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The Otterbein Record.

A MONTHLY COLLEGE PAPER.

VOL. I.

WESTERVILLE, O., FEBRUARY, 1881.

No. 6.



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 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 second Term will begin January 12, 1881. 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.

For special information, address the President,

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

G. T. BLAIR, M. D.,

OF WESTERVILLE, OHIO,

HAVING been actively engaged in the general practice of Homœopathic Medicine for more than fifteen years, has had a vast opportunity for treating all the various diseases incident to this climate and latitude, and more especially the many chronic complaints so very prevalent, among which may be mentioned Nasal and Bronchial Catarrh.

DR. BLAIR has demonstrated in innumerable cases the curability of this obstinate, loathsome and much dreaded complaint. He offers the following testimonials as to curative value of his treatment which is unimpeachable. A host of other testimonials, equally prominent, can be seen at his office.

From two prominent citizens of Westerville, Ohio, to whom I respectfully refer:

DR. G. T. BLAIR:

Dear Sir—I had uselessly employed many of the so-called Catarrh Cures. Having heard of your success in the treatment of Catarrh, I made up my mind to visit you. To your advice and treatment, I owe my present good health.

I have been a victim to Catarrh for three years past, and am now in a fair way to recovery. I can give your treatment by inhalants, my unqualified approval.

E. D. ALLEN.

I have been a martyr to that terrible complaint Nasal Catarrh, for over three years, and can truthfully say that nothing heretofore prescribed for and taken by me, has in any way benefited my complaint. I have now taken your treatment about two months, and feel as good as a new man, having entirely regained my usual health. Hoping that your treatment for Catarrh will prove as great a blessing to others, as it has to me,

I am, respectfully yours,

WILLIAM BELL.

From John T. Shufflin, late proprietor of the "City Mills," corner of Fourth and Rich streets, and a prominent and well known citizen of Columbus:

One year ago I was a hopeless victim of Nasal and Bronchial Catarrh, the disease evincing every symptom of a fatal termination. I could obtain no relief; as a last resort, a friend recommended your treatment of medicated inhalations. In less than two weeks I felt a wonderful change; it relieved a profuse and offensive discharge, a loss of voice with soreness of the throat. I could breathe easier. I kept on improving, every day told for the better; the terrible pain in the back and front part of my head disappeared; the tickling in my throat and chest, with a severe cough, gradually left me; my chest seemed to expand, my bodily strength returned, and to-day I am as well and hearty as I have been in 20 years. I was saved by your medicine, nothing else.

JOHN T. SHUFLIN.

From the wife of a widely and favorably known citizen of Westerville, Ohio:

WESTERVILLE, O., Dec. 4, 1879.

Having for a long time been afflicted with Nasal Catarrh, attended with a disagreeable pressure and fullness

in the head, "dropping into the throat;" loss of smell an aggravated cough, with all the symptoms of confirmed catarrh in its worst forms; and feeling conscious that my disease was making serious inroads upon my constitution, and that I was surely and speedily becoming unable and incapacitated to attend to my ordinary duties, I resolved after careful consideration, to place myself under your treatment.

With much pleasure and gratitude I can now, after three months' treatment, truthfully say that I am entirely relieved of my disease. The benefit I have received to my eyesight is no small matter. I have been sewing steadily since my recovery, on all colors, on dark days, and in all kinds of weather. I can sew by lamplight; something I have not done before for years. I most cheerfully and earnestly recommend all who are similarly afflicted with that distressing disease, Catarrh, to give your treatment a trial. Mrs. M. L. THAYER.

Persons at distance can communicate by letter (enclosing a postage stamp), and all inquiries will receive prompt attention.

BONANZA RESTAURANT,

Opposite Town Hall,

OYSTERS, WARM MEALS,

AND COLD LUNCHEES

AT ALL HOURS.

BARBER SHOP

Next Door. Give me a call.

The Old Reliable Tonsorial Artist,

W. H. FIELDS, PROPRIETOR.

ABNER ANDRUS, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

S. W. DUBOIS, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

First Door North of W. O. ROWE & CO.,

WESTERVILLE, O.

The Otterbein Record.

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

VOL. I.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, FEBRUARY, 1881.

No. 6.

MONEY VALUE OF A COLLEGE COURSE.

BY H. A. THOMPSON, D. D.

