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# The Otterbein Record.

A MONTHLY COLLEGE PAPER.

VOL. II.

WESTERVILLE, O., DECEMBER, 1881.

No. 4.



## 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.

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

**REMARKS.**—Both sexes are admitted and recite in the same classes. The Winter Term will commence January 4, 1882, and end March 22, 1882, when there will be a vacation of one week. The Spring Term will commence March 29, 1882, and end June 14, 1882. The next Annual Commencement will be June 15, 1882. Expenses unusually moderate. Tuition and incidentals, \$30 per year; rent and care of rooms from \$10 to \$20; boarding from \$60 to \$100; text books from \$10 to \$15; fuel, light, &c., \$10 to \$20. By economy \$150 will enable one to spend one year respectably.

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REV. H. A. THOMPSON, D. D.,

WESTERVILLE, OHIO.



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will fully establish.

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THE DOCTOR PRESENTS THIS MONTH SOME

#### NEW TESTIMONIALS

In regard to his TREATMENT OF CATARRH.

From the Rev. J. S. MILLS.  
DR. G. T. BLAIR,

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

Yours truly,

J. S. MILLS.

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

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

From Rev. C. Hall, a student of Otterbein University.

Feeling under great obligations to you for the almost miraculous cure I have experienced through your treatment, I take this method of again expressing it.

Having been a sufferer for many years from chronic catarrh, the throat and nasal passages being involved, and having all the symptoms of catarrh in its worst style.

I followed your directions to the letter, and immediately began to experience relief, and now, after a few months treatment, I am entirely cured; am now as healthy as any man, being able to carry on my studies and do full work every day. I can only hope that others who may be similarly affected may try your inhalant and mild constitutional treatment. I am sure there was no more aggravated case than mine, and it is reasonable to suppose you can cure other cases as well as mine.

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**CHAUNCEY P. LANDON, M. D.,**

*Physician and Surgeon,*

Corner State and Walnut Streets,

**WESTERVILLE, O.**

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**COLUMBUS, OHIO.**

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# The Otterbein Record.

Mailed at the P. O. at Westerville as second class matter.

VOL. II.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, DECEMBER, 1881.

No. 4.

## LETTER FROM PRESIDENT THOMPSON.

RUINS OF BAALBEC,  
Saturday, Oct. 30, 1881.

We broke camp at 7 A. M., on Saturday, with a day's ride ahead of us. I was so tired the day before that I did not sleep much, and so found the journey a little hard. We have no mountain travel, but are in the plains known as "Coele Syria," lying between the Lebanon and anti-Lebanon mountains. During the day we traveled almost across it. It is nearly level, with here and there a little clump of trees, but for the most part, at this season, entirely bare. It is good soil, and no doubt produces good crops. In the spring season, even when the grain is growing, it is covered with flowers. As we started out, we passed through some nice groves and near some little towns, but a town here doesn't amount to much. They are mostly of mud, small, low, and with flat roofs. People don't live where they farm as we do, but live in little villages and go great distances to farm. There are no fences, and how they can tell where each man's property ends, I do not know. Imagine a large plain, with no fences, and not a single tree, except now and then a little grove, and you have some idea of how this looks. We saw some parties plowing; the beam of the plow is made of three pieces, so as to give a proper curve, and then a piece with a curved part, to go into the ground; this is held in one hand and the man uses the other to drive. The ground is almost as dry as sand, so it is not hard to scratch, even with this. We saw large herds of cattle, sheep and goats feeding together. Saw a man sowing grain, and thought of the parable of the sower sent

forth to sow. We met a number of persons, but the funniest sight was to see a large woman astride of a little donkey. In passing through a little town, we saw some camel's dung spread against the walls of the houses. Thus to dry it and prepare it for fuel—it is the firewood of the lower class. We passed some parties husking corn. They pull the ears and pile them together, and the men, women and children all pound it, some of them threshing a pile with short sticks. They worked vigorously, but it was a very slow way. It was all done out of doors, and then sifted and dried on the tops of the houses. I obtained an ear which I hope to bring home with me. I saw some five or six rows of stones near this place, which, I was informed, marked the burial place of some heroes.

