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The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. III.

WESTERVILLE, O., OCTOBER, 1882.

No. II.



OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY, WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For special information, address the President,

REV. H. A. THOMPSON, D. D.,
WESTERVILLE, OHIO

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

G. T. BLAIR, M. D.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

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I. BROWN,

North State St.

WESTERVILLE, O.

The Otterbein Record.

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

VOL. III.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, OCTOBER, 1882.

No. 2.

CARPE DIEM.

To-day I cannot choose but share
The indolence of earth and air;
In listless languor lying,
I see, like thistle flowers, that sail
Adown some hazed, autumnal vale,
The hours to Lethe flying.
The sand-glass twinkles in the sun;
Unchanged its ceaseless course is run
Through ever-changeable weathers—
"Time flies," its motto. 'Tis no crime,
I think, to pluck the wings of Time,
And sleep upon his feathers!

REMINISCENCES OF A VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE, MASS., IN '80.

BY LAURA RESLER.

Anything that illustrates in any degree the character of Longfellow, an American for whom the best Englishmen are asking a place in Westminster Abbey, will have some value. Early in the summer of 1880 my sister Alice and I had our first sight of New England. During our short stay in the city of Boston we visited the Common, Bunker Hill, Navy Yard, Boston Museum, Tremont Temple, City Hall, Faneuil Hall, Quincy Market, and U. S. Custom House—this last is in the form of a Greek cross, very fine. Spent also some time in the public gardens and on Commonwealth avenue. The public library, which contains over thirty-three thousand volumes, is a magnificent building of brick and stone, floors of brick and iron; strictly fire-proof. We enjoyed the afternoon spent in the "Old South Church." This building is a storehouse for relics. Among many interesting things noted "A cup made of wood from Lincoln's cabin," a pair of Lady Washington's black cloth shoes, (high, tapering heels, pointed toes) a curious needle book brought over in the May Flower. Another item: Climbed into the smallest boat that ever

crossed the Atlantic, Nautilus, only nineteen feet long, in which Capt. Wm. Andrews and brother sailed in forty-five days from Boston to Paris, 1878. Eddison's talking machine was also on exhibition that day, etc., etc. But I must speak of the visit to Cambridge and of Longfellow. At the suggestion of a friend a note was written to Longfellow and by return mail we received the following very kind reply:

CAMBRIDGE, May 26, 1880.

Dear Young Ladies:

I shall be happy to see you to-morrow (Thursday), at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, if that hour is convenient for you.

Yours truly,

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

After a half hour's ride on the street car from Boston we reached Cambridge, and as it was early in the day we visited Auburn Cemetery, on our way passing the homes of Lowell and O. W. Holmes. Ole Bull was then occupying Lowell's home. We arrived in due time at the home of the great poet. We found it to be a large, old-fashioned yellow frame house, set far back in a beautiful yard. The house is one which Washington and lady occupied for nearly a year. Mr. Longfellow tried to preserve the same appearance and arrangement of the interior. Hearing that he was very punctual we tried to be the same, and as we used the old-fashioned knocker the "clock on the stairway" struck 11—the appointed hour. Fortunate. Without delay we were ushered into the "Study" and into the presence of a medium-sized, rather slender, very active, gray-haired, gray-whiskered, benevolent-looking old gentleman. Can you see him now? He came forward with a very winning smile, and as he shook

hands very cordially, said, "Young ladies, you are very kind to call on an old man this warm, warm day." We were soon seated in old arm chairs and were conversing as freely as old acquaintances. He asked: "Which is Alice and which is Laura?" "What are you doing?" "Music? ah yes." Then followed some remarks on the same. He spied my glasses and asked "why I wore them with eyes so bright," and tried them on; "yes, a pleasant shade." "And so you are a musician." "I will show you a painting of Liszt as I saw him first." It was indeed a striking picture. The great musician was standing in the doorway of a dark room, dressed in a long black robe, and holding a lighted candle over his head. While Mr. Longfellow was traveling in Europe, he, with an artist friend, called on Liszt, and while seated in the reception room, waiting for the appearance of the musician, a door swung noiselessly on its hinges and they observed Liszt standing gazing at them as in the picture. It is the garb of a monk which he wears. He spent some time in a monastery. Mr. Longfellow then showed us other fine paintings, one, "The Village Blacksmith," pleased us much. He called our attention to a fine bust of "Father George." He claimed that in his judgment it was the finest bust of Washington in existence. After passing through the drawing-room we entered Lady Washington's parlor, a beautiful room, with many articles of the original furniture yet remaining. Then stepping back into a smaller room, he threw open a door and motioned us to look. We beheld a most beautiful view of the green hills far away, just then bathed in the noonday beams. I involuntarily murmured, "Pictures within and pictures without." The poet seemed much pleased, and we afterward learned that he prized that view above all his property; that it was there he loved to muse and write; that some time previous he was offered a large sum of money

