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The Otterbein Record.

A COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOL. III.

WESTERVILLE, O., SEPTEMBER, 1882.

No. 1



OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY, WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For special information, address the President,

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

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

G. T. BLAIR, M. D.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

For three years I have been afflicted with that most horrible disease, putrid catarrh, and have suffered beyond expression. I never could obtain any relief until I tried your *true and safe treatment*. After two 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.

University Book Store.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS
 A SPECIALTY.

THE FINEST LINE OF STATIONERY
 ALWAYS ON HAND.

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

I. BROWN,

North State St.

WESTERVILLE, O.

The Otterbein Record.

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

VOL. I.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, SEPTEMBER, 1882.

No. 1

MEA CULPA.

BY H. L.

There is a thing which in my brain,
Though nightly I revolve it,
I cannot in the least explain,
Nor do I hope to solve it.
While others tread the narrow path
In manner meek and pious,
Why is it that my spirit hath
So opposite a bias?

I had no yearnings when a boy
To sport an angel's wrapper,
Nor heard I with tumultuous joy
The church-frequenting clapper.
My actions always harmonized
With my own sweet volition;
I always did what I desired
But rarely asked permission.

I went to school; to study? No!
I dearly loved to dally
And dawdle over "Ivanhoe,"
"Tom Brown" and "Charles O'Malley."
I never knew the force of *an*,
Of Doric Greek from Attic;
Nor could I ever rightly scan
Nor solve a plain quadratic.

At college later, I became
Familiar with my Flaccus;
Brought incense to the Muse's flame
And sacrificed to Bacchus.
I read a chapter in life's book;
Some eight or ten in Homer;
I ran in debt and duly took
My bachelor's diploma.

My tradesmen have suspicious grown,
My friends are tired of giving;
Upon the cold, cold world I'm thrown
To try and make a living.
I fear that work before me lies;
In fact, I see no option,
Unless, perhaps, I advertise
"An orphan for adoption."

EASTERN FANATICISM.

BY PRES. H. A. THOMPSON.

On the evening of Dec. 1, 1881, a few travelers were stopping at the Hotel Du Nil in Cairo. A part of the time on the train, a part of the time on donkeys and the rest on foot, they had been reviewing the ruins of ancient Memphis, the Pyramids of Sakharah, the burial places of the sacred bulls with their broken Sarcophagi, and the celebrated tomb of Tih which had lately been uncovered in the midst of the sand. A boat having failed to meet them, they were ferried across the Nile, walked three miles in the burning sand to reach *Holvan*, a French summer resort, where they found the train and returned to Cairo faint and weary.

The dragoman reported to these persons in the evening that he had learned there was to be a religious service by the howling dervishes who inhabit these eastern cities and are the religious devotees of the East, and volunteered to show them the way. At the appointed time we were ready for the trip. The streets of the eastern cities are unusually dirty and narrow, some of them in Cairo, especially in the sections that are more or less under French or English control, are wide enough for carriages to pass. After wending our way through a number of these streets, which seem to run in all directions and without much order, we heard a loud sound as of persons talking and soon came in sight of a large mosque in front of which ran a street, and this street was fast being filled with people who had come as had we to witness an unusual scene. It was about 7½ P. M. when we reached the place. It was dark but most persons who travel about at night in the East carry their lamps with them; besides this, in

some of the shops which were yet open, there was sufficient light to help dissipate the surrounding darkness. When the exhibition would occur we could not tell. We had by this time learned that we were not to witness any howling dervishes, but a remarkable religious festival which occurs once a year and which is an occasion of intense interest to certain classes among the Mohammedans.

