained the acme of human progress; and history will become one grand evolution of successful achievements.

The landmarks of the ages point to such an era. The truths which constitute the foundation of our institutions to-day have been crystallized out of centuries of experience. The principles of civil and religious liberty are written across the scroll of ages in letters of fire and blood. The great American Republic is the child of revolutions, and the heir apparent to the throne of universal peace. The Christian religion sprung into life through the death of Christ; it accords with reason; it has been tested by experience; and its catholic spirit promises to embrace the world. These two, the American Republic and the Christian religion, are in the twilight of history; the night is passing, the day is dawning, and when the light becomes a little brighter man will read a new manual of life, and that manual will be the philosophy of history, the philosophy of experience.

THE TEACHER.

BY A. B. KOHR.

By the terms *The Teacher* we mean the man or woman fitted by nature and education for the particular and distinctive work of teaching. It is generally recognized that special education and training are necessary qualifications for successful teaching. The importance of these qualifications are being augmented and magnified more and more by boards of examiners, boards of education and trustees of colleges. These qualifications, with good moral character and the power to govern a school well, are indispensable qualifications in this work. They

are desirable credentials in the hands of the teacher. And there is no doubt that these very often seem to be a complete whole, that they are too often taken as the complete equipment of *The Teacher*; that examiners, school boards and trustees look no further, but congratulate themselves upon having found persons having the above described qualifications on whom to confer certificates of qualification, or to place over the schools in their charge.

It will be seen that no particular natural endowments have been taken into consideration in setting forth this hypothetical teacher, except, perhaps, the power to govern and the strength of mind necessary to the acquirement of a high degree of scholarship and varied learning. But to the thoughtful examiner, school director and college trustee, there will come the suggestion that nature first endows and then fosters the mind fitted by her to teach. This natural endowment, fostered under favorable conditions, is the pre-eminent qualification of *the teacher*. The Latins say "The poet is born, not made." As truly is the teacher born. But after recognizing that birth and nature give the pre-eminent qualifications to the teacher, it require thought, experience and often natural endowments to select the person having been born to teach. To determine just what are those peculiar and distinctive endowments necessary to teach is not always an easy task. The great teachers of the world were known and recognized by but few of their contemporaries, but the few that did recognize them were so filled with the spirit of their masters that they have given their names and their fame to all generations. What are these peculiar and distinctive endowments?

The writer remembers above all others his teacher in district No. —, in the year—. He has had other teachers more learned, better school governors, and equally good, if not better, in moral character, but this district

school teacher was *the* teacher of the writer. His power was felt but not understood. He pointed his pupils to heights he had not climbed. He gave them an earnest of knowledge he did not possess. The enthusiasm he awakened was great and lasting. The inspirations he planted were strong and perennial. The inspiration that came through him upon his pupils was a benediction, and many, following the lines he had marked out for them, came to a nobler manhood and womanhood than they would have come to but for him. The power in him to awaken enthusiasm, to plant aspirations, to inspire, were preeminent.

Have you ever felt the power of such a man or woman? He or she it is whom nature has endowed to teach.

FALLACIES IN EDUCATION.

First. As to teachers:

1. It is a fallacy to keep a teacher in a department where he is not a specialist or where he is not concentrating his energies to become a specialist. The time was when there were not enough teachers to supply the demand; now there are more applicants than places. This gives an opportunity for selection, and all other things being equal, the one who is a specialist should be preferred.

In Germany the title "Professor" is allowed only to a person who professes to have made an original contribution to some department of knowledge, and whose claim is recognized by authority.

Among many advantages the specialist has over the text-book teacher, the two following are evident. The specialist does not make books an end but a means, a way or introduction to nature. Books are at best but imperfect copies of nature. The mere text-book teacher is in danger of ignoring this distinction.

Again, the specialist, by reason of his fullness of knowledge is an enthusiast for his de-

partment, and this fact gives vitality to what he teaches. His enthusiasm need not be demonstrative, but it must exist to give vitality to his teaching. This state of mind is the result of love for his department, and this love is the result of specialism. This kind of enthusiasm is never depreciated by one who has made himself enough of a specialist to be capable of feeling it, or had his eyes opened wide enough to see its vitalizing effects upon others.