Nothing very strange occurred during the day. At noon, when we lunched, we met a Mr. Chapin, an elderly gentleman and a young wife, from Providence, Rhode Island. He had been through here a year ago for his health, and will spend the winter at Cairo, and go through again next spring. We rode away and viewed the hills on either side and the valley below, and tried to find out all we could. At four o'clock, to our great joy, the views of Baalbec were seen in the distance. We were both very tired and very sore. At 4½ we entered the town, a quiet little place of perhaps two hundred population. Town dirty, streets very narrow, many children and all dirty, and all wailing "Baksheesh"—a present. We were disappointed in not finding our tents in the middle of the ruins, as was promised, but out in the edge of town in a



dirty, dusty, stony place. We complained of the location, and were promised that it should be changed in the morning. We had supper, and all the children and some larger persons came to see what was going on. It was a noisy night. I was so tired that I had a touch of illness, which disturbed me some, but in the main I rested pretty well. After breakfast this morning we took a walk down to one of the quarries outside the town, to give our men a chance to move the tents. In one of these is a stone seventy-one feet long, fourteen feet high and thirteen wide, and would probably weigh 1500 tons. It was cut out of solid stone, and the lower side is not yet entirely cut loose. There are three stones of the same size in the wall about the temple, and they are nineteen feet above the ground. How they were ever put in such a place I can't divine. There are ten stones of the same size, except they are about thirty feet long, in the same wall. They are most likely the result of Phœnecian architecture.

The Temple of the Sun is one of the most perfect we have met any where, and contains some of the finest workmanship. It is really a gem in itself. It has no court as have the others, but was entered by a portal, which was reached by a stair. It had fifteen columns at either side, and eight at each end. There was a double row of columns in front of the portal. The columns are  $46\frac{1}{2}$  feet in height; the center or inside part is built up ten feet from the outside columns, and between the top of it and the columns there is a kind of ceiling of stone carried into hexagons, rhomboids, triangles, and other ornaments, while the intervening spaces are filled with busts of emperors and gods, surrounded by foliage of some kind.

The whole structure is very massive. I suppose it is almost 1200 yards around the walls outside. And yet little is known of its history. But finer work indicates there must have been at one time a large city

here, but the people are gone and all other traces of them. A different class is here now. There is nothing known of it before the third and fourth century of our era. Coins of the second century show that the town was a Roman colony. The coins of 211, A. D., show on them the outlines of a larger and smaller temple. Later coins bear the same mark. It is supposed the larger temple was dedicated to all the gods of Heleopolis and the smaller to Baal. The Emperor Constantine supposed this and erected a church here. After him bishops were appointed for the place. The Arabs finally conquered the place and converted it into a fortress. It was so used during the middle ages. One can see where the wall was changed or increased so as to meet this purpose. In 1175 the town came into the possession of Saladin. It has been destroyed. The Crusaders captured it and for a time all trace of it was lost. In the middle of the sixteenth century the ruins were re-discovered by the Europeans and have since suffered from earthquakes, especially that of 1759.

This afternoon after our tents were in place and we had dinner, we concluded at three o'clock to have some service. Rev. Mr Hott preached for us. One native was present, and the lady and gentleman mentioned above. It was strange to try to worship in the midst of such heathen surroundings. Time and again from the very spot where we stood had incense been offered to heathen gods. And now the old walls resounded to "All hail the power," "Jesus Lover of my soul," "Rock of Ages," etc. These Arabs have no Sunday. Even those with us are sifting their grain for feed or doing other work. We have had a little Sunday even in the midst of this ancient modern heathenism, but it is hard to have much of it.

