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# The Otterbein Record.

A MONTHLY COLLEGE PAPER.

VOL. II.

WESTERVILLE, O., MAY, 1882.

No. 9



## 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.

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#### NEW TESTIMONIALS

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*From the Rev. J. S. MILLS.*

Dr. G. T. BLAIR,

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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.

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*Physician and Surgeon,*

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**COLUMBUS, OHIO.**

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# The Otterbein Record.

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

VOL. II.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, MAY, 1882.

No. 9

## SHOULD WOMEN BE ENCOURAGED TO ENTER THE PROFESSIONS?

BY MISS JOSIE JOHNSON.

The medical profession, perhaps, more than any other, is the one toward which women are looking. That women have the ability to study medicine, the schools to which they have been admitted testify. At the University of Zurich the faculty were so well pleased with the result of admitting women that in 1870 two were appointed assistants.

The Universities of Moscow, Vienna, Paris, and, in fact, all that have admitted women, give favorable testimony, not only as regards their scholarship, but as regards the moral effect their presence has upon the male members of the school. Dr. James R. Chadwick says, "In all ages there have been women who possessed qualities so pre-eminently fitted to render them successful practitioners of the art, and even promoters of the science of medicine, that they have risen to be the peers of the most distinguished men of the time, in spite of their early mental training and special medical education." The large number of women, both of Europe and America, who are successfully practicing clearly show her ability as a practitioner.

But it is not from the standpoint of ability that we wish to consider this question.

If women enter the profession will the condition of humanity be bettered?

Since Womens' Dispensaries have been organized in New York, Boston and other cities, a work is being done that has never been reached before. They are reclaiming the fallen not only from disease but from sin and shame. The profession needs women.

Suffering humanity needs help from womens' mind, heart and hand. But how will the profession harmonize with marriage, home, and society? Mrs. Erxleben, who, after receiving the medical degree, practiced in the city of Quedlenburg, and was wife of the deacon of St. Nicholas church, wrote in her history, "That marriage was an obstacle to a woman's studies, but that her pursuit was far pleasanter in the companionship of an intelligent husband." Says a practicing physician of our own country, "I have not been less a wife and mother. My duties as such have never been neglected." Another, "As a wife my duties have never been interfered with; as a mother I have been incalculably benefitted." Says another, who successfully trained her three children, "I think if the history of the families of women physicians were written, it would be found they are well cared for, well trained, well educated, all this, and household duties not neglected. Women who study medicine are watchful and careful." As a class they are healthy, energetic, and social. It is stated over one hundred active physicians of the United States receive cordial, social recognition, and have good influence upon society. Their income range from one to twenty thousand dollars per annum. What shall we answer? The profession is benefitted. Suffering humanity is benefitted. The sacred duties of home are not neglected. The intelligent answer must be *encourage them*. Again, to use the language of Dr. James Chadwick, "It is clearly the interest of the community to give to women medical instruction in accordance with the most approved systems, and under the most eminent teachers."

The law, that corrupt profession, repre-



sented by shrewd but altogether dishonest members of society, so the gentlemen tell us, what can women do in that?

The thousand souled Shakespeare, whom you must all acknowledge, held the key to human nature, gave to whom the legal mind? A woman. This is a prophesy that is already beginning to be fulfilled.

In a number of places women have been admitted to the Bar, and are successful practitioners. In this profession, also, there is a special work for women. With the admission of women there is reason to believe the profession will become purer and higher in tone. It is stated of a lady who practiced in one of our largest cities, that whenever she entered the court room vulgarity and profanity ceased, and the highest respect was shown to her.

We have taken pains to examine the history of one who practiced for a number of years, and find that she superintended her own home, and spent less time away from her husband and children than did her sneering sisters at theatres, expositions and resorts. Rarely did she spend a night away from home.

Marriage, housekeeping and law united. We venture to say the securing of more perfect jurisdiction, and the benefit of home and State, require that women be encouraged to enter this profession.

Theology. When the Lord entered the garden of Eden and called Adam into account, it seems the good man lost all the gallantry he ever possessed, threw the blame upon Eve, and let the poor woman answer for herself as best she could. That he will do otherwise at the final judgment is not to be hoped, hence we think it time that women begin to prepare to give a reason for the faith that is within them. It seems unnecessary to enter into a discussion as to woman's fitness in the ministry. We are one in Christ Jesus. The commandment go work in my vineyard, was given to one and all. When we lay

aside all bigotry, is it possible to say one-half the human race should be forbidden to enter upon a work that embraces the highest interest of every human being.