2. It is a fallacy to ignore the element of *personal energy* in the teacher, or to think that a knowledge of books and methods can be substituted for this original endowment. This quality differs from any acquired attainment. If possessed in a low degree, no difference what else a person may have he cannot be the most successful teacher. Having this, he may be deficient in scholarship, but he will awaken the minds of his pupils. Some teachers impart knowledge, others impart power, by awakening the pupil to a consciousness of what he is, and by quickening his aspirations for what he may become.

In the beginning the Spirit of God brooded over the face of chaotic nature, and it awakened into life, harmony and beauty. There is a like effect produced in the minds of pupils by the teacher who has this energy. Examples of such teachers are at hand. Of the great Origen, Gregory, one of his pupils, tells with what patient care he sifted his own and his brother's characters, not only himself finding out their capacities and weaknesses, their faults and excellencies, "but luminously revealing all these to themselves."

Rev. Mr. Meredith, of Boston, holds a teachers' meeting each Saturday afternoon. He has not a scholastic education. But he has this personal energy or magnetism in so great a degree as to draw to him and inspire over two thousand persons weekly.

On this subject Prof. Blackie says: "To have felt the thrill of a fervid humanity shoot

through your veins at the touch of a Chalmers, a Mcleod or a Bunsen, is to a young man of fine susceptibility worth more than all the wisdom of the Greeks, all the learning of the Germans, and all the sagacity of the Scotch. After such a vivific influence the light wittings may sneer as they please, and the grave Gamaliels may frown; but you know in whom you have believed, and you believe because you have seen, and you grow with a happy growth, and your veins are full of sap because you have been engrafted into the stem of a true vine."

In this sense "it is equivalent to a liberal education to be acquainted with one such man or woman."

The highest type of the teacher is, in knowledge, a specialist, and in power, an electric battery to arouse, to stimulate, to vivify.

Second. As to students.

1. It is a fallacy to think that you can succeed in any calling that you may choose.

Nature has given to each certain aptitudes and capabilities. These may be improved by education. But do not imagine that education can give to any one what nature has denied to him. The occupations of life differ in the elements essential to success therein.

Cultivate your weakest elements most while in school, but choose your life work in harmony with your strongest elements if you would work with pleasure and success.

2. It is a fallacy to think that you must go into a profession because you have been in college. It may be better for you and better for society to be a farmer or a mechanic. At least the fact of your being in college does not raise any presumption in favor of your entering one of the learned professions. That day has passed. Education is now more universal. You must have some other evidence of fitness, or competition will soon crowd you to the wall.

3. It is a still greater fallacy to think that

you ought to be put into the highest positions of society as soon as you leave college.

There is an undue amount of self-esteem and self-consciousness in the average American. When parents and teachers flatter, and literary societies struggle until midnight to decide who shall be greatest, this undue element becomes quite abnormal. Under such hot-house culture the young aspirant goes out seeking not where he can do the most good, but where he can be greatest, *i. e.* gain most notoriety.

Better begin nearer the bottom and prove your powers there. If you have merit it will be discovered in due time; if you have none pretense will soon wear out. Fill the lower station with success and you will grow out of it according to nature's plan and then your growth and promotion will be true and abiding. The contest as to who shall be greatest is the most pitiable affair in the learned professions to-day. It is the result of little souls trying to go where nature does not need them. Their egotism is their only greatness. True culture is always modest. True greatness can always abide its time.

4. It is a fallacy to have such an appreciation of books that you cannot appreciate nature as the original source of knowledge. Nature is the great original. Books are only imperfect copies or translations. Never mistake them for the original. If the original is accessible it is always greatest. Do not neglect it for the more easy translation.

5. It is a fallacy to neglect the study of men, not simple man in the abstract, but men in the concrete, living men around you. If you do not make this subject a special study you will find that the knowledge found in books of the peoples of other ages and countries very poorly fits you to deal successfully with the men and women of your own times; and when you have learned how to do it, you will be as much delighted to read the poetry of life, as it is acted around you, as

you are now delighted with written poetry.