While the procession tarried we took notice of the place and our surroundings. For a little money we secured seats from some of the neighboring shops and sat and looked and listened and talked. It was indeed a motley crowd and one of those in which a man never feels absolutely safe. There may be no intentional wrong done him, but here life seems to be of so little account and there is so much rudeness, frenzy and barbarity still left that no man knows when he is safe. Here are persons of all classes. Occasionally a carriage comes along with a runner in front to open the way bearing a lantern on his head so that he could more readily find his way. The runner in front is constantly crying in Arabic, "to the right" or "to the left," and with his stick pushing them aside so that he can have the right of way. Others have a number of sticks of sugar cane, perhaps six feet in length, which they carry strapped upon their backs, and having made a bargain with some one for a few paras, break off a part and pass it to the purchaser who chews it with as much relish as our American does his tobacco, and with much less danger. Sometimes you will hear the jingling of cups followed by a half musical call of "Moya," with an adjective prefixed, which means "good water," and on looking up you will see a man with a large skin or other vessel filled with water, resting on his back and bound to his body by straps around his shoulders. By leaning forward he brings the nozzle to such a level that he can pour out a cup of water for which he receives a few

paras and then proceeds on his way to gladden some other thirsty soul. Persons are dressed in almost every variety of costume, from the finest gentleman who drives by in his carriage, to the poor peasant who has no property save what he carries on his body. As I now remember, no women were present except such as looked out from the doors of the houses along the street where the scene occurred. In the main, the crowd, so far as dress was concerned, did not look bad. There was no quarreling, no unpleasant jostling, nothing that to them would seem rude; there was considerable conversation which of course we did not understand, and all seemed to have a good time.

About 9 o'clock a noise was heard in the distance and everybody was on the alert, and soon along the street we could see an unusual light. Soon a few men, probably policemen, came along driving the crowd right and left, and behind these about thirty persons bearing large torches lighting up the way so that the remainder could easily follow. Following these torch-bearers came a boy about six years of age riding a horse led by another, the boy being held in his place by persons on either side of him. The horse was covered with a large white cloth and on it there seemed to be marks of blood. As he came nearer to us we saw that the boy was holding in his hand a knife, perhaps a foot in length, which he brandished, as well as he could, first in one direction and then in another and occasionally would draw it down over his forehead. When he did so the blood would ooze out and drop down upon the white cloth. It was a most frightful spectacle. The child seemed frightened and must have wished himself away from such a scene, but the father no doubt felt honored that his son should occupy so distinguished a position.

Following the boy on his white horse were more than a score of men in long gowns and with bosoms exposed, who were smiting on

their bare breasts with their clenched fists with terrible force, and crying at every stroke, "El Hassan," "El Hassan." They were intensely in earnest. There was no dress parade about it, but every man seemed intent on outdoing his neighbor in the manifestations of his feelings. Behind these came a few with banners leading the important part of the procession. After them came about fifty or more men with swords or short knives, marching along and crying "El Hassan." When in front of us they separated into two rows and facing each other they brandished their swords and occasionally would bring them down over their faces and draw blood. Scarcely a face that did not witness contact with a sword. As the street was narrow, and we were in close proximity to the men, we did not know what minute some accident might occur, and our position, for a few moments, was not a very desirable one.

A second detachment now came into view with another boy, somewhat larger than the first, also on horseback, and behaving in a similar manner. Following him came perhaps a dozen bare to the middle and striking themselves fiercely with whips made of small chains. At each stroke the blood would flow. So furious was one man that one of the officials took hold of him to push him forward so that he would cease his self-torture. All these men seemed as fanatical in their manifestations as did the first part. A third boy, arrayed as the others, but a little larger and older and cutting himself more than did the others, came next. Another group of men behind him with swords and knives, which they occasionally brought down on their foreheads and faces making the blood flow. The excitement all this time was most intense and during the whole performance they continued to cry "El Hassan," "El Hassan," with all the energy they possessed.

As soon as they had passed, a crowd of roughs pushed forward as if to interfere with

the work and in a moment we heard the crack of whips about their legs, and a yell. Policemen, unknown to us, were watching the movement, and their weapons were whips, which they used to advantage; nothing these Arabs dread so much as a whip. In a few moments the rush was over; we were in the crowd with our dragoman and a policeman with us and we found our way to the hotel, having witnessed a sight which we shall never forget.