That women can be worthy, consistent ministers of the gospel, the lives of such women as Mrs. Blackwell, Mrs. Soule, and Mrs. Hannaford show. The history of the Quakers, more than any other, show how worthy and extensive may be the work of women in the ministry. This sect, whose name has become a synonym for integrity all over the world, exhibits the freest womanhood, and also the sweetest and truest.

The Rev. S. P. Putnam has said, "Sure I am that the voice of women will be heard in the pulpit of the future, for she has many things to say out of the heart of God, that man does not know, and of which he cannot tell us men ministers. She will speak things hidden from the foundation of the world. Eve has been too long silent. She must now tell us of her passionate experience, her hopes, her aspirations, her dreams, her longings, her failures, and her triumphs in the long, long history of the world. She has labored through many a generation with an unspoken heroism, but now the music of her utterance must be heard, laden with the riches of a wondrous growth that has as yet been but faintly comprehended. Vast and beautiful are the visions God has revealed to her self-sacrificing spirit, and the world by means of their expression will be delivered to a diviner life, to a more tender comprehension of the universe, and a finer feeling of its imminent glory. The pulpit will never reach its sublimest power until woman takes her place in it, as the free and equal interpreter of God.

"The spirit must give way to the tender soul as well as the manly intellect. The desk must reverberate the full heart of humanity, or its eloquence will become a vanishing sound."



For the sake of herself, for the sake of humanity, women must be encouraged to enter the ministry.

We fail not to see great dangers and difficulties in women entering the profession, but we see no other way to remedy some of the evils that are. Only when all things shall be free to women, when they shall be inspired by a purpose and encouraged to carry out that purpose, can they reach the development of which they are capable, and which home, society, and State demand of them.

Women, as yet, have received no real encouragement in anything. Even in music they have been encouraged only to execute and not to compose.

What mines of wealth could be opened by the women of affluence in science, art, medicine, law, and theology. Why should there not stand in women's type a Mozart, a Beethoven, a Raphael, a Michael Angelo?

We give one more example to show that a woman can, consistent with home and marriage, follow a profession, and that with advantage to both. Laura Bassi, an Italian girl of the 17th century, learned to do all the work belonging to the women of her country and time. She was fortunate in being the daughter of an intelligent father whose home was frequented by the most learned of the age; more fortunate in being encouraged to listen to and so take part in the conversations of these. Private instructors were procured for her. When she had reached the age of twenty she had made such wonderful progress both in the study of language and science that she was proposed as candidate for examination in University of Bologna. She agreed to pass the examination with a view to securing a degree. The day came. A great one it was for the village of her home. Branches were strewn in the way, flags waved from the housetops, banners were carried, and bands were played. From far and near

had they come, learned and illiterate, old and young, to witness this strange event. No advantage was given to her. Her opponent in the test was a former master. She passed successfully and received a degree. Stranger yet, she received a professorship in the University—a privilege which the equal right system of O. U. has not been able to give to any women, even in this the 19th century. This position she occupied for over twenty years, noted for her able instruction and brilliant lectures. But the history of Laura Bassi is not yet half told. She was married too at twenty to a Dr. Baretti, superintended well her own home, and took the principal charge of twelve sons and daughters.

But granted that a profession is inconsistent with marriage, what about a poor, hungry, snubbed, ill-tempered class, who *evidently* from no fault of their own are not married? Surely these ought to be encouraged to bless the world through a profession.

When we say women should be encouraged to enter the professions, we do not mean that these public pursuits should be continually held up to girls. We give to home the first and highest place, but if women fill that place as it ought to be filled they must go out in thought to every department of life, and if need be, be free to exercise their powers in them. Not that they should become the leaders. We cheerfully recognize in man the leader, the stronger, the one to whom women must ever look for protection. We have no patience with these ranters of woman's wrongs who forget how men have labored with hand and brain for the comfort and happiness of woman, forget how often their strong arms have been raised in her defense. Again, we have no sympathy with these superficial thinkers, many of them women, who are ever ready to say, "Let women improve the privileges they have before they cry for others." Men and women are complements of each other. The



two must work together to form a perfect whole. Not the one take the place of the other, but each appearing in his own type.