One of the first questions asked by the average American concerning any proposed enterprise, is, will it pay? and by that he does not mean the increased intellectual and moral benefit which shall accrue in the end, but whether it will bring financial profit. Most people look upon a college course as a luxury to be enjoyed by those who can afford it, but not as a necessary qualification for money making, which to many is the great end of life. If it can be shown to be financially profitable, many more would seek to avail themselves of its advantages. How is it?

If a college education does not improve a man's chances for the desirable positions in life, then the number of college graduates found in them should be in proportion to the number of college graduates in the land. That is, if half of the young men of the country go to college, then half the desirable positions in life should be filled by them. But if it can be shown that less than half of our young men go to college, and more than half occupy these positions, then it is evident a college education greatly enhances a man's prospect for such places. The question of age is also to be considered. If college-bred men attain eminence sooner than other men of like natural ability, that is a matter of great importance in a short life like ours, and is an argument in favor of a college course.

I have before me some facts compiled by a

President of a western college. In this paper I shall give them in a condensed form, to help determine the money value of a college education.

Suppose we test the American Congress. This is open to every man who can secure votes enough. As a rule, his culture seems to be a matter of little or no consideration. By the census of 1870, there were 2,611,796 males, between the ages of 18 and 24. In 1872, there were 17,824 in college, and dividing the number between 18 and 24, the college average age, by this number, we find that one boy in every 140 goes to college; that is, college men, graduates, and those that are not, make about 140th of the male population. Suppose we grant that the smart boys all go to college, while the dull ones remain at home—which is not true, and drop 40 of this number as an equivalent for the extra dullness of those who never get to college. Congress has 302 members of the House, and 73 Senators. If a college course be of no service, there should be 3 college graduates in the House, and 1 in the Senate. At that time there were 138 graduates in the House, and 55 who received a less complete education; and 35 graduates in the Senate, and 15 who obtained an academical education. Thus a class comprising one 100th of the population furnishes almost *two-thirds* of the Congress.

The accompanying facts are given up to the year 1874—at that time there had been 15 different men elected President of the United States; of these, 13 have been college men, and 2 self-educated. There have been 19 Vice Presidents, 12 of whom have been col-

lege men, and 7 self-educated. There have been 33 Secretaries of the Navy, 16 of whom were college men, and 17 self-educated. Ten men have held the office of Secretary of the Interior, of whom 8 were college men, and 2 self-educated. There have been 30 Postmasters General, of whom 19 were college men, and 11 self-educated. There have been 34 Attorneys General, of whom 21 were college men, and 13 self-educated. Of Secretaries of War, there have been 34 in all, of whom 27 were college men, and but 7 self-educated. The Secretary of the Treasury develops a surprising fact. Here, if anywhere, business life would seem to be equal with a college training, and yet the college almost monopolize the place. There have been 33 Secretaries of the Treasury, 29 college men, all but one full graduates, and only 4 self-educated. In all, the history of 203 persons holding cabinet offices have been examined, of whom 142 were college men, and 61 self-educated. If education does not aid one, there should have been 2 men out of the 203, instead of 142. That is the one-hundredth part of society, furnishes more than *two-thirds* of the cabinet officers.

In the Constitutional Convention held in Pennsylvania a few years since, there were 142 members; 83 of these college men, and 49 were self-made. Of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, there were 56 in all, of whom 41 were educated, 30 of them full graduates, and but 15 self-made.

There have been 8 Chief Justices of the United States, of whom 7 were college graduates. There have been 37 Associate Justices whose history is known, and 24 of these were college graduates. When these statistics were collected, every judge on the bench in Allegheny Co., Pa., was a graduate, as was almost all the Judges of the State. We may find a reason for this abundance of college graduates on the bench. The men who attain eminence young, are college men. The term

of a judge is a long one, hence young men are selected, and those who are eminent are graduates.

Let us look for a moment at the lessons of our late war. It did not matter who was in command, so they secured victories. West Point men were matched against the others in every conceivable way. What was the result? Before the war was half over, the conclusion was reached on both sides, that he who had been educated for his work was more than a match for the man of equal ability, but lacking the discipline which the school afforded. Stonewall Jackson, Longstreet, Beauregard, A. S. Johnston, Joseph E. Johnston, and Robert E. Lee, and Hooker, Hancock, Thomas, Meade, McClellan, Sheridan, Sherman and Grant, were all West Pointers.