As I now remember the explanation made to us it was something like the following: When Mohammed died having no children the government was to go to Aboo-Buku, next to Omar, then to Othman, and Mahomet Ali, and after him to another. "El Hassan," the grandson of Mahomet Ali, succeeded him and reigned about six months under the supervision of his uncle. He and his brother, both mere children, were slain by a conspiracy formed against them at Bagdad. The Persians yearly celebrate the day of their death, as do other sects among the Mohammedans. It occurs on the 10th of *Mahanan* month, which this year came on 1st of December, when we were permitted to be present. These persons had their orgy in front of a mosque dedicated to this "El Hassan." Their smiting their breasts, and whipping themselves with chains, and cutting themselves with swords and knives was to indicate their love for the murdered children, their belief in their right to the government, and how they would have suffered to defend them had they lived when the boys were killed.

I never had as vivid a picture of the work on Mt. Carmel when Elijah was determining who was the true God and when his opponents who were furious because their God did not answer, "cried aloud and cut themselves after their manner with knives and lancets till the blood gushed out upon them." That which seems like a dream, or at most an exaggeration, in the statement of the prophet,

we were witnessing with our own eyes. It was easy to understand the fury with which these men sometimes attacked the Christians and brutally murdered them as they did a few years since at Damascus. Fanatical and brutal as this was, I was glad to be permitted to witness it.

All this was done to manifest interest in a false religion, for a false faith and for a usurper and a fraud. It was devotion to an idea which could be of no profit to them. How it puts to shame our lukewarmness and indifference when we remember that we have a true system, a genuine God and a saving faith. May not these earnest heathen, in the day of judgment, condemn many modern Christians who have everything which should make them enthusiastic in their actions and yet are stupidly indifferent to the condition of the world about them?

WEBSTER'S STYLE.

BY F. P. GARDNER.

There is a style of writing which impresses the reader that the author has experienced what he relates, that he expresses his own thought in his own language without any desire for effect beyond establishing the truth. We frequently meet this style of writing in narratives of personal adventure, in travels, and once in a while in novels; but among public speakers, we rarely find one who makes us believe that he feels that what he says is true.

Our politicians seem to think that they make themselves more impressive by vomiting out, as supports to their few and feeble arguments, all the stale figures and bloated metaphors at their command. They come before the people with only two weapons of warfare—praise for the unparalleled perfection of their own party, and curses for the unexampled ignorance and wickedness of the opposite one. What wonder is it then that the people are so impressed with the

insincerity of the thoughts and expressions of a politician, that he is deemed equivalent to a liar?

Daniel Webster is a notable exception to this rule. Whether he speaks in the Senate chamber, at the bar, or to the people, he does not seek to please the imagination or to rouse the passions and prejudices of his hearers. He appeals to the intellect with plain reasonings which convince us at once of his sincerity and honesty. His thoughts are real thoughts expressed in the clear, terse Anglo-Saxon, the language of everyday use. He does not seem to be a man gifted with fluency of speech, nor one who wishes to excite the admiration of his hearers. His manner is that of a man addressing his equals upon some subject in which they are all deeply interested. He resembles Lincoln somewhat in his power of grasping great principles, and applying them to particular instances, and in his power of so putting abstract thoughts that they are readily comprehended by his hearers; but what Lincoln accomplished by a droll story, Webster brought about by sheer force of reason.

Webster is a fit representative of the people of New England. He possesses that coolness and unexcitability of manner, that love of argument and that power of seizing upon the weak points of his opponent's argument and turning it to his own advantage, which is characteristic of the Yankee, the world over, together with his strong passions and deep convictions of the right. But Webster's feelings manifest themselves only as they give additional force to his reason. They are kept concealed like the steam in the engine, but like the steam, they are a terrible power in the world. Only once in a while do they burst forth in some spirited word or burning paragraph, revealing the white-hot soul beneath the quiet exterior. The secret of Webster's power over the people of New England was, that he was one of

their own number, who thought and felt as they did, who believed in the same great moral principles. He knew that they were men who thought closely upon all subjects, who were governed by the head rather than by the passions, who followed established principles rather than the impulse of the moment, who admired the solid and useful rather than the ornamental.

Webster's own nature, then, as well as the dispositions of his hearers, would lead him to adopt a plain, simple style—a style suited to the expression of the reason rather than the imagination. But Webster's style is not a mere intellectual one. He does not take up a question and demonstrate it as one would a problem in geometry. He does more than that; he compels the assent, not of the head only, but of the heart. He does not allow you to coldly admit that his statements and arguments are true, but he makes you act upon them.