6. It is a fallacy, a sham—yes, it is literary cant to pretend to have so high an esteem for Latin and Greek authors that you cannot appreciate the noble literature of our own tongue. There is much of this sham admiration. But it is the silliest of all cant in the world to-day, and will be so regarded by all who are able to discern the fact that the English literature is the most worthy the world has yet produced. English literature has absorbed all the vital thought of ancient literatures and added far more than they ever knew. The true standard is to love not Greek and Rome less, but love English more.

♦♦♦ *"DIAMONDS IN DISGUISE."*

There is nothing that is entirely destitute of good. According to Milton, Satan is a most admirable and heroic "devil."

Everything, however small or humble, has its use. The musical feline, whose plaintive love notes grate unpleasantly on the midnight air, is occasionally instrumental in leading a soul to repentance by reminding of the land that is fairer. The saucy robin and the inimitable woodpecker do a driving business in the insect line before cherry time. Even the mule, with which all mankind is at enmity, sometimes does a kind act by accidentally kicking the wrong man—it is, indeed, an "ill wind that blows nobody good." In the college circles there are two things which are considered of little importance, the "prep" and the rhetorical. In regard to the rhetorical we can say but little. Its principal utility is in teaching patience, industry, and the art of "compilation." But when the "prep" is mentioned, tender memories are awakened, memories of the pleasant past, and visions of watermelons, cards and first cigars flit before our eyes in endless confusion.

It is with pleasure that we guide the pen in defense of the poor untutored "prep"—the scape-goat of the senior class. The

"prep" is the bone and sinew of our colleges. Without him we could do nothing; life would be a hollow mockery and as we lay at night and

"Mark the hours drag weary on"

we would long for death to close our eyes. He is necessary to our successful existence, for without him we would have to take the blame of our boguses and tricks—the very thought pains us.

When summoned to the sanctum of the President, and that worthy demands in stern tones, "What do you know of this bogus matter?" or "Who stole the Professor's skeleton?" we would be unable to say, "Mr. President, I don't know anything about the bogus, but the other day I happened to be at the room of a certain 'prep' and I noticed signs of paste on the floor. I don't want to say anything against the young man, but I think he helped do the posting," or "I do not know who took the Professor's skeleton, but the other night about eight o'clock, when I and another gentleman were going to call on a sick student, we met several 'preps' and perhaps they know something about it."

Without the "prep" we would have to forego all the pleasures of the snipe-hunt. We could no longer borrow a "prep hat," and, under cover of darkness, pass along the street or scour the alleys that lead to the best grape patches, and leave the impression on all who chased us that we are the wicked, irrepressible "prep." Without him we would have to seek other and poorer sources for enjoyment. Just imagine, if you can, a college without a "prep." (Freshman cannot take his place). That college would be worse than a prison ship. Its students would be ignorant; they would not know the pleasure of watching the "prep" at the social, where, with red face and necktie, paper collar, "Sunday clothes" and awkward steps, he proclaims the purity of his

heart. The students of that college would not know the exquisite pleasure of introducing him to a lady and of watching his evolutions. Again, the "prep" is a kind of land-mark that serves to show the advance which the student makes. He is especially liable to make mistakes in regard to ambiguous terms. One of our "preps" was recently reading that a certain senior was absent on a "trial civil engineering trip," and very naturally supposed that the senior had "got a job on the railroad."

The "prep" is a valuable institution. He comes from the country with the clay hanging to his boots, and a face touched with nothing keener than a winter's wind, or from the city with his pockets filled with marbles and jackstones, or often with dime novels and cheap revolvers. But by a gradual metamorphosis he becomes a freshman, a sophomore, a junior, a senior, and at last a man of genuine worth. It is from just such raw material that the very best men of our country are made. These youth that come to us undeveloped and uncultivated contain the germs of a noble manhood. On them depend the future of our country and of mankind; they are, indeed, diamonds in disguise."

"PERPETUAL."

Westerville, O., May 10, 1882.