In 1870, there was sent from the Bureau of Education at Washington, a circular asking from employers, workmen, and observes their opinions as to value of a workman who has a greater or lesser amount of knowledge. These answers were published, and the opinions of men who employ hands, the hands themselves, and of others who had opportunity of knowing, was that a common school education adds from 25 to 50 per cent. to a man's ability to make money. In other words, if a father sends his boy to the common schools, he makes him worth to himself from one-fifth to one-half more than he would have been without it. A higher degree of education increases in the same proportion. This is especially true in the professions, where brains, and not money is a man's capital. A college education fits a man to do as good work at 30, as without it he would have done at 40. In other word, it adds ten years to a man's working life: ten years when his body is best fitted to endure, his brain will stand the most strain, and his wages will be the best. It may cost a man from \$1000 to \$1500 to secure his college course, but

usually, the next two years of service will more than pay that expense. Where will a man secure any other capital that will pay for itself in two years? If he goes into other business he may lose all his capital. Banks may break, safes can be robbed, his store may be burned. But the capital invested in a well trained intellect, cannot be burned by fire, nor stolen by thieves, nor squandered by a villainous partner. It is a fortune which one cannot squander, and no one shall be able to cheat him out of it.

These facts might be indefinitely extended. They show conclusively one thing, one can not afford to deprive himself of a college training if he wishes to make the most of life. It is not indispensable to success, but it brings success soonest and surest. *Though the college men are less than one-hundredth of the whole, they secure two-thirds of the good places. To put it a little clearer, if among a hundred thousand men, a hundred good places are to be distributed, there will be sixty-six of them go to the thousand college men in the hundred thousand, while for the other ninety-nine thousand, there will be only thirty-four places. In the one case a college graduate has one chance in 15, the uneducated man one in 2911.*

Surely it is wise to make the best preparation we can for a life so very uncertain as ours. The considerations thus far presented have been exclusively those of the lowest and most materialistic kind. But every man owes something to civilization, christianity and general culture. Here education is all but indispensable. Many men have the wealth and opportunity to be very influential for good, but their ignorance and want of all cultivation and refinement, make them ridiculous. Education pays in money, but it pays even a larger profit in enlarged manhood, intellectual enjoyment, social influence, the elevation of society, the refinement of the people and the general home comfort and public prosperity of the community."

THE TWO BOOKS.

BY J. A. WELLER, A. M.

It is the right of a superior being, revealing himself to inferiors, to exhibit his character in that manner most pleasing to himself. The inferiors have no right to demand that the revelation be made in a particular manner or in the way most suiting their fancy. It is the right of the revealer to make the revelation, and it is the business of the reader of the revelation to seek the best methods of reading and interpreting the records of that superior being.

God, the most perfect being, and the cause of all other beings, has seen fit in His wise providence to make a revelation of Himself to man, created in His own image. This revelation exhibits the existence and character of God, and His relation to man to whom the revelation was made, including, also, His will concerning man.

This revelation being made for the benefit of man, it might be expected that it would be adapted to his receptive powers. So it is. Man being an intelligent creature, possessing both reasoning power and the capability of exercising faith, God has revealed Himself in two books; both of which may be and are read by mankind. These books are God's works and His written word, the Bible. They are more popularly distinguished as *nature* and *revelation*.

All the knowledge we have of God, we obtain through one or the other of these sources, or through both combined. Probably it is through the combined powers of reason and faith that the greatest part of our knowledge of God is acquired. It is surprising that man, so much in need of a knowledge of God's character and will, should discard either of these sources of knowledge; yet, such is the case. There have been two parties, lovers of nature and lovers of revelation, often arrayed against each other, and bitter

in their denunciations. These two parties, as parties generally do, have often driven each other to extremes. The scientists have accused the lovers of the Bible of being weak minded and fanatic; while they in turn have denounced their opponents as skeptical, and opposed to God. A third, and more considerate party has sought (what Horace calls the golden mean) the truth from both sources. They have labored for the harmonization of the contending parties. The tendency of the Christian world now is toward this third party. Many of the fanatic and superficial notions of religionists have subsided and the fanciful theories of scientists have been exposed. Thus there have been a melting down and running together of diverse elements, and the truth is rising from the ruins. Christians are looking through nature up to nature's God, and recognizing in Him the God of revelation.