Although Webster's style is plain and simple, there is nothing common-place in it. There is but one instance where Webster gives us something common-place, when we would expect something else. In his address at the laying of the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument, he says: "Let us thank God that we live in an age, when something has influence besides the bayonet, and when the sternest authority does not venture to encounter the scorching power of public reproach. Any attempt of the kind I have mentioned should be met by one universal burst of indignation; the air of the civilized world ought to be made too warm to be comfortably breathed by any who would hazard it." After he has thanked the Creator for the power of public opinion, after he has said that opposition to it should be met "by one universal blast of indignation," we naturally expect him to make a still stronger assertion, instead of which, he says that "the air of the civilized world

ought to be made too warm to be *comfortably breathed* by any who would hazard it." If he had said that it ought to be made too hot for them, it would have been a stronger expression; for then we would have imagined the offenders as sitting on top of a red-hot stove, or as roasting on gridirons. But when he says that the air should be made too warm to be comfortably breathed, we can think of nothing more terrible than the puffing of a two hundred and fifty pound man in the harvest field.

But still, there are few orators who have the dignity, and at times the sublimity of thought, for which Webster is noted. This dignity is derived from the moral nature of the man, for the belief that the right will triumph and wrong come to naught seems to pervade all his works. It is akin to the dignity of the ancient patriarchs, uniting grandeur of thought and character with simplicity of habit and expression. It is the dignity derived from that self-reliance which toils and privations produce, and from communion with all that is wild and grand in nature, together with a firm belief in the Almighty arm controlling nature.

In comparison with Burke, the greatest of English orators, Webster is like some great bare granite cliff of his native State, which is only made more grand and terrible by the stunted hemlock and pine on its side, while Burke possesses the magnificence and elegance of the same granite wrought into some great and stately temple. He may have a more beautiful style, but it is not half so impressive as Webster's.

There is, in Webster's works, the expression of strong passions, of lofty imaginations, of deep moral convictions, and of great reasoning powers; but the whole is governed by reason. Says Whipple: "The peculiarity of his character was this; that he gave to what seemed to be the effortless expression of passionless intelligence the whole force of his

nature; and that whenever he exerted the whole force of his nature, it always appeared to be the mere operation of his passionless intelligence."

Webster has given us his ideal of true eloquence in his speech in commemoration of Adams and Jefferson. We know of no one who has a higher or truer ideal; nor of any one who has come nearer reaching it. He says: "Clearness, force and earnestness, are the qualities which produce conviction; true eloquence must exist in the man, in the subject and in the occasion. Affected passion, intense expression, the pomp of declamation, all may aspire after it—they cannot reach it. The graces taught in the schools, the costly ornaments and studied contrivances of speech, shock and disgust men when their own lives, and the fate of their wives, their children, and their country, hang on the decision of the hour. Then words have lost their power, rhetoric is vain and all elaborate oratory contemptible. * * * Then patriotism is eloquent; then self-devotion is eloquent. The clear conception, outrunning the deductions of logic, the high purpose, the firm resolve, the dauntless spirit, speaking on the tongue, beaming from the eye, informing every feature and urging the whole man onward, right onward, to his object—this is eloquence, or rather, it is something greater and higher than all eloquence—it is action, noble, sublime, God-like action."

LOCALS.

- Social.
- World's Exposition.
- Westerville Fair.
- A pic-nic for the *preps* and a bonanza for the pop corn men.
- An orchestra composed of members of both Societies furnished music for the social.
- During the week of the Fair the people of Westerville and vicinity were favored with

the *Westerville Daily Review*. Its editor has the right kind of energy.

—The Cincinnati Exposition was not well attended last week on account of the seductiveness of the *District Fair*.

—The base ball ground is patronized almost every evening by the energetic athletes and their friends. They are *spoiling* for a challenge.

—A quartette composed of T. H. Sone-decker, J. A. Cummings, R. P. Miller and S. M. Hanby rendered an anthem at the opening exercises at the chapel last Sunday morning.

—"A lot of students were down from Westerville to hear John T. Raymond; they were members of the Philomathean Society." *Chas.* evidently keeps his eye open for society badges.