MONDAY, Oct. 31.—Began march at half past eight this morning; delayed to have our pictures taken, one with tents and mules in



the background. Our journey was eastward and up mountains and over hills all day; had no road but simply a donkey track. There are no roads in this section for anything else. No wagons, no carriage of any kind, everything carried on mules and donkeys. We journey hence in single file one behind the other, which is a little monotonous, as it does not give us much chance to talk with each other except at intervals. Part of the time the road was so steep down the hills and so rough with rocks that for safety we walked and led our ponies. At half past twelve we stopped at last on the edge of a little place called "Shaibeh." There was a large oak here which made some shade, the only tree anywhere about. Near it was a little house with flat roof. Our rugs were put down on the roof and our lunch made ready and we ate very heartily. The roofs are all level and of stone so deep that there was not much danger of going through. The water we used for ourselves and horses was carried by women from the foot of a hill where there was a large spring. They were as dirty and ragged as they could be, but one can't complain much about dirt if he wishes to travel here. There were a number of half naked children who looked as though they had never been washed and their hair never combed, some are shaved close to their skin and others are not. The children would sit and examine each others heads occasionally. The women exposed their breasts without one thought of impropriety and they looked black as far as we could see them. The water, I forgot to say, was carried in large pots of earthen ware which I suppose would hold at least as much as a wooden bucket, and usually on their heads, sometimes on their shoulders. The town was a romantic place, on a hill side almost covered with rocks; houses of stone and with streets so narrow that we could not ride two abreast. A deluge of water would be a blessing to it. The people seem to me never to wash. Some men

and women gathered about to look at us, and the men sat and smoked. One of our muleteers was kicked while working with his horses. It was not serious but a bad bruise and hurt him during the day and night. In the morning we camped on the edge of a little "oasis" adjoining a village which is called Lerghaya, reaching it about 3 P. M. It was a neat place, dry and clean, with plenty of water. We most always choose our camping places with a view to water. Along the stream everything was green and all about was beautiful. I thought of the passage, "He shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water" Not much of interest was seen on the journey. The people are all civil but dirty, black and unhealthy.

TUESDAY, NOV. 1.—Beginning of a new month. The days seem very long, especially in living this strange kind of life. Left camp at quarter past seven this morning and made a good half days work. After one hour we crossed the watershed which sends the waters into a little stream which is the beginning of the Abana of scriptures. We saw a number of springs going out from the mountains of the Anti-Lebanon. These are used for irrigating. In a little time we reached the plains of "Zebadon," about three miles wide, and on it a town of some 3,000 population. The plain is well cultivated, and well watered. It is covered with apple, apricot, walnut and poplar trees. It is a very pretty green spot between these mountains. Out of it and through it flows the "Abana" river. We traveled along this stream all day, and had a smoother course during the forenoon than we had yesterday. At noon we stopped to lunch along side of this stream, without a single tree near us. It was a hot time and place but the best we could find at that hour. During the afternoon we passed a rough narrow gorge in the Anti-Lebanon, through which the Abana finds an outlet. It seeks and finds its way out through a fall some 30 feet high, and then a



rapid descent for quite a distance. We came upon the waterfall without hearing it and it was quite a surprise to us. From this on the stream was narrow but rapid, pure cold water. Some poplars and rushes and flags on either side. The hills are very high on either side. There were holes cut high up on the mountain which indicated rock cut tombs.

One of the hills is called "Neby Habie," and is famous in tradition as the place where Cain slew his brother Abel. So the Koran asserts. We are now encamped near a little village called "Luk Wady-Barada." The latter is the Arabic name for "Abana." The "Wady" means "valley" and "Luk" means "village." It is one of the best-looking little places we have seen, though it shows dirt and dust as usual. It is supposed to be the seat of the original "Abilene" mentioned—Luke, 3 chap., 1 verse. Not much is known of it, but it was for a time under Agrippa I. and II. There is the remains of an old road above our camp made by the Romans in the second century. After resting here we had our tent put up, and were at once surrounded by a crowd of children wanting "back-sheesh," which they did not get. We all concluded to go down and bathe in the "Abana," which Naaman said was better than were the waters of Israel, and we are of a notion that he was not far wrong. The water was a little cold—the word "Barada" means "cold"—but is clear and pure and good. It runs through limestone rock and is good drinking water, and has quite a fall, which makes it more pleasant. As we sit in our tent we can hear the rush of the waters as they go over the rocks. We have just had our supper—first soup, then young chickens stewed, then a kind of hash and something else, then potatoes and mutton, then dried apricots stewed, dried figs, English walnuts, watermelon, bread, coffee. You see as long as this holds out we shan't starve. The moon is shining brightly, and gives a

most mellow tint to the bleak hills near to us. They seem to touch the clouds, and frequently cut us off from the outside world. At its foot runs this little stream with its green banks lined with small and rich orchards. To-morrow we shall be in Damascus, the Lord willing, but Paul will not be there.