for a small portion of the land, but refused to accept it as it would destroy his beautiful picture. He took us again into his study and showed us some quaint volumes, several cases full of good books. We saw and rested in the arm-chair which the children of Cambridge presented him in commemoration of his seventy-second anniversary. The chair was made from the wood of the village blacksmith's chestnut tree. When we arose to leave the poet accompanied us to the portico and gave us a pretty "send off." "Ladies, keep to the left after the first crossing, and you will soon see the large tree under which Washington took command of the army; a board on the tree states the fact. Adieu." After resting a few moments under its inviting shade we walked through a part of Harvard grounds and entered Memorial Hall, saw the Chapel, etc., and returned to Boston well pleased with our visit to Cambridge.

THE MIGHT OF RIGHT.

BY R. P. MILLER.

The history of the world has been a history of struggle. From the beginning there has been a war of the elements, a struggle of races. Geology reveals the mighty efforts that in pre-historic times resulted in the upheaval of mountains and the submerging of Continents. This was but the anti-type of a greater struggle that has been going on in the history of man with ever increasing violence—a struggle, not of inanimate things, but of man against man, knowledge against knowledge, of sin against holiness. The struggle was inaugurated in heaven, when Satan, at the head of a rebellious host, dared to attempt the overthrow of the Most High. The battle of the Immortals raged with indescribable fury until God himself descended from His throne and put to rout the hellish army. Their ranks were broken and scattered, but the contest had just begun. It has been raging ever since, and man, God's crea-

ture, has ever been vascillating between the ranks of the contending hosts. The battle field is his own heart, and the fight of the Immortals is re-enacted in the silence of solitude, and decisions are reached that affect eternity itself. The continuance of this struggle, at least as long as time, is inevitable, and in the end the stronger will prevail. There was a time when simply brute strength entered into the contest, and whatever had the most animal force, the most dogged courage, reigned supreme. The man with the strongest arm and the largest body was supreme, became king; and the nation possessing the most brutal warriors had the most influence on the world. At that stage of advancement the human qualities of men are at a very low ebb, and the object of life is but little higher than that of the brute, which is simply to exist without asking why or whence. But the field of conflict advances and brute force meets its superior. Intellect meets the burly, sensual foe, and it quails and succumbs. Mind triumphs over matter and rules the world. Intelligent Greece stands face to face with the hosts of barbarous Persia, contending for the mastery. The three hundred Spartans in the pass of Thermopylæ hold their place—one man against a multitude—and are victorious at length in death. It was not a struggle of mere physical strength and endurance, but of intelligence against ignorance, of principle against the desire for power, of liberty against slavery; and intellect and principle conquered. Greece and Rome ruled the world. Their influence extended over land and sea; and as long as culture was the chief pride of these nations they remained firm; when indulgence became the rule, they passed away. The mind survives the matter—Athens and Rome are in ruins. The slimy lizard crawls over the cold, damp pavements of their temples. The owl sits in state in the niches where formerly gods and goddesses were enshrined and

looked down upon a worshipping multitude. Through the street where swept brilliant cavalcades of power and victory, now goes the menial beggar, slinking by as if ashamed even of the light. No longer is it true that "to be a Roman is greater than to be a King." Athens and Rome are indeed gone, but the spirit that animated and ruled them, still lives. The mighty thoughts that were born in the souls of their orators and patriots have defied the destructive power of time and live to-day in all the freshness of beauty and might.