—The officers of the Senior Class for the coming year are: Pres., W. M. Wickham; Vice Pres., Sam. S. Spencer; Secretary, Jessie F. Thompson; Treasurer, Justina A. Lorenz; Executive Committee, W. C. Rebok, W. Z. Kumler, M. Alice Dickson.

—The college is very fortunate in having succeeded in subduing the "trick" element which has disturbed this as well as the larger colleges. So far no tricks have been played this term and an inventory of the students assures us that good order will prevail.

—Quite a number of students took advantage of the vacation excursion to visit Chattanooga, Nashville, Lookout Mountain, Mont-eagle Springs and other southern points. According to all reports the excursion was an enjoyable one. The College Orchestra did not accompany the excursion as was first intended.

—The annual social of the four Literary Societies was held this year in their halls under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. It was well attended and evidently enjoyed by all. It was most admirably conducted and was

pronounced by all the very best that has ever been held in the halls.

—If our students could get up a real lively little racket and would use clubs, stones, revolvers, beer bottles, etc., to such an extent that the police would be compelled to interfere, we might get to be *blooded* enough to enter the "State Oratorical Contest Association." When the main requisites to admission are mental ability and respectability then perhaps we will be eligible.

—The College Orchestra is not yet in first-class order, but will soon be in fine working condition. Prof. Todd understands his business and as a *director* is first-class. The orchestra at present consists of the following: Prof. W. L. Todd, director and 1st violin; E. E. Flickinger, 1st violin; E. H. Hill, 2d violin; D. E. Lorenz, viola; L. E. Custer, bass; W. C. Reese, flute; S. S. Spencer, clarinet; F. H. Miller, cornet; Mrs. W. L. Todd, piano.

—The temperance element of Westerville had a little "practice in the field last week." A Columbus saloon man opened a tent and began to *soak* all the old *soaks* in and about the town. But at an unguarded moment he sold *lager* to a minor and was immediately apprehended. The matter is not yet settled but before the unprincipled son of Satan gets through with Westerville he will feel as though he had gone through an experience similar to that of Corbin. It will not be surprising if some saloonist who tries to impose on our good nature, shall wake up some morning and find that he has made his bed with a certain rich man mentioned in the Revised Version.

R. Clements, a former student of O. U., has been working during the past summer in the interest of the Ohio Anti-Liquor Alliance. He has been doing good work for the Association in soliciting subscribers for the *Home Protectionist*.

SOCIETY NEWS.

PHILOPHRONEAN.

—The Cleiorhetean Society have a new organ in their hall.

—Dr. C. B. Dickson, '81, was among the visitors at the Society hall on the 21st inst.

—Mr. Jos. Crosby, of Zanesville, Ohio, has been elected to honorary membership in the Society.

—The Library Committee for the ensuing year are, Prof. Guitner, T. M. Fouts, L. E. Custer, F. Williams and R. P. Miller.

—The indications are that the present year will be a pleasant and profitable one to the Society. Already several gentlemen who promise in time to become excellent workers have united with it, and others are contemplating a like step.

—The following resolutions were adopted by the Society in regard to the death of W. F. Hatfield, class '82, who died July 1st:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call from our midst W. F. Hatfield, an ex-active member of the Philophronean Literary Society of Otterbein University; and,

Whereas, We owe a tribute of honor to the departed, of respect to his memory, and to his friends our most tender sympathies; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of this Society, have been separated from a much-esteemed brother and ardent worker, with whom in the future we hope to be re-united by a membership that shall never be dissolved.

Resolved, That we tender our warmest sympathies to the relatives of the deceased.

Resolved, That we honor the name of him who has so suddenly left us, by wearing a badge of mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the parents of the deceased, and one to each of the following papers for publication; namely, the *Religious Telescope*, the *Westerville Review*, and the OTTERBEIN RECORD.

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SEPTEMBER, 1882.

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CONTRIBUTIONS to the RECORD will be welcomed from all our friends. Items of news concerning old students or graduates, educational intelligence and reports are desired, and will be duly credited.