DAMASCUS, Nov. 2.—Left camp this morning promptly at 7 o'clock and rode until almost 10 o'clock A. M., most of the time through barren hills of anti-Lebanon. On our way we passed the Springs of Zijeh, which send forth a large stream of water to swell the "Abana." It comes out from under the side of the hill, and is a very large stream. We stopped, and each took a cooling draught from it, and then left the valley and traveled over the mountains. It was quite warm, and a number of our party were not well. At 12 o'clock we ascended a high hill, on which was a kind of mosque, and beheld the fertile plain with the city of Damascus south of us. It was a very pretty view of the place and the valley. We sat and looked some time, and then prepared to enter the city, as we were all very hungry and tired. This spot is said to be the one from which Mahomed is said to have first looked upon this city, and they have erected this monument for this reason. We traveled along a very dusty road down through the city, the road being traveled on either side most of the way. The Turks here look just as they do elsewhere, so we saw no reason for any special delay. When almost in sight of our hotel, on the stony street my horse fell with me and threw me on the pavement, but neither of us was hurt any save a few bruises. He is small but rather sure-footed, and only fell because it was smooth. In a moment more and we are at our stopping place for a day and a half. We did intend to stay here four days, but will leave two days sooner, and have that much more time in



Jerusalem. I hardly know how to describe our hotel. We enter a little door through the outside wall and find a narrow alley which leads into an open court. In the center of this is a fountain of water rising into the place. There is a marble pavement around it. The house is built around this court. Our bedroom door opens into it—so does the dining room, kitchen, and parlor, with other rooms. For warm weather it is a real nice place. Our room is 25 by 20 feet—suppose 20 feet high. Along one end we have a large divan (lounge), about 12 feet long and say 3 feet wide. If we should have any Mohamedan guests I suppose we should put them on this, as they have no skill in sitting in chairs. We have marble floor with mats and rugs on it, so as to make it warm on the feet. We have tables and meals, and they are very fair. We had pears, apples, and grapes for fruit, but the pears and apples are almost tasteless, not being as good as ours in America.

H. A. THOMPSON.

### THE NECESSITY OF EDUCATION.

BY J. P. SINCLAIR.

Necessity is that great motive power which moves men into action. The present is an age of invention, of discovery, and of advancement. Within the past few centuries every science has been made to assume a new aspect; discoveries, inventions, and appliances of art have been as numberless as they are striking; and almost every portion of the earth has been the theater of a new and strange activity. But the most striking feature of this movement, is the attention the great mass of the people are giving to the development and training of the mind. The time has come when intelligence and knowledge are considered true elements of power, and these elements are now moving among the nations and upon the face of human society, as the spirit of God once moved upon the wine-colored deep. Catholicism

inquires how it may check the onward march of intelligent progress; but humanity inquires how intellectual progress may be guided—how it may attain an elevated, pure, and safe development. The only thing that can give tone and elevation, a right direction and useful result, to the recognition and exercise of the rights and power of the mass, is education—wide-spread, universal education. It is not enough for men to know they have power; but they must know how to rightly use it. Hence, along with the knowledge of this power, must be imparted the equally important knowledge of its proper use. There is no species of despotism so much to be dreaded as that of the multitude conscious of their strength, but ignorant of its right use. The French people furnish a striking illustration to the point. The growth and development of our bodily powers are not effected without care and exercise. Just so of the intellect. The very fact that it is universal, and universally capable of growth, development, and maturity, establishes at once the necessity of education. It demonstrates universal education to be the *want* and *right* of man. The endowment of mind—I mean native, pure, bright, hopeful intellect—is not a thing that can be monopolized. Nature is not partial in the bestowal of her gifts. The children of the industrious poor, possess as bright intellects as the rich and powerful. Chance has deprived the former of wealth; but their noble foreheads, their bright, piercing eyes, their arch expressions—proclaim *intellect* is there—*intellect*, perhaps, such as soared in the philosophy of Newton, in the verse of Milton, or burst forth in the eloquence of a Demosthenes. The lot of the poor is hard, and often demands our sympathy. They constitute the greater part of the human family. From the poor class of mankind come forth on the active stage of life those who do most for their country, and for the world. As they possess the most brain power, it becomes



a necessity that this power be utilized and increased.