When the monstrous edifices of Greece and Rome, which are monuments of their past, shall crumble to dust, the thoughts of their great men will constitute a monument upon which the ages will look with wonder and admiration. The human soul can never be fettered. Shackles of brass and iron, dungeons, persecutions, cannot restrain the expanding intellect. All the powers of earth cannot close the mouth of a man filled with lofty thoughts, and eager to pour them forth into the common mind of mankind. Governments have tried it and failed. France, Spain, England, Germany—all the Empires, in fact—have made the attempt to keep their stolid silence and indifference, and all their efforts have resulted in a more glorious freedom than had ever before been anticipated.

Catholicism tried to lull the mind of man into an ignorant and superstitious obedience to its demands, and the result was the Reformation, whose power keeps widening and deepening, and will at length engulf the world. True, you can for a time check the influence of thought. For centuries, even, the mind of man may crouch in slavery, and be weighed down by the oppressive atmosphere of servitude. The dark clouds of ignorance and superstition may grow thicker and thicker and overhang the world like a pall; the darkness may grow intense; progress, nobility and liberty may seem to have been

banished from earth; anguish and despair may even become a part of the nature of man, but it is only the darkness before the light. For soon the lightning flashes of thought will leap from cloud to cloud, and the deep thunders of truth echo and re-echo throughout the world. The clouds scatter, and are driven furiously before the wind, and the light streams down as pure and calm as though there had never been a storm.

The power of thought is indeed wonderful, but back of it is a something that gives it courage to dare and to endure. That something is right. It has stirred the mind to its noblest endeavors, its greatest victories, its grandest acquisitions. The body submits to the authority of the mind, and the mind in turn, to the moral faculties, or those which decide for us the right and wrong of every action and intention. The intellect in its greatest conquests has been but the means by which some end pointed out by the moral faculties, as right, has been attained. It has sometimes been argued that there is no inherent might in right; that in right, in the abstract, there is nothing that makes it any stronger than wrong or any other abstract theme. Grant that right in itself is powerless; nevertheless, put it as the ruling principle in some movement of humanity and see if it then be without force. There are substances in nature, that by themselves have no force or power, but brought together and combined, they become the most powerful forces known. Nitric acid and glycerine are in themselves comparatively harmless; but compounded, they become a most terrible explosive. Thus, right in itself may be without any inherent strength, but placed thoroughly in the soul of a man it will give him courage to face the scoffs and sneers of an opposing world. It will give him fortitude to endure torments and persecutions, and even to meet death unflinchingly in defense of that right. Right in itself may not

have the power to prevail over wrong, but right in the human soul has always ruled the world. Tyranny, oppression, wrong, often seem to get the mastery for a time, but, as the darkness heralds the dawn, so do these evils precede a more perfect rule of right. Whoever thinks that right is not might to the possessor, let him turn to Luther, who, under the guidance of right has broken the bonds forged by Popery, and freed the mind of humanity from slavery. Let him look upon the martyr, dying at the rack for principle; let him see the earth reeking with blood poured forth gladly in behalf of liberty in every age of the world; let him behold the armies marching forth in defense of the weak and injured; let him refer to his own experience; let him turn his gaze inward to his own heart, and then decide. Why does the criminal tremble before the law? Why does the ruffian quail before the steady gaze of virtue? Why do wrong-doers await the approach of night that its darkness may cover their actions from sight? Why did the mob fear to take Christ and cast him over the hill as they had boasted? There is only one answer: It is because there is might in right. Error and evil may assail it from every side, but its majesty will ever assert itself, and no weapon formed against it will ultimately prosper.

OUR RELATIONS TO SOCIETY.

BY J. S.

Since most of our waking-hours are spent in some kind of society, and, since there is scarcely a moment of this time when we are not made better or worse by the influence of others, it is evident, whether we realize it or not, that much of our success and happiness in life depends upon our relations to others; nor can we destroy this mutual relationship by isolating ourselves from those around us; by so doing we only render ourselves miserable and unhappy.

Society is a divine institution, "created for our special benefit;" it is always acting on us and we in turn on it. There is thus a constant interchange of thought and feeling so that we are constantly giving or receiving elevating or degrading impressions. From this alone it is manifest that more thought should be given to the claims our fellow-men have upon our time and attention.