COPIES of this number of the RECORD, the first of the new volume, are sent to some of our former students whose addresses we have obtained. They will oblige us very much if they send us, with their own subscriptions, the names and addresses of other former students of O. U., who may be interested in the College paper. To all such a sample copy will be promptly sent.

THE following exchanges have been received since our last issue: The *Dickinsonian*, Carlisle, Pa.; *College Transcript*, Delaware, O.; *Rouge et Noir*, Trinity College, Toronto; *Philomathean Review*, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

University Mirror, Lewisburg, Pa.; *Kenyon Advance*, Gambier, O.; *Oberlin Review*, Oberlin, O.; *Woman's Evangel*, Dayton, O.; *Notre Dame Scholastic*, Notre Dame, Ind.; *College Echo*, Dallas, Texas; *Academica*, University of Cincinnati; *Avalon Aurora*, Mo.; *College Journal*, Milton College, Wis.; *Cornellian*, Cornell College, Iowa; *College Rambler*, Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill.; *Institute Index*, Glasgow, Mo.; *The Itinerant*, Harrisburg, Pa.; *Religious Telescope*, Dayton, O.

IN entering upon the third volume the RECORD congratulates itself that its friends are so many and the field so inviting. The most sanguine hopes of its projectors have been realized; and that which at the first appeared so difficult,—to win its way—has been accomplished, and with ease. Notwithstanding the apathy of some, and the personal opposition of others who were influenced by fraternity jealousies, the RECORD has always found enough staunch friends to make its mark and pay as it goes. Each year's end has shown a financial profit; and it is believed that something has been done to advance the interests of the University which it represents. The managers, therefore, in sending out this initial number of the new volume, are moved to "thank God and take courage."

WE wonder sometimes whether those persons who are most boisterous in their appeal for practical education in our colleges, know for what they are crying. And especially those who rail at the study of Latin and Greek, and wish to have them removed from the college curriculum. There are schools whose professed object is to train men for the various professions, and he who would learn a trade can do so under a skilled mechanic. But the object of the ordinary college is mental discipline and to inculcate regular habits of study. But admitting that our studies should be eminently practical, we would

raise the question whether mental discipline is not practical, and it must be admitted that the study of the ancient languages is very well adapted to securing such an end

But they tell us that no one pretends to remember the Latin and Greek he studied in the class-room, and that there is no occasion for the use of such knowledge if remembered. The same objection might be urged to Geometry and other studies; for how many theorems of Geometry are so fixed in the memory that we can recall them at any time? But we do not thus forget our Latin and Greek, and we have abundant opportunity to exercise our knowledge of them, for in a language like ours, in which so large a portion of the words are derived from these languages, there is a continual call for their use. If these studies should be neglected, a large part, at least, of our early English would be unintelligible to the mass of readers. There is much to be said in favor of these studies, which for centuries have figured so prominently in all institutions of learning, and their removal from our schools would be a serious detriment to the cause of broad and liberal education.

Is it the thoughtless slavery of long-established custom, or that which pertains to all men by nature, namely, to love to hoodwink and to be hoodwinked, that preserves in such rigor the great fraud of honorary degree in our colleges? Not long is the season of the year past in which the annual crop of these titles is gathered in such abundance as to put to shame the richest harvests of the agriculturist. "The leafy month of June" comes not without this rich fruitage from first-class and fifth-class colleges, from high-schools and low-schools, from Yale and Neophogen, from any cross-road institution which happens to have been chartered by the favor of too sympathetic friends in the Legislature with the name of "College." We submit that this is

all wrong—wrong in purpose and wrong in effect. These honorary titles (and D. D., the most sacred, is becoming the most abused) are becoming so void of meaning and sit so lightly on so unworthy heads, that almost no one, who has proper self respect, cares to be thus "honored."

Consider the way in which these degrees are usually obtained. Sometimes the future "Doctor," with a sufficiently high opinion of his abilities, seeing his neighbor who is no more learned than himself, wearing with dignity the title, boldly asks the nearest college for the honor, promising to return the favor by giving a few books to the Library, or subscribing to extinguish the debt. Frequently an over-zealous friend, with extraordinary appreciation of the Doctor-about-to-be, having influence at court, prefers the request; and the Faculty, who can as easily give as withhold, as it costs nothing, yield on the instant. Occasionally we hear that the degree is hawked about for sale, and the highest bidder becomes the lucky "Doctor." Once in a great while, say in the thousandth case, the degree is given for actual merit, for work well done, and is given by a University by which it is creditable to be thus honored.