Hence, the necessity of educating the masses. It matters very little where this education is acquired; in the district school or in the college; under the tuition of learned and eloquent lectures or by the voiceless speech of nature. The rising generation must be educated if our government is to be maintained. All the avenues of life are crowded. Business is no longer provincial. Those who are to prosper in it must have a wider outlook than was formerly necessary. They must take vastly more into their calculations than their fathers did. Not only is the sphere of influence effecting them wider but the relations of trade are more complicated. Business is in the hands of experts, and a novice though honest and industrious, is sure to be outdone. Competition is sharper than it was, and the competitors more numerous, and improved methods make it harder to keep up with the times; the adaptation of means to ends is more exact; and the study and forecast of coming changes in the state of business have become more common by means of increased knowledge. In this age of activity men must go to work with clearer heads as well as braver hearts. While industry and economy will do much, skill will do more. The more mind there is applied to business the more prosperity there will be. Education, therefore, is the condition on which the success of the individual, the happiness of families, the peace of society and prosperity of the nation depend. The education of this age should not only be universal, but practicable; not unfitting for labor but fitting to act with intelligence; not to smooth and whiten the hand, but to give nerve and power to the head; not regarding so much the exterior polish as the mental strength. Necessity demands that the mass—the people—be so educated, that habits of reading, of reflection, and of independent thought may be formed. We would

have them educated with direct reference to the manly avocations of life, and the responsibilities that will devolve upon them as members of society, and as members of this great and glorious nation. The want of the world to-day is more of good minds and hearts. There is need of the development of the man—conscious of his own individuality; entering the boundless realm of thought—conscious of the dignity of his character, not as the *servus* of creation, but as its lord; not as the echo or shadow of another, but as *himself* and boldly laying his hand upon the scepter of its boundless domain. Such a man will realize the true development of that boundless aspiration the God of nature has planted in every breast. It is here, in our own land and in our own age, that education is to achieve its grandest triumph, or experience its most disastrous defeat. Every citizen, every lover of his country, every man of God should gird himself for the contest, and resolve that the whole mind and heart of the nation shall be imbued with that "science whose seat is the bosom of God, and whose voice is the harmony of the world."

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The first national college for the education of females in France has been opened in person by M. Ferry, at Montpellier.—*Scholastic*.

The suit instituted by a Portland lawyer against seven students of Bowdoin College for \$10,000, for damages resulting to his son in a hazing operation, will be well calculated to moderate the taste of college students for this kind of amusement.—*Inter-Ocean*.

The Chinese students lately recalled from America, after arriving in China were sent to Shanghai and put under strict guard in a deserted college which was said to be haunted, where they now remain. It is to be hoped that this Celestial method of hazing will not be carried to any greater length.—*Ex*.



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

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DECEMBER, 1881.

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## BRIGHTER PROSPECTS.

The earnest desire of all thinking men and women, that polygamy, with all its horde of attendant evils, may be speedily obliterated from America, is not a thing of a few years growth, and peculiar to this generation; but ever since the inauguration of its pernicious practice, its existence has been deeply deplored by all who had any knowledge of it. But the number of those practicing it, at first being small, and having been continually pushed westward before the march of civilizing influences, and its inner workings being enshrouded as much as possible in secrecy, the foul thing has in a great measure escaped publicity.

But the number of its adherents has become so large and widespread, that it can no longer be overlooked. Mormonism is no longer confined to Utah Territory, but already is an important element in all of the adjoining Territories. Its influence is

being felt in politics, and it has repeatedly prevented the officials sent out by the Government at Washington from performing the duties of their offices.