The reasoning power of men enables them to reach out after God, "If haply they might feel after Him, and find Him." The works of God yield their testimony through the reasoning power of man. The solid rock, the loose pebbles, the waters and the atmosphere, are made to bear testimony to the existence of a Creator. The vegetable kingdom joining one hand with the mineral and extending the other to the animal kingdom, unites with both, in declaring that that Creator is an intelligent being. The tiny blade of grass, the fragrant flower, the green leaf, the tall oak stretching its arms toward heaven, all sing their silent song of praise.

Ascending in the scale of evidence, the animal kingdom more than the others, declares the Creator to be a God of wisdom. From the little worm that crawls at our feet, to the lord of creation, there is a connected chain of argument showing the plan upon which God worked in creation. The Psalmist, David, saw God in the universe, and heard the silent songs of praise, when he broke forth in the

inspired language of the nineteenth Psalm. "The heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament showeth his handiwork; day unto day uttereth speech and night unto night showeth knowledge; there is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard."

What a wonderful demonstration of the existence and character of God there is in man, the noblest work of creation. "What a piece of mechanism! The paragon of animals! How noble in reason! How like a God!" If any one denies the existence of God, let him but look at himself, and into his own nature for the proof that his theory is false. If he refuses to see God in all the works external to himself, his own conscience speaking with authority in behalf of God, is a monitor reminding man of his Governor and Judge.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Locals.

PUBLIC, March 5th.

THE Mustache Glee Club, where?

ANOTHER embrionic Longfellow—L. O. M.

NEXT lecture in the course by Prof. Jas. Ells on 25th instant.

SAMUEL W. Keister attended the session of the Philophroneon Society of the 5th inst.

THE Westerville Band is making fine progress under the instruction of its new leader.

MISS JENNIE HUDDLE was called home on the 17th inst., on account of the death of her father.

ON the 13th inst., President Thompson preached an educational sermon in the College Chapel. After the sermon a handsome collection was received, the money to be applied in aiding indigent students who are preparing for the ministry.

NEW students are receiving much "solicitous" attention from their older fellow students.

BISHOP DIXON filled the Chapel pulpit on Sunday, January 30th, and preached an able discourse.

THERE are between thirty-five and forty studying German under the tuition of Prof. Garst.

MR. JOS. J. KNOX, the Druggist, recently sold out to Mr. F. Baumgartner, and retired from business.

PRESIDENT THOMPSON delivered an address on Sunday, February 13th, on the General Subject of Education.

PRESIDENT THOMPSON made some very interesting and instructive remarks on the day of prayer for Colleges.

HON WILLIAM PARSONS will deliver the last lecture in the course some time in March. Don't fail to hear the popular Irish Orator.

THE Oratorical Contest to decide who shall represent O. U., in the State Contest, will be held in the College Chapel on the evening of March 2nd.

J. O. STEPHENS has resigned the Superintendency of the U. B. Sunday School. Prof. Arnold Principal of the Public Schools, is filling the vacancy.

MISS ANNA VICKERS gave an interesting Reading in the College Chapel on the evening of the 5th inst. Although young, she has few superiors as a reader and impersonator.

THE series of meetings of the U. B. Church closed on the 8th inst. The pastor Rev. Mr. Weller labored very faithfully and zealously. Despite the coldness and indifference of the students generally, there were twenty conversions. There were twelve accessions to the Church.

THE young gentlemen all say Miss Vickers is a fine reader.

REV. D. K. FLICKINGER lectured on "Germany" to a large audience in the College Chapel on Sunday afternoon of the 6th inst. Among other things he said, "Germans do like beer, have wonderful capacities for beer, but Germans never get drunk."

JOS. J. KNOX and wife, both formerly students of O. U., who have been residing here for some years, expect to leave for Tuscola, Ill., February 22nd., to take up their residence at that place. We regret their removal from our village, and our good wishes for their success and happiness attend them to their new home.

THE ROYAL ROAD TO HONOR.

[An oration delivered by A. E. Davis, in the Philophronean Society, Oct. 1, 1880.]

In the days of chivalry, men were rewarded with the accolade and girdle, the sword and golden spurs of knighthood. These were regarded as marks of the highest honor, and emblems of the greatest merit and daring. To gain these badges, men would engage in the most hazardous enterprises and attempt the accomplishment of the most dangerous feats.