Science, art, government, and religion will not yield their richest results until the peculiar genius of women is united with the strong genius of man, until every department shall show both types in their highest power and beauty.

In the language of another, "The call of the age is to grand, converted, consecrated action. Men and women are called to labor together for the elevation of the race, for the enfranchisement of every soul, for the breaking of every fetter, until all the children of our God are rejoicing in the liberty where-with Christ maketh free."

#### GOING TO COLLEGE—THE HOW.

BY J. F. SMITH.

In a former article we noticed the *where* of going to college, and in this we wish to notice the *how*; *i. e.*, by what means a student may support himself financially while in college. He has to make provisions for about forty weeks of expenses. To those who have the income of money, either from resources of their own or from parents, this task is comparatively easy. But to the student who has to start college life with only a few dollars, the undertaking assumes a different aspect. His muscles may be strong, his will determinate, and every resource of strength within himself at his command, yet for the lack of proper opportunities to make money he will at times experience great difficulties. But it is safe to say that no one in health, as a rule, should fear to begin a college course.

The experience and work of many now in positions of usefulness and honor, is a testimony in favor of the success of such a beginning. True it brings toil of the severest kind, deep anxiety, aches and pains of body

and mind, but all of these may be triumphed over, and the man made the stronger by the victory gained. We see young men who have two or three hundred dollars, and who are fully convinced that they ought to go to college, yet they fear to begin on this, lest they should spend it, and have to quit college without finishing the course. One year is better than none spent in college, and the student is often surprised to see how the way opens financially from year to year. Many men have gone to college with only enough money to land them on the campus; they have persevered unto graduation, and under the blessing of God, some have done, while others are now doing, a good work. An honest student will find plenty of friends among his fellow students and the professors who are ready and glad to assist him in the way of learning, or selling cheaply to him books and other conveniences he may need.

By sacrificing the pleasure of attending many entertainments, which those who have money can support, he will thus curtail expenses. During the time of this seeming sacrifice he can read a well-selected book from the library, and thus deepen and widen his knowledge. Often an arrangement can be made by the student with some person who has work needing to be done, which may not take much time from study, while it gives exercise, and often nearly, if not quite, enough to support the student. It would take volumes to write the history of men who have thus acted as hostler, sawed wood, chored, and tutored for their board and washing. If any one is above doing such work, then to be in college without money is unwise. A friend may often be found who has money and will lend it to a deserving young man with little or no interest, payable on easy terms. In this way a part if not all of the expenses of the course can be met.



During vacation time often enough money can be made to at least meet one-half of the expenses for the year.

This, with economy and what may be gathered in different ways while in school, will make the accounts balance at the end of the year. It is a mistake to suppose that no one should begin a college course without money enough to carry him through. It would be just as wise to say, never begin business in life without a fortune. But it may be said the beginning of business on small capital is often necessary and will lead on to fortune. No more so than the beginning of a college course with small capital is necessary to open up the field of work and reveal the powers of the man to think and act properly, so that by this means money may be obtained and his education completed. He who carefully toils on to-day will find it easier to do more and better work to-morrow.

A few years of battling with poverty and adverse circumstances, will bring him to the end of his course with disciplined mind and skilled powers for the work of life. And as he stands with classmates on the college campus to sing their farewell song, he holds in grateful remembrance the person who gave direction to his youthful aspirations, turning them towards education.

Liberal men have provided for needy students in many colleges, but all cannot, if they desired to do so, avail themselves of these privileges. It is to be hoped that men who have more money than will keep them and their families comfortably through life, will see the value of seeking out worthy young men, and send them to college, or help them to an education.

There is no better way than this of starting healthful influences, and scattering light and knowledge which will lift up humanity, and bring an answer to the petition, "Thy kingdom come." There are many young

men who are now dreaming away days of opportunities, having possession of a horse and buggy, or a small amount of property, which ought to be converted into money and used for acquiring brain power, which will be the basis of a truly great life. The testimony of the ages is that poverty or want of money to begin a college course is not a barrier to success, but oftentimes the stepping-stone to greatness. How? The question is solved by him who has the purpose of will to begin and persevere.