It has defied every attempt at suppression, set at naught all laws, and debarred the courts within its precincts from dispensing justice. But the history of its crimes, and the baseness of the entire doctrine of mormonism, is too well known to need repeating, it is a cancer eating into the vitals of our country, a stench to the nostrils of all decent people, and a dark stain on our national reputation. It will require very decisive measures to destroy it. But it must be met and conquered some time, and better now than when it shall cost the country another terrible war and the bloody rupture of countless happy home circles. Judging from the past history of mormonism, we can conclude nothing else than that its adherents will make a struggle for its continuance, and, if they think that anything can be gained by warfare, they will not hesitate to take up arms against the Government. It has been repeatedly urged upon Congress to take such measures as would effectively destroy it, but heretofore all of its enactments in regard to mormonism have proven futile, partly on account of the failure of the officers to execute the laws, but more especially because the laws themselves were inefficient. President Arthur in his recent letter to Congress, very emphatically enjoins upon them the necessity of taking active steps in this matter, and it is to be hoped that this is the Congress that will bring us the desired release from the blighting curse—polygamy. Whatever Congress does this will confer upon the country a lasting benefit, and will made for itself a worthy reputation. R. P.

THE president pro tem, Professor Garst, has justified the high opinions of his friends by his skillful administration during the absence of President Thompson,



*SENECA & KANT.*

A book bearing this title is upon our table. It is an "Exposition of Stoic and Rationalistic Ethics, with a Comparison and Criticism of the two Systems," by Rev. W. T. Jackson, Ph. D., late Professor of Modern Languages in Indiana University. The ethical theories of these two systems are very clearly and faithfully presented, and the defects pointed out with the skill and ease of a master. The work is a valuable addition to the literature of the subject of which it treats. The press work is excellent. Published by W. J. Shuey, Dayton, O. Price, \$1.00

OTTERBEIN, for thoroughness and efficiency, now stands in the front rank of Ohio colleges.

According to the best information we can obtain, President Thompson will leave London Dec. 23d, and arrive in America after a voyage of eight days. It is expected that he will be present to assume his duties at the opening of the next term, or soon after.

As the year advances the changes resulting from the division of the college year into three terms instead of two, become more apparent. In some studies examinations will be made at the close of this term, while in others examinations will be deferred till after the opening of next term.

As the present term of school draws to a close, we naturally turn to review its work and results. It is gratifying to know that the number of students in attendance has been larger than at any time for several years; and, also, that there has been, in general, commendable interest in college work. There have been certain influences which tended to interfere with vigorous and persevering effort, yet there is reason to believe that the grades of next Thursday will indicate as good results as have been attained in former years.

PROF. SHUEY, Misses Johnson and Resler, the new teachers, have won golden opinions during the past term.

We did *The Lariat* injustice last month, for which we beg pardon. In quoting from it, we made *The Lariat* say that a "college journal is the outside *enemy* of the faculty." The true quotation is that a "college journal is the outside *member* of the faculty." Through whose fault the blunder occurred we will not now state.

Several of our exchanges have been discussing college secret societies. Our sympathies are with those who oppose such societies in colleges. They tend to foster a spirit of bigotry and have no tendency to produce scholarship. The argument that such and such distinguished men belong to these societies and therefore they are right and beneficial is very fallacious. The fact that DeQuincey and Coleridge were opium eaters, does not prove that opium eating is right, nor does it follow that opium eating was the cause of their greatness. They were great in spite of this defect.

It is equally certain that great men derived none of their genuine greatness from these orders. In the days of slavery the names of great men were quoted to prove that this "sum of all villainy" was right and beneficial, but the stubborn fact remained that slavery was a great curse, and forever wrong.

So far as known to the public there is an element of paganism in all of these secret societies. Christian culture and christian civilization has no good use for any of them.

In the Circuit Court at La Fayette, Ind., Judge Vinton decided that the rule of the Faculty of Purdue University excluding members of secret societies from the University, was within the limits of their lawful discretion, and that the Court could not interfere to set it aside.—*Ex.*



## Locals.

Vacation Dec. 23d-Jan. 4th.