A youth of however noble birth, did not receive these tokens of distinction until he had displayed great courage and endurance, or performed some prodigious feat. And to win them, men would bare their breasts to the deadly strife, encounter the dangers of the tented field and direful fray, and the hardships of the march. One would be the first to scale the guarded towers of besieged citidels, and cut his way through solid walls of armed men. Another would dart upon the hostile ranks of the foe and rescue a lost standard or capture one from the enemy, as a token of his bravery. Many such sacrificed their lives, in the effort to gain the accolade and girdle of knighthood.

Not only for the sword and golden spurs of knighthood have men braved and bled, but

for worldly glory and the applause of the admiring multitudes. Not alone in the days of chivalry, but from the time when earth from chaos was redeemed and made the home of mortal man, since then, while our little world has rolled upon its axis once a day, and every year around the central sun, while centuries have passed and cycles of years gone by, men have sought, pursued and dared for glory and for fame.

Man begins the pursuit of honor in youth, and chases it, as the hunter the nimble deer, over hill and vale, from steep to glen, and up through the rugged mountain side, nor does he cease until the clods of the valley, by their dismal thud, tell the world he lives no more.

To have their praises sung, their deeds extolled, their names enrolled among the great of earth is the highest aim, the greatest desire of many lives.

Many are the avenues through which men have sought to gain renown. Some have sought it amid the smoke and din of battle, in the fields of blood and carnage, amidst the groans of the dying and the shouts of the victor, mid the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry. They have reached for it under the blood-stained banner, the battle-flag of murderous war, have pursued it in the weary march through mire and cold, bid defiance to all the dangers of the field, glittering with falchion and bayonet, and crashing with the noise and hiss of shot and shell.

Others have sought it in titles of nobility, in the pomp and glitter of courts and crowns. The dazzling splendors of royalty have so intoxicated the senses of some men that they have not scrupled to do anything, however base, that they might gain the object of their mad desires. This has given rise to wars of succession which have drained the life current from the noblest youth and bravest veterans of many nations. This, like the "sowing of the Dragon's teeth" have caused to spring up a race of heroic warriors, only to devour one another in the broils of civil strife and consume the resources, blood and treasure of the nation.

So did Austria, in her eight years war of succession. So did Napoleon in his long and fiery conflict. Thus did Cromwell, after he had delivered the band from the thralldom of despotism. Not content with having rescued his country from tyranny, and secured

her liberties, he arrogated to himself as "Protector," all the prerogatives of a merciless despot, and ended his career amid the curses and execrations of those by whom he might have been lamented and loved.

The passion to wear a crown and hold a scepter has led to the commission of crimes, darker than Egyptain midnight, and of dye so deep that all the water of the sea could not wash away their stain. Tears and blood have flowed as free as the summer stream in the struggle for empty titles and festering crowns. Well did Cowper thus compose:

"The diadem with mighty projects lined
To catch renown by ruining mankind
Is worth, with all its gold and glittering store
Just what the toy will sell for and no more."

Some seek honor in hasty riches. Not content to accumulate little by little, they resort to fraud and dishonesty to heap around them great piles of wealth, but instead of becoming renowned as opulent men, they are buried beneath the debris of their crashing fortunes.

Not for military glory, for royalty and riches only will men risk limb and life, but in the less exciting if not less perilous enterprises of exploration and discovery. The wild and tangled depths of Libya's savage jungles are entered, the scorching air of fiery Sahara endured, the fever and malaria, the stealthy beasts and barbarous men defied.

The realms of angry Poseidon are dared, Poseidon, who has engulfed his thousands and tens of thousands of victims in his great bosom of destruction.

The snow-clad and barren hills of the inhospitable North are no barrier to man's zeal to reach the axis of this rolling globe. For what did Kane yield up his life a sacrifice in those uninviting, bare and cheerless regions of eternal snow? For what did Livingstone plunge into the dark defiles and dare the rapid streams of the "Dark Continent?" Why did Stanley expose himself to the attacks of monstrous beasts and man-devouring men? It was that they might tower high above all the discoverers of former ages and write their names where civilized man had never been.

For what end have men toiled night and day, racked brain and nerve to become accomplished in oratory, in science, and in art? Through what years of rigid discipline and closest application passed Bolingbroke and

Chatham, Sheridan and Burke before they came to stand as giants of the English Parliament!

What years of careful training and constant toil procured for Clay, Calhoun and Webster, for Everett and Sumner their reputation as advocates and statesmen! How gained Gutenberg and Fulton, Morse and Edison their laurels as inventors except by earnest thought and sleepless energy.