It may be said that we exist as much for the sake of society as it does for ours, and though it, to a certain extent, owes something to us, we owe infinitely more to its beneficial results, as it not only polishes and refines, thus preparing us for the proper enjoyment of the pleasures of life and brings most of these pleasures, but it is the medium through which we learn of the events transpiring in the world. Through its means we are brought in contact with persons of diverse opinions and beliefs, thus giving rise to those exciting contests of wit and eloquence which gives so much variety and spice to life.

Since we owe so much to society it devolves upon us to try partly to discharge this obligation, and as we ourselves compose this body, each can very materially improve it by a proper regulation of his conduct towards the other members. To act at all times in such a manner as to produce only good influences, requires constant effort on our part both as to the restriction of our most common faults, and to the cultivation of our dispositions. Probably the tendency to criticise the imperfections of others is our most natural and common weakness; it is at the same time the cause of most of the disturbances which arise between friends; and very often we would find, if we were to examine closely, that many of the faults which we imagine to exist in others have their abode only in ourselves. "Cast out first the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote that is in thy brother's eye" was given as a command to society over

eighteen centuries ago by the "perfect Man."

If we wish to be of use to those with whom we associate, we must be brought into near relationship with them. In order to accomplish this it is essential that we have a sympathetic nature; this includes not alone the faculty of being able to "Rejoice with those that rejoice and weep with those that weep," but even the ability to adjust ourselves to their most changeable moods, as well as to their common peculiarities; and, in truth, we find that those who really have a sympathetic nature are able, in a measure, to anticipate every movement of those about them and thus avoid what, to others, would often be the cause of much unpleasantness.

The motto "Bear and forbear" would naturally suggest much to those who have made the art of living with others a special study, and, since all know the good arising from its obedience as well as the evil resulting from its disobedience, further explanation is unnecessary.

We do not always realize how indispensable truthfulness is to the welfare of society; of honesty in our dealings with others it is needless to speak. But many persons who pride themselves on their justice to others act with great dishonesty to themselves, the general tendency being to over-rate or depreciate the good or bad qualities. Of this egotism is the natural consequence as we well know it to be a lamentable fact that many of our most talented persons are unpopular, and therefore exert an unwholesome influence, simply because this is their most culpable defect, they injure themselves much by this because they repel those who would be of real benefit to them.

True excellence is like a delicate perfume which, to be preserved, must needs be carefully enclosed, lest if it is exposed it become diffused in the air and thus lost; while gifts of mind may be composed of volatile substances which by exposure are scattered and wasted.

If we have any qualities which elevate us above the common herd, if we are more intelligent, moral or Christ-like than they, it is not necessary to make it known by overbearing actions; to shout out as through a trumpet, "Behold me! I am better than thou;" for there is a sort of mesmeric influence emanating from the good, which imperceptibly commands the respect of those with whom they come in contact. But the very act of claiming superiority lowers anyone, so that even those who have esteemed them for their good qualities despise them for this.

If we could see the final effect of our every word and action on our companions, it might be easier to regulate them so as to produce only good; but as it is, we can select some of those whom we know to possess the requisites of true excellence, and imitate their example. We can see from the effects produced on others that the associations of the wise are pleasant, while their words are as distant strains of "heavenly music" which touch our inmost hearts, and which once heard are never forgotten.

LOCALS.

—Reunion.

—The Seniors will give their first public rhetorical on the evening of Oct. 21st.

—The Penmanship Department is at present in the charge of Mr. S. Binkley, of Dayton, O.

—Three brass bands regaled the lovers of music and delighted the small boys during the Reunion.

—The Senior Class gladly welcome back to their midst two of their absent members, C. Hall and J. S. Zent.

—The Westerville Cornet Band, under Prof. Reese, are making arrangements to purchase a set of new instruments.

—The Juniors, led by the President, are

passing the afternoons very pleasantly in discussing a work by Prof. Day on Logic.

—The regular College exercises were suspended Thursday, Oct. 5th, on account of the Reunion of the 46th and 133d regiments.