EMERSON'S HABITS OF WORK.

It has been Emerson's habit to spend the forenoon in his study with constant regularity. He has not waited for moods, but caught them as they came, and used their results in each day's work. He has been a diligent though painstaking worker. It has been his wont to jot down his thoughts at all hours and places. The suggestions which result from his readings, conversations, and meditations are transferred to the note-book he carries with him. In his walks many a gem of thought is thus preserved; and his mind is always alert,

quick to see, his powers of observation being perpetually awake. The results of his thinking are thus stored up to be made use of when required. The story is told that his wife, suddenly awakened in the night, before she knew his habits, and heard him moving about the room. She anxiously inquired if he were ill. "Only an idea," was his reply, and proceeded to jot it down. Curtis humorously says, the villagers "relate that he has a huge manuscript book, in which he incessantly records the ends of thoughts, bits of observation and experience, the facts of all kinds—a kind of intellectual and scientific scrap-bag, into which all shreds and remnants of conversation and reminiscences of wayside reveries are incontinently thrust." —*From Cooke's "Emerson" (Osgood.)*

Noah Porter's advice to the students of Yale College, "Don't drink. Don't chew. Don't smoke. Don't swear. Don't deceive. Don't read novels. Don't marry until you can support a wife. Be earnest. Be self-reliant. Be generous. Be civil. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Make money and do good with it. Love God and your fellow-men."

I call, therefore, a complete, generous education, that which fits a man to perform justly, skillfully and magnanimously, all the offices, both private and public, of peace and of war.—*Milton.*

Let any man examine his thoughts, and he will find them ever occupied with the past or the future. We scarcely think at all of the present; or if we do, it is only to borrow the light which it gives, for regulating the future. The present is never our object; the past and present we use as a means; the future only is our end. Thus, we never live, we only hope to live.—*Pascal.*

The Otterbein Record,

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

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JUNE, 1882.

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THE General Agent Rev. S. M. Hippard and the Soliciting Agent Rev. C. W. Miller are meeting with the success they and their cause justly merit. The friends of the college can have the fullest confidence in their able management and work. During the year the contingent income from endowment interest, tuition, etc., was \$6,476.79 more than the income of last year. During the same time the contingent assets have been increased over \$25,000.

WE learn that there remains a little less than \$5,000 to be secured in order to complete the proposed fund of \$50,000. The full amount may perhaps be reached at the meeting of the board. From April 30, '81, to April 30, '82, \$24,500 were obtained.

LET each old student bring one new one with him next year. Do not be afraid to speak of the college among your friends.

THE business manager of the RECORD wishes to express his thanks for the liberal support of the students and friends of O. U. during the past year. The prospect before him was brighter than that of his predecessor, and his duties were perhaps less onerous. The paper has been self-sustaining, and what is not less gratifying, has served the purpose for which it was instituted. We hope the new corps of editors will profit by the experience of their predecessors and be able to make all needed improvements. We bespeak for the incoming business manager, Mr. L. E. Custer, the assistance and support of all who have aided us during the present year, and gladly recommend our printers, who have been gentlemanly and accommodating in their work.

AFTER two years of pleasant service and associations the managing editor retires, carrying with him pleasant memories of co-workers and exchanges. Ourselves and readers are under strong obligations to our many able contributors and skillful printers, who have enabled us to put the RECORD on an equality with any college paper of this State. It will enter another year upon a basis of assured success. Our best wishes remain with it and its management.

THE new catalogue contains the revised courses of study. The principal changes are the addition of French and German and the increase of time given to English literature. The summary shows 90 students in the college classes and 231 connected with all departments of the institution.

THE past college year has been Otterbein's best since the war for the Union. The increase of Faculty, the improved financial condition, and the enlarged attendance of students, are prophetic of a prosperous future, as well as a present joy to the friends of the college.

THE officers elected to conduct the RECORD for the coming year are: Managing Editor, J. E. Guitner; Editor, R. P. Miller; Assistant Editor, W. E. Crissman; Personal, J. P. Sinclair; Local, S. S. Spencer; Miscellaneous, F. A. Williams; Business Manager, L. E. Custer.