#### SHAKESPEARE OR BACON?

A quarter of a century has passed since the first attempt to rob of his glory the brightest light in the literary world. For two hundred and fifty years Shakespeare had been accredited with the authorship of the greatest literary works ever produced by man. But in this age of idol-breakers, it is thought by a few persons that he has held this honor long enough and should surrender it now to Bacon, or some one else. We have collected a few facts about the history and merits of this attempted robbery, which we submit to our readers.

To Miss Delia Bacon, a sister of the late Dr. Leonard Bacon, belongs the distinction of first conceiving and announcing the opinion that Lord Bacon was the real author of the Shakespearean dramas. She was a lady of genius and fine culture. This theme finally became a mania with her, from the effects of which she died, September 2, 1859. Her views were first published in *Putman's Magazine* of January, 1856. Afterward these views were published in 1857 in a book entitled "The Philosophy of the Plays of Shakespeare Unfolded, by Delia Bacon, with a preface by Nathaniel Hawthorne." The opinion is an American one, and its existence is almost limited to America. However, an Englishman, William Henry Smith, soon followed Miss Bacon and published his first



work in September, 1856, and then in 1857. Mr. Smith's book is the only one of any merit England has produced on that side of the question. The most able work on this hypothesis is by Nathaniel Holmes, entitled, "The Authorship of Shakespeare. New York: 1866 and 1876." Another valuable anti-Shakespearean work is "The Shakespearean Myth, by Appleton Morgan. Cincinnati: 1881." Mr. Morgan advocates the hypothesis that Shakespeare only edited the dramas. The arguments of all the writers on that side may be included under the following heads:

1. What little is known of Shakespeare forbids belief in his ability to write these dramas.

2. What is known of Bacon inspires the belief that he could write them.

3. Parallelisms in time, thoughts and language between Bacon's known works and these dramas.

4. A passage in one of Bacon's letters speaking of himself as a "concealed poet," and two or three passages in contemporaneous authors, construed to fit this hypothesis.

The best works written in favor of Shakespeare are, "Bacon *vs.* Shakespeare. By Thos. D. King. 1875;" "Shakespeare from an American Point of View. By Geo. Wilkes. 1877. (New Edition 1882.);" and "Did Shakespeare Write Bacon's Works?" by James Freeman Clarke, in *North American Review* of January, 1881. (There are about twenty other books, pamphlets, and magazine articles of less value on both sides of the question.)

The following is a summary of the argument in favor of the Shakespearean authorship of the dramas bearing his name:

1. The literary rivalries, jealousies, and gossip of those times, in the absence of any known motive for the persons who are supposed to have known the secret to keep it

forever, raises a strong presumption against the existence of any such secret as any other hypothesis implies.

2. The contemporaneous testimony received without question for two hundred and fifty years raises a strong presumption in favor of their Shakespearean authorship. The tribute of Milton, who was eight years old when Shakespeare died, and the testimony of Ben Johnson, Leonard Digges, Hugh Holland, and Shakespeare's old playfellows, Heminge and Condell, associated with the folio of 1623, cannot be explained away. This edition was published only seven years after Shakespeare's death. In Johnson's preface occurs the following lines: "To the memory of my beloved, the author, Mr. William Shakespeare, and what he hath left us."

"To draw no envy, Shakespeare, on thy name  
Am I thus ample to thy book and fame;  
While I confess thy writings to be such  
As neither man nor muse can praise too much."

3. It is much easier to allow that Shakespeare wrote these dramas than to find any other one who could write them. Allibone, in his dictionary of authors, under the article "Shakespeare the most illustrious of the sons of men," in which he gives an index of over one thousand printed volumes of Shakespeareana, aside from the editions of the works, besides giving references to more than five hundred editors, compilers, and translators, says: "We have earned the right by hard labor to assert that there is not in the 1100 pages of Delia Bacon and Judge Holmes the shadow of a shade of an argument to support their wild and most absurd hypothesis. Bacon was as little capable of writing 'Shakespeare's plays' as any other man.