—We were much disappointed in not securing Miss Woodruff as teacher of Vocal Music. This department is still vacant but will soon be filled.

—The young ladies have organized a branch association, corresponding to the Y. M. C. A. It is called the Young Ladies' Christian Association.

—The first lecture of the season will be given by Prof. Headley, on the eveing of Oct. 31st. The Committee have been very fortunate in securing a good corps of lecturers for the coming season.

—Election day passed off pleasantly, with a few converts to *Prohibition*. The Democratic portion are jubilant over the returns. A lot of *temporary politicians* held a genuine old fashioned Democratic mass meeting in the evening.

—On the eve of Saturday, Oct. 7th, our quiet little community was shocked by a horrible accident. A sand bank, just west of town, caved in on a laborer named David Hunt, literally mashing him; he lived about six or eight hours after the accident.

—Rev. J. S. Mills, former Pastor here, will be the Presiding Elder over this district for the ensuing year. This will allow him to spend some of his Sabbaths at home, which will no doubt be agreeable to him and his family, as it undoubtedly will be to his friends residing here.

—The Town Council have called for bids to grade College Avenue. This looks like business, and it is hoped that this spirit of improvement will go on until it can be said that "at least one College town is improved." This place has been specially noted for its

muddy streets during the Winter months, and it is with joy that we hail the proposed improvement.

—One by one the old landmarks of Westerville are disappearing. The house just east of the College, on the south side of College Avenue, known for the past ten years as the "Bender property," has been pulled down, and in its stead Abram Cooper has erected a very neat dwelling, after a more modern design.

—The Base Ball club of Denison University, at Granville, and the O. U. boys played a match game on the home grounds, Saturday, Sept. 30th. The score stood seven to nine in favor of Granville. There was some dissatisfaction as to several decisions of the umpire. Determined to win back, if possible, the laurels which they had lost, the boys went over to Granville on Saturday, October 7th, and gave battle to the Denisons on their own grounds; they succeeded in making it a "tie game." The Denison club treated the Otterbein boys very gentlemanly, but a few brainless roughs from the *suburbs*, acted in a manner that would do discredit to a detachment of Ute Indians.

—The 46th and 133d regiments held a Reunion here, Oct. 4th and 5th. A large delegation of the J. C. McCoy Post of the G. A. R., of Columbus, met with them. They held a very interesting reunion. The citizens suspended business and united with them in making the time pass pleasantly. The town was thoroughly alive to the importance of the occasion and was accordingly decorated profusely with flags and banners. It was estimated that about six thousand people were on the College campus where the speaking was held. It was an occasion that will long be remembered by citizens and students.

Dr. H. A. Thompson and Rev. S. M. Hippard attended the Allegheny Conference in the interest of the University.

SOCIETY NEWS.

PHILOPHRONEAN.

—Some of the men chosen for the Home contest desire to withdraw. We would say, "stick."

—T. H. Sonedecker has been elected President of the Society for the coming term. The remaining officers will be elected Oct. 20th.

—The Philomatheans are contemplating a revision of their Constitution and By-Laws. A committee has been appointed to consider and report on the matter.

—Twelve new students have had their names presented to the Society for membership, and of the twelve, the following nine have been initiated: M. N. Miller, E. E. Winslow, L. B. Yaple, I. G. Knotts, N. P. McDonald, J. T. Detweiler, R. E. Lloyd, L. W. Keister, J. M. Rankin.

The programme for Installation evening, Oct. 27th, is as follows: Chaplain's address by L. E. Custer; Critic's address, by S. S. Spencer; President's valedictory by R. P. Miller; President's inaugural by T. H. Sonedecker; oration, I. G. Knotts; essay, W. C. Stubbs; discussion, J. E. Randall and J. T. Detweiler.

—The Society was pleased with a visit and ringing speech by Mr. Budd, of Iowa, who was a member some sixteen years ago. All the old members remark the great improvement in the furnishing and beautifying of the hall in later years. The spirit of improvement now turns more sensibly, perhaps, to the enlargement of the library.

Mr. Binkley, of the Commercial School at Dayton, O., has charge of the Penmanship Department in the University. He teaches penmanship, book-keeping, single and double entry, card drawing, and anything pertaining to that line of business.