It is our conviction that the power to confer degrees should be withdrawn from all little institutions, and vested alone in the Universities, and in a limited number of these. In England, only the five Universities have this power; in our "great and glorious country," there is nothing to prevent any number of schools from calling themselves "Universities," and hence the need of some restriction in this business. Then let these degrees be conferred only after proof of positive merit, as would appear in some great work of generally acknowledged superiority. Let the degree of Doctor of Philosophy no longer be honorary, but given in course for the highest order of attainment in Philosophy. Let the L.L. D. be the index of ex-

traordinary attainment in legal lore. Let the D. D. mean superior eminence in theology and celebrity for theological unity. Then will these letters no longer be so cabalistic, and all men will give honor to whom honor is due.

The Greek orator and teacher of eloquence, Isocrates, wrote in letters of gold over the door of his school these words, "If thou love learning, thou shalt attain to much learning." We can have no hope of a young person who assumes the task and name of student from parental compulsion or at solicitation of friends. He will make no earnest persevering effort, and while he can not pass through the schools without a gain, he will fail to secure such training as will answer the demands of the age. This love of learning, this thirst for knowledge is the open sesame to all the rich stores which the literature of the ages has brought us; without it, we grope as the blind, and know not the treasures that lie all around us and quite within our reach.

This desire to know will lead the student to a habit of centered thought, than which nothing is more desirable, even more indispensable, in the life he leads. The most violent beams of the solstitial sun fall upon the bared brow of the swarthy laborer with no apparent effect, except to contend with the zephyr for the mastery; but let us take the simple lens and with it concentrate a few rays upon the hardest of the black diamonds, and it will soon be reduced to cinder. This mirrors the truth that lurks in the advice given by Lord Chesterfield to his son:—"There is no surer sign in the world of a little, frivolous mind than to be thinking of one thing while one is doing another; for whatever is worth doing is worth thinking of while one is doing it. Whenever you find anybody incapable of attention to the same object for a quarter of an hour together, and easily diverted from it by some trifle, you may depend upon it,

that person is frivolous and incapable of anything great."

Without this well defined habit of concentration of thought in study there will be no system; but without systematic study, the scholar is never made. There must be system in bringing into use the mind's power; system in arranging the departments of the studies pursued; system in assigning certain hours and periods to each; system in designing and modeling what one has acquired; system in putting it to practical use. This system will lead us to begin at the proper place. "The beginning is half of the whole," is an apothegm as old as Hesiod. Then, a logical order of studies will thus be secured, and this is of paramount importance. Herein will appear the great advantage which those have who pursue their studies in college, where the order of the studies is followed as laid down by the most experienced educators of the age. It has been found that a certain succession of branches is logical and sure to produce the best and most speedy results. This order, then, is adopted, and what so great folly as for a tyro to attempt to improve his own case by changing and amending his course? Rather, let every one unfalteringly pursue the well-tried road, the regal way, and his reward is sure. He will have the delight that always comes from proper exercise of the mental powers, in the discovery of truth, in the grasping of new ideas, in the rising of those emotions, which, like the glad "Heureka" of the inventor, are the springs of ecstatic joy.

Could all who toil in the schools pursue their work with love of learning, with definiteness of aim, with concentration of thought, with adhesion to systematic study, these requisites at which we have designed merely to hint, there would be great promise of the coming of the reign of "sweetness and light." More and more would mind gain control over matter; more and more would intelligence

and prosperity prevail to the utter overthrow of the powers of ignorance and prejudice, and the golden era dawn, when

"Deserts will blossom, and the barren sing;
Justice and Mercy—Holiness and Love
Among the people walk; Messiah reign,
And earth keep jubilee a thousand years."

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.)

'81. Miss Madge Dickson is reading medicine at home.

'78. N. O. Brenizer is practicing medicine at Prospect, O.

'81. D. F. Mock has charge of the public schools at Dalton, Ohio.