'Within that charmed circle none durst walk but he.'"  
James Freeman Clarke logically shows why, if one ought to be credited with the works of both, that one should be Shakespeare. He says:



"When we ask whether it would have been easier for the author of the philosophy to have composed the drama, or the dramatic poet to have written the philosophy, the answer will depend on which is the greater of the two. The greater includes the less, but the less cannot include the greater. \* \*

Great as are the thoughts of the "Novum Organum," they are inferior to that world of thought which is in the drama. We can easily conceive that Shakespeare, having produced in his prime the wonders and glories of the plays, should in his after leisure have developed the leading ideas of the Baconian philosophy. But it is difficult to imagine that Bacon, while devoting his main strength to politics, to law, and to philosophy, should have, as a mere pastime for his leisure, produced in his idle moments the greatest intellectual work ever done on earth."

4. In the last place, we introduce the testimony of experts—men who have made Shakespeare or Bacon the study of a lifetime; and all this class of persons, so far as we know, are against the Baconian hypothesis.

Mr. Spedding, the latest and most industrious biographer of Bacon, in a letter to Judge Holmes says:

"Among the parallelisms which you have collected with such industry to prove the identity of the two writers, I have not observed one in which I should not myself have inferred from the difference of style a difference of hand. Great writers, especially being contemporary, have many features in common; but if they are really great writers they write naturally, and nature is always individual. I doubt if there are five lines together to be found in Bacon which could be mistaken for Shakespeare, or five lines in Shakespeare which could be mistaken for Bacon, by one who was familiar with the several styles and practiced in such observation."

And in writing to Mr. W. H. Smith on the same subject, Mr. Spedding says:

"Could you not make out, by the way, that Bacon wrote Ben Johnson's and Beaumont and Fletcher's plays as well? I will be bound they contain as many parallelisms."

Joseph Crosby, who has been a critical student of the poet for thirty years, says:

"*There is not a particle of reason for doubting that Shakespeare wrote the books attributed to him.* The opposite theory is mostly the offspring of ignorance and conceit—a desire to say something novel and bizarre for the sake of sensation."

Prof. Henry N. Hudson sums up the case thus:

"1. Bacon's ingratitude to Essex was such as the author of *Lear* could never have been guilty of. 2. Whoever wrote the plays of Shakespeare was not a scholar. He had something vastly better than that—but he had not that. 3. Shakespeare never philosophizes. Bacon never does anything else. 4. Bacon's mind, great as it was, might have been cut out of Shakespeare's, and never have been missed."

Noticing the above, Dr. Ingleby adds a fifth reason:

"5. Bacon excelled all writers of his day in prose; but the very best of the verses attributed to him (not all his, by the way) are fourth-rate; while Shakespeare's verse is everywhere incomparably better than his prose; and he thus excelled where Bacon most faulted."

Other testimony might be added, but these persons are of the highest authority and sufficient. Fifty years hence this controversy will be one of the curiosities of literature. But Shakespeare will occupy his seat as President of the Republic of Letters, and his immortal dramas will be more and more loved and studied as the ages go by.



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MAY, 1882.

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A NEW feature of commencement week this year will be a promenade social, which takes the place of the usual society banquets and reunions, and which will be held on the campus after the lecture before the four literary societies. It is to be hoped the experiment will be a success in all respects. Good music and ice cream will be mixed in with speaking, etc.

THE new catalogue will show the courses of study revised and fully abreast of the requirements of the College Association. The two courses leading to degrees will be equal in length and amount of study. The completing of one will secure the degree of Bachelor of Arts; of the other, the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. In the latter course French or German may be substituted for Greek. A shorter course without a degree has been provided for those whose time is limited.

THE Baccalaureate Sermon will be delivered by the President on Sunday morning, June 11th, at 10:30 o'clock, in the College Chapel. The annual sermon will be preached in the evening by Rev. B. M. Long, of Galion, O.

A SUGGESTION was recently made that it would be a grand thing to have, in connection with the course, occasional lectures by some members of the faculty. President Thompson's recent lectures may have given rise to the idea; but however this be, it is certainly a good one, at least from a student's point of view. Of course teachers have about as much work as they can do, yet they could certainly arrange to give several talks, during the year, on subjects of general interest to students. Would it not be the means of wakening an interest in new fields of thought, of imparting information not easily gathered, of giving new zeal and energy for study?