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

OCTOBER, 1882.

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It is encouraging to observe that so earnest attention is now given by our students to gymnastic exercises in their various forms. Now if "that gymnasium" were fitted up, ready for use, and if the same interest were taken in systematic physical training as is manifested in irregular and spasmodic exercises, how robust we'd be!

THE new and enlarged courses of study are giving great satisfaction. With our three years of preparatory work, our requirements for Freshmen entrance are equal to the best. The new Philosophical course is very popular and the old Scientific is not missed. If the College Association of Ohio does not soon fix the requisites for the latter course, we may decide to do without it.

THE Department of Vocal Music reached a higher standard of excellence last year

under the management of Miss Laura E. Resler than at any previous time in the history of the college. Several persons were attracted to the institution by the excellence of this department alone, who otherwise would not have come. The work done had a great effect on the music at prayers in the chapel and also on the Sunday service, and the contrast between then and now is very striking. Up to the present time, no one has been secured to fill the place left vacant by the resignation of Miss Resler. We are assured that some one of first-class ability will be found soon to fill the place.

THE friends of O. U., who are at all times glad to hear of its prosperity, will be pleased to know that work in the financial department is progressing favorably. Under the efficient management of the agents, the special fund of \$50,000 is now so nearly all secured, that we may mention the fact, so as to give fresh courage to all who are laboring in this interest. This fund will give great relief from the burden of debt, which is so crippling to an institution of learning like ours, and at the same time will provide means for improvements and new methods in college work. It is to be remembered, however, that the sum now secured is only part of the \$100,000 fund which it is the design of the managers to collect from the friends of O. U. and of higher education. Nor should any slacken their efforts until the whole round sum is paid into the college treasury.

WHAT students most need is a realizing sense to sober and steady them. Men do not always know what they are about. To have definite aims and unflinching purpose is often lauded and deservedly so. It is an indication of perseverance of character and gives value to a young man. We estimate men at their worth somewhat as we calculate the value of horses. We speak of men con-

stantly under this consciousness. We say they have or they have not the stuff in them. Sentiment in young men should not be condemned, for there is truth in feeling. The philosophy of feeling is deep and subtle and remains yet to be written. Fancy and imagination in their proper functions are not divorced from reality. It is only when irregular that they are wrecked on the strands of unreality and become an abomination clothed on by false sentiment. Society is not unmanly. In a true life, in earnest manhood, there is much poetry.

Is THERE any conceivable use for the smaller institutions of learning? Certain champions of the larger colleges, imagining themselves to be the giants, disdain their fellows of smaller stature and humble mien, and with the spirit of Goliath of old they cry, "Are we dogs that ye come to us with staves?" But in some instances already, the evidence has been furnished to these, as was also to the Philistines, that there are some forces, silent though they be, that hold within them measureless power, and that often the weak things of this world are employed to confound the mighty.

To this haughtiness which arrogates to itself all the wisdom and culture of the land is due, in the main, the notion that the larger colleges are greatly superior in every respect to the smaller ones; and hence a Western lad is sent, at great expense both to pocket and to morals, to the overcrowded dormitories of the East. We believe that this notion is founded upon a mistaken estimate. Says the editor of the "Standard of the Cross," "Not long since a case came to our notice of a young man who had spent several years at a noted eastern college, and who stood well in his class, who barely knew by sight one of its most distinguished professors, and whose only knowledge of another was that he had heard him lecture several times. A

large part of the work that is done by the professors of a small college is done by the tutors of a large college. Parents send to these great institutions, under the impression that their sons will be instructed by the eminent men of whom they have heard. We imagine that if they knew beforehand how little their sons will come in contact with these eminent men, they would sometimes make a different selection. And in a large college, a student cannot receive that amount of individual attention which can be given to him by the professors of a small college. Where the number of students is large, they must of necessity be taught in masses. There is of course the stimulus of competition, but this is sufficiently provided in a small college that is not too small, and which gives the advantage of more oversight and assistance."