Rev. J. S. Mills has moved into his new house.

Public rhetorical of the 3d division on the 17th.

The students' protracted prayer-meeting has closed.

J. S. Zent will spend vacation visiting at Youngstown, O.

Quite a number of the students will remain in town during vacation.

R. P. Miller will spend vacation with T. H. Sonedecker at his home.

W. M. Wickham spent several days last week in Columbus, attending his brother, who is sick.

O. L. Markley, who has been out of school on account of sickness, promises to be with us again next term.

In the last issue several mistakes occurred in our columns, a repetition of which we will try to avoid in the future.

Dick thinks of roaming at large this vacation. He is not just sure where he will go and where he will not go.

Prof. E. L. Shuey has been sick for several weeks. His classes are at present distributed among the other professors.

W. C. Bebok, F. P. Gardner, and M. S. Beard have been appointed a committee to revise the constitution and by-laws of the Philophronean Society, with a view to having them printed.

O. U. will not have any home contest this year. It seems to be the wish of a majority of the contestants chosen not to engage in one, and the minority have therefore agreed to drop the affair.

Judge A. W. Tourgee, author of "A Fool's Errand," "Bricks without Straw," etc., will lecture in the chapel on the evening of the 21st.

On the evening of the 17th the 3d division of Prof. Guitner's rhetorical class performed publicly. The subjects were as follows: "Conflictive Duties," L. F. John; "A Model Woman," Sue A. Bovey; "Nature the Guide," W. Z. Kumler; "Children," B. F. Jenkins; "Influence of the Ideal," Jessie F. Thompson; "Dead yet Living," E. B. Grimes; "Were the Prayers Answered?" C. Hall; "The Future Condition of the Negro in the South," Mary A. Dixon; "All Honor to Whom Honor is Due," R. P. Miller.

The Second Division of Prof. Guitner's rhetorical class gave a public entertainment in the chapel on the 19th ult. The subjects were as follows: "The Influences of Religion upon a People," L. D. Bonebrake; "The Power of Reason," F. P. Gardner; "Nature's Cenotaphs," J. B. Phinney; "Posthumous Fame," Lydia K. Resler; "Radicalism a Condition of Progress," W. F. Hatfield; "J. G. Holland," L. Keister; "Justice to Poor Unfortunate Tom," W. D. Reamer. Music was furnished under the direction of Prof. Todd.

An entertainment was given in the chapel on the evening of the 15th, by the pupils in voice culture. The programme consisted of solos, duets, trios, and choruses. The selections were from Handel, Mendelssohn, Verdi and others. The department of voice culture has been added to the college within the past year, with Miss L. E. Resler as instructress, and now numbers 31 pupils. This was their first public rehearsal, and is sufficient evidence of the excellence of the department, and of the ability of the instructress. Some of the performances gave evidence of superior musical talent.



The seniors' hair pulling is about over.

The junior party on the evening of the 10th was a grand success. The committee on arrangements deserve much credit.

A concert was given in the chapel on the 7th by Prof. W. L. Todd, assisted by Prof. T. H. Schneider, of Columbus; Mrs. W. L. Todd, Miss Emma Stone, L. E. Custer, and E. E. Flickinger. Prof. Todd always makes his concerts highly entertaining.

## Personals.

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

'57. Kate Winter (Handy), is teaching at Onarga, Illinois.

'70. Abram B. Kohr, is Secretary of the People's Mutual Benefit Association of this place.

'72. Thomas H. Kohr is pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Pataskala, O.

'74. J. W. Clemmer is physician at Columbus, O.

'78. Solomon Weimer is teaching school at Navarre, O.

'78. Eugene G. Wagner, is teaching school about five miles from Grove City, Ohio.

'78. Daniel Reamer, who was admitted to the bar of Iowa not long since, has left that State. He is at present in one of the Western States. Last heard from was in San Francisco, Cal., from this place he left for Portland, Oregon. Where he will locate is not yet known:

L. M. Fall is at New Paris, O.

Seward Shisler is teaching school at Navarre, O.