PROF. JOHN MOFFATT, at present Traveling Passenger Agent of Louisville & Nashville Railway, is proposing at the close of the term an excursion of ten or fifteen days in length, to the Sunny South, for the benefit of students, professors, trustees, and any of our friends who may wish to accompany us. It will stop at the Monteagle Springs, on the Cumberland plateau, a few miles this side of Chattanooga, and a noted resort for Southern people. The distance is 500 miles from Columbus, and the fare for round trip will be about \$15. Hotel charges while at the Springs, about \$1 per day. Tickets good to visit Chattanooga, and for fifty cents additional, Lookout Mountain. Those desiring can stop over at Nashville. More definite arrangements will be made and announced in a few days. If undertaken it will be an *Otterbein University Excursion*, but all our friends are invited to accompany us. For further particulars parties will please write to President Thompson or Rev. S. M. Hippard.



THE Prudential Committee have taken action recommending the addition to the faculty of another teacher. The finances of the Institution are such as to justify the Board of Trustees in employing another teacher, and the new course of study makes it almost necessary to increase the number of instructors. The new instructor will perhaps teach the modern languages and assist in the department of science.

WE are glad to learn from letters received from alumni of the Institution, that the RECORD has been the means of keeping alive a commendable interest in Otterbein. When graduates receive their diplomas and enter active life they are apt to forget their *alma mater* unless their minds are in some way called back to the scenes of their college days. But it is not only the Otterbein of the past they should think of but also the Otterbein of the present, actively engaged in training the minds of young men and women. They should seek to learn and hear with pleasure of every improvement in her facilities and methods of work.

#### The Study of English Literature.

In many of the colleges of to-day there are several years devoted to the study of Latin and Greek, taking up author after author, and studying his style and thought, while but a term, or at most but two or three are given professedly to English literature. Then usually a text book is used, which in attempting to tell all in so limited a space, succeeds in telling nothing. It gives the names of the authors of each literary period with about as much information concerning each as is to be found in a city directory concerning the inhabitants.

Authors of the first, second and third rank, are all jumbled together and passed so rapidly before the mind of the student that but an indistinct impression is left. But even if the student should succeed in remembering sev-

eral names and dates he yet knows nothing that will be of much use to him. He knows nothing of the character, the associations, and the life of the author, or of the character of his writings. But it may be urged that we can study the works of our English authors at any time. Why not submit the Latin and Greek to the same risk of being read? Are they so superior to the works in our own language that we must devote several years to the study of them and neglect our own?

It seems to me that a class reading Shakespere, Milton, Spenser or any of the greater authors, under a skillful professor would find in them much that would otherwise escape their attention. The field of English literature is too large to be passed over profitably in twenty or even forty weeks. But if the same length of time were devoted to it as is devoted to Greek or Latin, there would be no necessity to *cram*, but there would be an opportunity to learn something of English literature.

R. P.

#### Locals.

- Commencement.
- Alumnae banquet.
- Promenade concert.
- The seniors are loafing.
- Lecturer—Judson Smith.
- '83, get out your plugs again.
- Public of the 4th div. on the 27th.
- Senior speeches—eight minutes long.
- President Thompson lectured in the chapel on the 7th.
- The reformed junior will play a lone hand no more.
- A prep says that the oratory of Ingersoll has never been "equalized."
- On the 25th ult. Rev. Mr. Hahn, of Delaware, lectured in the Presbyterian church.



—The Seniors are sending out their invitations.

—Private rhetorical for the juniors and seniors are over for this year.

—The lecture committee of this year will leave the association about \$40.00 in debt.

—Hon. Geo. Wendling lectured on "Voltaire" in the chapel on the evening of the 15th.

—The Orphean Quartette sang at the temperance meeting in the town hall on the 2nd.

—The gentlemen's societies have decided to have no banquets this commencement. A wise decision.

—The faculty have determined to enforce the requirement of regular attendance at morning prayers.

—H. F. Williams, State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., paid us a visit a few weeks since.

—We anticipate the attendance of a large number of alumni at commencement. Come and renew old friendships.

—Miss Sue Bovey is commencement President of the Cliorethean Society, and Miss Jessie Thompson of the Philalethian.

—Quit smoking, quit playing cards, go to church every Sunday and to prayer meeting once a week, and make a "point" for commencement.

—The juniors are getting some extra work this year, with the promise of more next, in the "English Classics." Our course of study is growing.

—The performances for class day stand as follows: Salutatory, Ethlinda Jarvis; Historian, L. D. Bonebrake; Prophecy, C. E. Bonebrake; Greek Oration, M. S. Beard; Address to the Freshmen and the Sophomores, J. B. Phiney; Address to the Juniors and Seniors, L. Keister; Oration, W. Fenton Hatfield.