But it is fairly a question whether those young men who make choice for themselves of a seat of learning, desire the place which will furnish them the best and most frequent drill. Will they not prefer the glitter of an ancient name and the glamour of a famous character to the promise of solid work to do and searching oversight to endure. We do not forget that there are many who are in earnest in their quest of knowledge, and sincerely desire the most thorough discipline, and would not shrink from the most onerous tasks imposed with this view; but if they have been led for this cause to turn to one of those caravansaries yclept "large colleges," must not disappointment betide them?

We have seen that the probability of the student's gaining access to the eminent men whose fame draws many to their colleges is by no means great; but even if he should be exceptionally fortunate in this respect he is in many cases exposed to another disappointment. Those specialists, who have gained fame, and well deserved fame, in a certain department of knowledge, who have written books on their special topics, who have for-

tunately toiled in a field previously unexplored, and have disclosed treasures long hidden from the gaze of men, prove in too many instances superior investigators but inferior instructors. The limitations of the class-room hamper them; they find the monotonous round of daily drill tedious, nay even intolerable; and indeed the qualities that fit them for such labors as have given them renown unfit them for the tread-mill of the recitation room. And yet this constantly recurring work is that which moulds the learner's character, stores his mind and impresses upon him the indelible marks of scholarship. The sheen, which massive architecture and decorated grounds, and the rush and bustle of numbers throw around him, will shortly vanish; but the "thoughts of God" once photographed upon his soul by the slow chemistry of mental toil will never be effaced.

Small colleges, if they have nothing to entitle them to patronage but their great claims and sonorous boasts, are the least deserving of all. They bring disgrace upon the name and blight all they touch. They are to be reprehended and avoided; but the worthy ones, small only by circumstances, should be cherished as performing a work of paramount importance, and one which without them would never be done.

Then again, the class feeling, which flourishes ilke the Upas, and with the same destructiveness, in the large colleges is never found in the small ones. This is nothing else than the old spirit of caste manifesting itself in the young, the more dangerous among them, too, as they are not sufficiently experienced in the ways of the world to observe its blighting effects, and as they are soon to become citizens of a free government. This prejudice which places all but a few of one's own set under a ban, and collects around one a limited circle of hale fellows, finds its proper outgrowth in those societies whose proceedings are carefully withheld

from men, and of whose members a majority are in almost penal servitude to their leaders.

What a training, this, for a prospective citizen of a government like ours! If all the nobler springs of action and the suggestions of the better nature must be fettered and crushed, is it possible in the exercise of the high privileges of a freeman to make use of his inalienable rights? It is a beautiful fiction of the courts that all men are equal before the law. At least let us have colleges in which all boys may be free from the withering touch of caste.

COLLEGE journalism is beginning to assume in this country the feature of a permanent institution. Even in those colleges in which a paper has been started as a mere experiment, the enterprise has been so signally successful that all the features of a permanent publication, with business arrangements and corps of editors, are manifested. The large and constantly growing number of these student journals may well lead those who are observant of the signs of the times to conclude that the day is approaching when college journalism will be universally recognized as one of the literary characteristics of our time. Already a few of our more prominent universities have established a department of journalism, giving attention of course, to its various lines; but we may well believe that the theories of the Professor of Journalism will not be overlooked by the unfortunates who are called upon to edit the students' papers. Thus practical use of the instruction received will be made to go hand in hand with the more empirical suggestions of the teacher. As to the utility of these journals there can not, at this day, be any question. They whet and prune the wits of those who engage; they encourage to careful composition and clear expression; they advertise the college with which their managers are connected; and in these days of much

advertising, the value of this service will not be under-estimated; and they bring the students of one college into brotherly sympathy and intimate connection with those of another, so that the happy effects of harmonious action are secured. Other advantages will suggest themselves to all who have had knowledge of this pleasant work, and still other benefits will appear as time ripens the fruitage which will bring honor to our American educational system.

PERSONAL.

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

'85. Miss E. A. Ginn is teaching at Galena, O.

Mr. Joseph Knox, of Illinois, spent a few days recently visiting friends and old acquaintances in this vicinity.

Rev. A. L. Funk joined the Allegheny Conference this fall and was stationed on the Westmoreland circuit.

'79. W. N. Miller, attorney-at-law at Parkersburg, West Virginia, was home visiting his parents and friends recently.