Will T. Wellen is ticket agent at this place *vice* Timmons.

Elmer Kaylor is rustivating at his home, New Paris, O.

Ida Traul is attending Fostoria Academy, at Fostoria, O.

E. Prockie Coggeshall is clerk in the Post-office at this place.

Frank H. Beverly is engaged in the coal business at Columbus, O.

Francis A. Williams, of this place, will go out with the class of '83.

Frederick Maglott is a teacher in the Ada Normal school, of Ada, O.

Edwin F. Hillhouse is clerking in one of the business houses of Columbus, O.

S. E. Barlow holds the position of book-keeper in the firm of Huber Bros., of Marion Ohio.

Messrs. C. S. and R. F. Stubbs are attending Miami Commercial College, Dayton, Ohio.

Cora Davis is making her home with Mr. Dyson, the dry goods merchant, of this place.

John X. Zuber, of Solene, Switzerland, is chief clerk in Franklin County Treasurer's office, at Columbus, O.

Frank H. Andrews is practicing medicine in this place. He is a graduate of Columbus Medical College, of Columbus, O.

J. B. Colville is the principal of the public schools at Chatham, Licking county, Ohio, and hopes to return to O. U. soon.

Frank Huston is at his home, South Charleston, O. He was married about three weeks since. His business is farming.

Rev. E. Barnard has moved into town, and lives in the house formerly occupied by Mr. W. O. Rowe, on College Avenue.



Mrs. Lillie R. Keister has spent the past week here with her friends. She is editing the *Woman's Evangel*, at Dayton, Ohio.

Susan E. Bowersmith, is married but we can't learn her name. We wish her all that is good at least, even if she is an unknown yet known lady. Her address is Marysville, Ohio.

M. A. Mess, of class '75, is County Superintendent of the schools of Franklin County, Indiana. His address before the teachers of the county, filling six or seven columns of the county paper, is quite able and practical.

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### College Items.

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Wilberforce University has 125 students.—*Exchange*.

Western Reserve College has 116 students.—*Ex*.

South Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanics has only 59 students.—*Ex*.

Efforts are being made to resuscitate the old Oratorical Association, but so far without much success.—*Ex*.

Cambridge has dropped Greek from the list of required studies. One more step in human progress.—*Ex*.

Oxford has suspended 80 students who were concerned in locking some of the College officers in a room.—*Ex*.

President Porter, of Yale College, in a recent address at Chicago, stated that of the 800 students of the scientific school, not over twenty have graduated tainted with Darwinism.—*Mirror*.

The total expenses of the Boston public schools for the past financial year amounted to \$1,559,677.50. Of this sum \$30,324.29 was devoted to the maintenance of the evening high and elementary schools.—*Ex*.

The botanical department of Cornell is being enlarged by the building of an addition to the present laboratory, a new laboratory and a range of plant houses.—*Ex*.

The *Echo* thinks the great falling off in the number of students at Eastern Colleges is due to the increased inducements held out to young men to go into business.—*Ex*.

There is a rumor that Wm. H. Vanderbilt is about to establish a University at Nashville, Tenn., for young women, similar to the institution for young men founded by his father.—*Ex*.

It is reported that Dr. Hopkins says the only sports he wants to see prosper are the skull races, and to have them consist of a development of cerebrum and cerebellum, and not of the biceps.—*Mirror*.

London last year provided additional school accommodations for 25,000 children and now instructs at the board schools and at the voluntary schools over 500,000 pupils. Last year the cost per capita was \$3.18.—*Ex*.

It is said that there is a movement afoot among the Germans in the United States for the erection of a native university on the model of that in Berlin. Milwaukee is mentioned as the proposed seat of such a university.—*Ex*.

The trustees of Dartmouth College, at the beginning of this college year adopted a system of elective studies, extending through junior and senior years, occupying the time of one recitation a day, throughout, and offering the opportunity of nearly continuous courses in physics, chemistry, Greek, Latin, modern languages, and English literature. The annual catalogue shows the whole number of students in the College and associated schools to be 426, about the same number as last year (429). The number in the College proper is 234, being just 13 less than last year.—*Ex*.



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