—Not long since the Thalian Club entertained a number of their gentlemen friends at the home of the Misses Rosecrans. Music, recitations, social chats and refreshments made up the order of the evening.

—The following officers have been elected by the O. U. L. A. for the coming year: President, T. H. Tonedecker; Vice President, C. N. Queen; Secretary, Emma Burtner; Treasurer, L. M. Fall; Executive Committee, T. H. Sonedecker, Emma Burtner, H. Stauffer, B. T. Jenkins, Stella Krohn.

—The pamphlet lately published by the Philophronean Society contains the constitution and by-laws, forms of diplomas, and history of the Society and the inter-society regulations. It is reported that the Philomathean Society will also publish a sort of historical sketch.

—Junior Oratory, April 29th. As the exercises were lengthy we will merely mention performers and their subjects: B. T. Jenkins, Can and Will; Jessie Thompson, A Crown Worth Wearing; L. M. Fall, Who Are Our Safeguards? Alice Dickson, Public Opinion; R. P. Miller, The Law of Progress; O. L. Markley, The Despised Jew; Sue Bovey, Small Potatoes and Few in a Hill; E. B. Grimes, Who are Called? C. Hall, Mind, not Independent; W. Z. Kumler, One Hindrance to National Progress.

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## Personals.

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(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.)

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'61. Prof. Garst is the alternate for the Philomathean Society.

'71. Mrs. Laura (Gardner) Shrom is expected to represent the Cleiorheteian Society at anniversary.



'58. Mrs. L. K. Miller is the alumna poet. She delivers the annual address of the Woman's Missionary Board, which will hold its meeting at Lebanon, Pa.

'65. J. M. Strasburg is teaching at Richmond, Ind.

'68. Mrs. Mary E. Benton is very feeble from consumption.

'69. G. S. Browne has moved to town. His health is poor.

'69. J. P. Landis is the orator for the alumni.

'72. Mrs. L. R. Keister will attend the Missionary Board at Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

'75. L. K. Power, mayor and attorney at Mt. Gilead, was married last month.

'76. J. N. Frier taught a graded school at Harrisburg, Va., last winter.

'76. Mrs. M. K. Mills, who has been visiting her parents in Pennsylvania for a few weeks, is expected home this week.

'76. J. A. Loos, who has just finished a special course at Yale, is visiting friends in town.

'79. J. F. Smith is the representative for the Philophrenean Society at the anniversary.

'79. W. A. Shuey will be here in a few days and will remain until commencement.

'79. W. O. Miller came to town on the 11th.

'80. E. S. Lorenze and J. F. Smith will soon be back from Yale for this year.

'81. Mrs. May (Gardner) Funk has been secured as alternate for the Cleiorhetean Society, in case of absence of chosen representative, for anniversary.

Miss Alice M. Jarvis, a former member of class '82, will complete a course at the Normal Academy, Mansfield, Ohio, this year.

'81. A. E. Davis will be here at commencement with *somebody*.

'82. W. D. Reamer and a few others were in the region of Grove City on the 7th and 8th inst.

'82. J. B. Phinney was engaged with a civil engineering company of Columbus two weeks. He is now in school, and M. S. Beard has taken the position for a few weeks. Mr. Phinney takes the position after commencement.

'83. R. P. Miller is the alternate of the Philophrenean Society.

'84. Miss Fannie Beal has been appointed alternate representative from the Philaethean Society for the coming anniversary.

Rev. W. J. Shuey was in town on the 11th inst.

Prof. Judson Smith, of Oberlin, will give the commencement lecture.

'81. C. B. Dixon will be here commencement week.

T. N. Funk is in town, as his school is out for the summer.

J. A. Willoughby and his family are in town at John Knox's.

About thirty of the alumni live in and about Dayton.

L. H. Keister is still in the grocery business at Union City, Ind.

H. C. Platter was here on the 5th and 6th inst.

Thos. Bonser has secured a school for next winter.

C. G. Judy was in town last Saturday and Sunday to see how things were going about Saum Hall.

Pres. Thompson delivered the dedicatory speech of the new building of the U. B. Seminary at Dayton on the 3d inst.

It is said that Rev. W. M. Beardshear is asked to come back to Dayton.



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