'81. A. E. Davis will attend the Dayton Union Biblical Seminary.

'78. James C. Sheerer has been sick. He was married some time ago.

'78. E. S. Lorenz has returned to Yale to finish his theological studies.

'82. L. Keister has entered the theological department of Boston University.

A. F. Mathias left school last week to enter into business near his home.

'78. W. J. Zuck has been called to a professorship in Lebanon Valley College.

G. B. Rhoads, a former student of O. U., will resume his college studies after the holidays.

A. L. Funk will join the Alleghany conference this fall, and go into the active ministry.

L. H. Keister, a former student, is at present engaged in the grocery business at Union City, Ind.

'82. T. Fitzgerald has been working for the P. M. B. Association of Westerville during the past summer. He will attend Law

School at Ann Arbor during the coming year. Tom is slowly but surely working his way toward the Presidency.

'82. It is reported that J. B. Phinney was hurt, while on a surveying tour, by jumping on a stake.

'82. F. P. Gardner will leave in a few days for Ann Arbor, where he intends taking a course in law.

'82. C. E. Bonebrake is reporting on the *Ohio State Journal*. Chas. shoves the cedar in a masterly style.

'74. D. L. Flickinger and family, of Columbus, Ohio, paid Westerville a visit on Sunday, September 17th.

Miss Mellie Sonedecker will return to O. U. in a few days, to resume the study of drawing and music.

L. F. John, of class '83, and Henry Stauffer, of class '85, attended the Central Ohio Conference at Etna.

S. M. Hanby, who has been in business at Clarksville, Tennessee, is visiting his brother-in-law, Rev. F. A. Ramsey.

'81. Miss Alfa Leib is teaching at the "Girls' Industrial Home," near Delaware, O. She has been reading medicine for some time.

'75. H. F. Detweiler is practicing law at Uniontown, Pa. He is also Burgess of the town, and is bringing up two students for O. U.

'82. L. D. Bonebrake is civilizing the Spartan youth. He has secured the position of principal of the public schools of Sparta, Ohio.

'81. M. S. Bovey is not married, and if neither this nor any other mishap occurs, will acquire theological knowledge at Dayton during the coming year.

Joseph Crosby, of Zanesville, Ohio, author of many valuable papers of Shakespearean criticism, has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Society of Literature of the

United Kingdom, of which Prince Leopold, the youngest son of Queen Victoria, is President.

'70. U. Cordelia Guitner was married on September 27th to Thomas E. Workman, of Columbus, O. They are visiting in Cleveland and Niagara.

'83. J. O. Stevens has decided to return to the Normal school which he has been conducting during the past year at Buckhannon, W. Va., but will come to O. U. again next spring.

'73. F. A. Ramsey attended the Central Ohio Conference, held at Etna, Ohio. The Officiary of Westerville station asked for his return as pastor for the ensuing year.

'84. L. D. Wilmoth canvassed for the Browning Book Firm, of Toledo, during the former part of the summer vacation. He will teach near Toledo the coming winter.

W. Ross Funk and his bride have just returned from an extended tour through Iowa, Dakota and other western States. He intends studying theology at Dayton this year.

'81. C. B. Dickson has been practicing medicine in Cleveland during the summer, and has had excellent success. He has been visiting during the past week at his home in Westerville.

'66. Prof. W. O. Tobey, editor of the *United Brethren in Christ*, has removed from Dayton, O., to Chambersburg, Pa., to assume the pastorate of the King St. U. B. Church, in addition to his editorial duties.

'82. M. S. Beard is not trying to fill the Greek chair at *Yale*, but is superintending the public schools (grammar department) of Worthington, O., in a way that is highly creditable to himself, as well as to his *Alma Mater*.

'84. D. A. Holmes will not attend Otterbein University this year. He has moved from Edon, his former residence, to Spencer-

ville, DeKalb county, Ind. He intends teaching in the town school for the present school year.

Miss Lillie Holp, of Dayton, O., formerly a student here, was married Thursday, Sept. 21st, to Dr. J. D. Hall, of the U. S. Army. After an extended bridal tour, the couple will go to their western home at Fort Randall, the post at which the Doctor is stationed at present.

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