WESTERVILLE is improving in property valuation quite rapidly. Several good buildings were erected last year, and others are being erected this year. It is also growing in population.

Locals.

- Examinations.
- Commencement.
- Junior Oratory, May 27th.
- Excursion to Chattanooga.
- See the Seminoles and Yalers.
- Vacation, June 16th–Aug. 31st.
- Senior party last Saturday night.
- The Quartette sings on Class Day.
- This was the last “public” of the year.
- Tommy was Assistant Marshal on Decoration Day.
- Father Abraham, alias A. L. Funk, is among us once again.
- Lecture before the literary societies by Dr. Judson Smith—35 cents.
- Look out for Eddie and his better-half. Receive our congratulations, Ed.
- Baccalaureate sermon was preached by President Thompson last Sabbath.
- The elections in the various associations passed off very smoothly this year.
- While on a visit here Rev. I. A. Loos preached a very able sermon in the college chapel.
- R. P. Miller is president of the Philophronean Society, and B. F. Jenkins of the Philomathean.

—Last Sabbath evening Rev. B. M. Long preached the Annual College Sermon.

—The division sustained their former effort tolerably. Some members did better, some not so well.

—The Orphean Quartette gave a concert in Sunbury June 1st. The boys did well and report a good time.

—The out-going lecture committee left the association in debt about \$20 instead of \$40, as stated in the last issue.

—The annual hair-pulling over the election of a society president has ended without any punched-out eyes or broken bones.

—Bro. Stine's smiling countenance may be seen among the boys as in times gone by. Stine still treads the wine-press alone.

—Installation of officers in the ladies' societies occurred on the evening of the 8th; the gentlemen's, on the evening of the 9th.

—The seniors have no poet. Wouldn't they better hire Breene's poetry machine for Class Day? They could get Bay to turn it.

—Excursion tickets have been issued by all the principal railroads centering in Columbus to persons attending commencement at O. U.

—Some men are made out of wind, some out of cheek, but the “drunken man” whom Uncle Benny arrested in Showalter's room was made out of old clothes.

—The new catalogue contains three courses of study, viz., Classical, Philosophical and Literary. It shows 231 students enrolled, a noticeable increase over last year.

—The red bat exhibition at the Grant House has been losing patronage. The *brick* who exhibits the *bat* has had his laugh. The bat deserves a place in the museum.

—Class Day on Wednesday at 2 o'clock; Commencement, Thursday at 9 A. M.; Alumni Reunion and Banquet, Thursday at 1 o'clock; Concert Thursday at 7:30 P. M.

—The Cadet Band and the Railroad Quartette furnish music for the senior class.

—Anniversary of the literary societies on Monday evening. Each society has one representative.

—Annual Address before the Literary Societies will be given on Tuesday evening. Admission, 35 cents.

—Amazing! The president announced that the Sophomores would have "a pressing council after prayers." The thing is without precedent in the history of the institution.

—The regular college work was suspended on Decoration Day, and the students joined in the procession. The Orphean Quartette furnished part of the music for the occasion.

—The election of officers of "The Four Societies" resulted as follows: President, Alice Dixon; Vice President, Stella Krohn; Secretary, D. E. Lorenze; Treasurer, Maud Dwyer.

—The Contest Association elected the following officers: President, W. Z. Kumler; Secretary, R. P. Miller; Treasurer, L. D. Brown; Executive Committee—Kumler, Miller, Custer, Miss Beal, Gilbert.

—The excursion for Nashville, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, and other points South, will leave Columbus on the 20th. The College Orchestra will accompany the excursion. Round trip ticket, \$13.60.

—In the game between the Otterbein nine and the State University nine (21st ult.), the former beat the latter 10 to 8. Our boys were much pleased with the State boys, and expected a challenge in return, but in this they have been disappointed.

—Two of the seniors decided that there was one study in which they would not be examined, but when they learned that the faculty based upon that decision one that they could not graduate, they revoked the former in order to do away with the latter. They will therefore graduate.