Of all the ways by which to gain renown, there is but one, one only by which to secure true honor, lasting fame. It may be likened to a great walled highway stretching across the land. Above the entrance to this way are written in glowing characters these words, "Virtue, Justice, Truth, Honesty, Labor." He who would travel this road must conform his life to these principles and direct his steps by these unerring guides.

Go to the tomb of Washington and ask those dumb stones which enclose his sacred ashes how he gained his unfading glory and ever increasing fame. Interrogate the hills and glens of Scotland and falling battlements of Stirling, why William Wallace is so justly renowned.

Assemble in Agora of Athens the ghosts of her citizens, and ask them why they honored Socrates, Demosthenes, and the other nobles of the Attic race. Put England on the witness stand, and question her why she honors her Alfred, Milton, Shakespeare, Wellington and Gladstone. Question our own glorious nation why she bows in respect when the names of Adams, Jefferson, Lincoln and Wilson are pronounced. Why do the ages consent to their glory? If tongues were given to the stones, and to the hills and vales articulate speech, then would they all answer in one harmonious shout, whose echoes and re-echoes would resound from every hilltop:

"Because they are worthy the praise bestowed upon them. They have merited the honor conferred by their spotless lives. By their powers of mind and soul, by their heroic devotion to country and freedom, by their matchless genius. Because they have obeyed the principle which all men should make the rule of life, and followed the path, the true and only road to unalloyed renown and unfading fame, we adore their greatness and herald their glorious achievements."

Such glory can only be gained by the

greatest merit and the strictest adherence to all that is virtuous and ennobling. The pure and spotless life, the heroic, warring hatred against everything impure and base, the love and defence of freedom and equality, will wring from the vilest an acknowledgment of their superiority.

The esteem of men must be gained by efforts to improve and elevate their condition, by manifesting an interest in their greatest development and most lasting good, by securing their fullest joy and utmost happiness. He who would himself be exalted, must seek to raise humanity to a higher plane, social and moral, correct the errors of his associates, refine their tastes, and strengthen their good desires, by exhibiting in his own life the personification of all the virtues, the ideal manhood.

You may not bear a title of nobility, you may not wear a crown resplendent with the effulgence of gems, but you may be nobler than any Lord or Prince, and wear a diadem more brilliant with the gems of virtue than ever pressed the brow of King or Emperor. You may not be among the favored sons of wealth, but richer far in tones of sympathy, words of kindness, than if all the gold that filled the coffers of the Rothschilds, Vanderbilts, and Stewarts lay at your feet. You may not be a fostered child of genius, but you may receive the tribute of a perfect man, a man whose every word and deed is of the clearest and brightest ring, whose every thought and action is steeped in love and truth.

A character pure as the ætherial blue, a life replete with bravest, kindest words and deeds, whose every look and act carries with it a flood of golden light, and encircles its perfect form in a halo of resplendent glory, will evoke from Heaven and Earth their loudest notes of praise.

CLASS in Mineralogy.—*Prof.* "How is fig. — modified?" *Student*—"It is an octahedron lengthened." *Prof.*—"How?" *Student*—"Lengthwise."

THE article on Vocal Music, by D. F. M., is crowded out. It will appear in our next.

The Otterbein Record.

A MONTHLY COLLEGE PAPER.

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

Associate Editors. . . . { D. F. MOCK,
MARY GARDNER.

Business Manager, A. E. DAVIS.

FEBRUARY, 1881.

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In the death of Thomas Carlyle, England loses her greatest prose writer of this century, and English literature suffers an irreparable loss. Carlyle's works are among the few the century has produced, that will go down to posterity. While Carlyle's genius was first awakened by contact with German literature, yet it is distinctly English, and characterized by the rugged self-assertiveness and practical freedom that has always been manifested by England's great writers.

In a recent note to the *Ohio State Journal*, Prof. Haywood corrects the erroneous impression made by an editorial of that paper, and which commonly prevails, that educators and political economists are generally free-traders. If the question of free trade and protection was considered as one of expediency, and not of principle, beginning with the false assumption of "all things being equal," it would be shorn of much of the perplexity that now surrounds it. It was never stated clearer than when Gen. Garfield said: "We want a protective tariff that will finally lead to free trade."