'82. Lydia K. Resler left last Wednesday for Boston. She will attend the Boston Musical Conservatory during the winter.

Prof. H. Garst, D. D., left last Thursday to attend the Flickinger Reunion, held at Seven-Mile, O. He returned Saturday evening.

A. L. DeLong will preach for the U. B. congregation at Braddock's Field the ensuing year. He labored on the same work last year.

H. A. Dowling, one of O. U.'s students in '80, is pastor of the U. B. Church at Louisville, O. This is his second year at this place.

'83. R. B. Moore spent parts of week before and last week visiting friends and relatives at Fostoria.

Porter Schoonover left a few days ago for his home in Findlay, O. The classic air of O. U. did not agree with his constitution.

'83. J. S. Zent returned on the 4th inst. He will pursue his remaining senior studies and graduate with the *Immortal Eighty-Threes*.

'79. Rev. J. F. Smith was in town a few weeks ago. He will preach for the United Brethren congregation at Marion, O., the ensuing year.

F. E. Miller and his sister, I. F. Miller, attended the Licking County Sunday-School Convention, held at Stoutsville, O. They returned last week.

Miss Catharine Jordan, of Mt. Pleasant, Pa., has been the guest of some of her school-mates the past two weeks. She returned home a few days ago.

E. H. Hill and G. P. Maxwell attended the Cincinnati Exposition. They report much sight-seeing and as having realized much real enjoyment from their trip.

'84. L. D. Wilmoth paid Otterbein a few days' visit this week. During the coming month, he will travel in the northeastern part of Ohio, in the interest of the Anti-Liquor Alliance.

'84. C. N. Queen will not be in school this year. Charley spent his vacation in Stark County, O., canvassing for a Toledo book firm. He will teach this winter at Navarre, O.

'74. L. H. McFadden, who has been filling the chair of Natural Sciences at Lebanon Valley College for some years past, was called to the assistant professorship of Natural Science at O. U. Much wisdom has been shown in the choice, for Professor McFadden is just the man for the place, and is at present

giving great satisfaction to the students and school.

'82. Chas. E. Bonebrake was in town during the Reunion. He was reporting for the *Ohio State Journal* the points of interest of the Soldiers' Reunion.

R. E. Rayman, of class '86, attended the Soldiers' Reunion and at the same time paid many of his friends a short visit. He was *en route* for Lancaster, O., near which place he will teach the coming winter.

'83 Columbus Hall returned last Saturday. Columbus has prolonged the summer vacation considerably over the time as specified by the catalogue. He intends finishing his senior studies and graduating in June.

'86. J. A. Cummings started for his home in Pierceton, Ind., on the morning of the 4th inst. The cause of his unexpected departure was serious illness. His brother Herbert accompanied him as far as Upper Sandusky.

'73. F. A. Ramsey will occupy the College pulpit the ensuing year. Having spent a part of the summer vacation, pursuing certain theological studies, at Chautauqua, he comes to his work better qualified to instruct his congregation.

Homer J. Budd, one of O. U.'s lively boys years ago, has been visiting his former professors, friends and acquaintances. Homer is the editor and publisher of the *Pleasantville News*, (Iowa), though most of his life and labor, since his college days, have been spent in the political field, yet he maintained an unbounded love for Otterbein University and his time-honored Literary Society. He paid his Society a visit at its previous session and gave a very interesting talk.

'76. On the morning of Oct. 1st, Rev. I. A. Loos was married to Miss Laura E. Resler at the home of her parents. The ceremony was performed by her father, Rev. J. B. Resler. Mr. Loos has completed the Theological course and holds a Fellowship at

Yale. Miss Resler had charge of the Vocal Department in O. U. last year, conducting it to her own credit and the advancement of the members. They will sail from New York on the 19th inst. for Glasgow. They will make brief visits to Liverpool, Edinburg, London, Rouen, and then spend some time in Paris. They will also visit Heidelberg, Strasburg, then proceed to Leipsic where they will remain for a couple of years. Mr. Loos will be under the instruction of the celebrated Dr. Delitzsch. Leipsic is a great school for philology, history and philosophy. The greatest conservatory of music in Germany is situated here and it is also probably the greatest book center in Europe.

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