—We failed to learn from the *Review* who "scooped the platter" or "took the lilly." Possibly modesty (?) restrained the reporter. We always think the audience capable to decide this for themselves, and shall not undertake to inform them on the subject.

—We give the names of the speakers and their subjects without comment: S. S. Spencer, "Silent Forces; Nature's Reserves;" Justina Lorenze, "The Bounds of Human Genius;" F. A. Williams, "The Value of the Classics;" Fanny F. Beal, "A Parting of the Veil;" R. B. Moore, "Labor and Laborers;" T. H. Sonedecker, "Restfulness of Truth;" W. W. Wickham, "Upheavels;" W. C. Rebok, "Experience the Lamp of Life."

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.)

'64. Miss E. E. Guitner is teaching in a Seminary in New Hampshire.

'65. Bishop E. B. Kephart preached the Baccalaureate sermon at the U. B. Seminary this year.

'67. Mrs. Emma Guitner Bookwalter now resides in Knoxville, Tenn., where her husband preaches,

'68. Mrs. Hellen Benton died last month.

'68. Mrs. Bash, one of the lady representatives, is in town.

'68. Prof. Geo. A. Funkhouser and family are visiting in Virginia.

'71. Miss Ada Guitner, who is teaching at Jacksonville, Illinois, is now in town visiting.

'74. A. L. Keister will be in town this week.

'72. Mrs. L. R. Keister, who has just been to Pennsylvania, on missionary work, will be present this week.

'75. Mrs. Anna Starkey is in town.

'75. Jennie Beal Good and her husband will be in town this week.

'76. A. H. Keefer is frequently in town. He will be in during commencement.

'76. I. A. Loos, who has been visiting here about two weeks, has gone to Middletown, Connecticut, where he will engage in preaching until September, then go to Europe.

'77. Sada Thayer is at home.

'77. S. W. Keister will go on the Otterbein excursion from Cincinnati; consequently will not be at commencement.

'78. It is said that L. L. Harris has quit the law and gone to farming.

'79. Two of '79 will be at commencement—J. F. Smith and W. A. Shuey, both theological students.

'80. Ida Zent will be present this week.

'80. E. S. Lorenz is the historian this year for the alumni.

'80. E. S. Lorenz is in town and will be until after commencement.

'81. Madge Dickson is expected home this week.

'81. Jennie Huddle will be at commencement. Her sister Mary was married not long since.

'81. A. E. Davis was married on the 7th to Miss Laura Cochran, of Indiana. He and his wife will be here. Ed. has another year at the Seminary.

'81. M. S. Bovey is in town for this week. He preaches near Piqua. He will take two more years to finish his theological course at Dayton.

'82. W. D. Reamer's parents are expected to be present this week.

'83. O. L. Markley is thinking of going into partnership with J. W. Markley, so he may not be in school next year.

'85. E. Beers went home on the 4th to attend the funeral services of his father.

Mrs. W. M. Ferrier is here.

Jep. Bright will be in school next year.

Geo. Mathews will be present at commencement.

Miss Kate Landis, of Indiana, is expected to be present.

P. G. Cochran will be present this week with A. L. Keister.

Jennie Penland was in town a few days last month visiting friends.

Miss Addie Guitner, of Columbus, spent a week visiting her brother, Prof. J. E. Guitner, recently.

Mrs. Bishop Kephart, of Iowa, was in town a few days last week, visiting her friend, Miss Josie Johnson.

Charles A. Eckert, a member of Class '82, when in Sophomoredom, who graduated in the Dental College at Ann Arbor this year, is now practicing dentistry with one of the best dentists in Chicago.

If you would learn the value of money go and try to borrow some, for he that goes a-borrowing goes a sorrowing.—*Franklin*.

It is good for those who have ease and plenty, sometimes to learn what it is to endure hardness.—*Henry*.

Every young man is now a sower of seed on the field of life. The bright days of youth are the seed time. Every thought of your intellect, every emotion of your heart, every word of your tongue, every principle you adopt, every act you perform, is a seed, whose good or evil fruit will prove bliss or bane of your after life.—*Wise*.

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