APROPOS the efforts that the clergy and other leading citizens of Columbus are now making to secure a better observance of the Sabbath in that city, we are reminded of the quiet and order that prevail in our village on that day. Few villages in this or any State, can claim so much in these respects as we, and our citizens have every reason to be proud of the moral and religious sentiment that secures them. Few classes of persons are better prepared to appreciate this condition of affairs, and enjoy the rest and quiet of the Christian Sabbath, after the toils of the week, than students.

A BILL has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature, which, if it becomes a law, will revolutionize the management of the public school system in the country districts. There is certainly room for great improvement in this respect, over the present system. It is too complicated, too rigid, and does not accommodate itself easily enough to the numbers of the population in different parts of the same township; and, as a consequence, some school districts have many more children than others—some schools are overcrowded with pupils while others are not half filled. This difficulty ought to be remedied, and if this bill seeks to do nothing more than this, it ought to become a law. If, however, it will go further, and there is reason to believe that in effect it will, and will make our country schools in any measure graded schools, or will impose upon them the system adopted by the village and city schools, so far as it is possible to do so, then we think this bill should not become a law. Most of the children in the country districts must look to the public schools for their education. Many are unable to go elsewhere. They not only begin their education in the public schools, but they finish it there. These schools, ought not, therefore, to be burdened by too much supervision, nor ought they to

be made a part of a larger system. They ought to be, as they have hitherto been, local schools, free to accommodate themselves to the wants of the children who are dependent upon them, irrespective of their relation to any other schools or communities. The public schools of the country are not, and should not be made training schools for academies or colleges.

WE are glad to announce the introduction of a Manual of English Literature,—an addition to the work of the Rhetoric class. Though the work of the Junior year is unusually hard, the need of such a study has been so long felt and so often expressed that this addition to its studies must be welcomed. Our text book of Rhetoric undoubtedly requires such a supplement as this is likely to afford. Day's Art of Discourse furnishes a thorough treatise on the science and philosophy of Rhetoric. The true art of discourse is exemplified but little except in exercises suggested to the learner. The ends and properties of discourse are classified and analyzed and all necessary rules for inventing and style are given, with a number of illustrations; yet the student can not help feeling that there is needed a more thorough criticism and application of the principles of rhetoric to the most prominent English works. This, in a great measure, the new text-book will supply. For instance, few are capable of appreciating the excellency, the sublimity and perfection of Milton's Paradise Lost, much less of perceiving its defects. But both merits and defects are pointed out in a masterly criticism of the poem. The same is done with all the notable English authors, and quotations are given illustrating style.

Few having studied the book, will not read with a deeper interest, the books whose merits and defects they have thus learned to understand. Another advantage will be that it will furnish a nucleus around which to gather a systematic course of reading.

MOZART CONCERT.

The audience which assembled in the College Chapel on the evening of January 27th, to listen to the Mozart Anniversary Concert, were agreeably surprised to find that Mozart's music, unlike most other classical compositions, is easy to comprehend; its simplicity being its main beauty.

The programme contained the cream of Mozart's music. The Idomeneo, Overture, two violins, cello and piano, Kyrie, from 12th Mass in G. two pianos, eight hands Don Juan, Overture, two pianos eight hands and Figaro, Overture, two violins, cello and piano, were so well rendered that criticism must take the form of compliment.

Prof. W. L. Todd is, in the estimation of all, a first-class pianist. He has overcome the fault of slighting the high notes and at present plays with an ease and grace surprising. Mr. E. H. Hill is a rising student of music, a little slow in some of his movements, yet this in the end will prove his benefit. Mr. J. H. Schneider of Columbus with his cello was a rich treat. His excellent rendering of Larghetto called forth an encore to which he responded. Mr. Schneider has a happy faculty of producing a ^{bravissimo} ~~trav~~ wishing note on the cello that strikes one as almost wonderful. We think that he lacks confidence in himself and that this detracts somewhat from the effect of his playing. Space forbids us to note the other performers individually. We can truly say, that judging from the excellent playing of his pupils, Professor Todd can be nothing else but a success as a teacher. C. B. W.

A belief in some Personal Power, the arbiter of man's destiny, above and beyond himself, is a primary necessity of the human mind.—*Farrar*.

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.)

'59. MRS. CLARINDA (Slaughter) LANDON, wife of Dr. C. P. Landon, is residing in Westerville.

'64. MISS CLARA L. LEIB is living in Springfield, Ills.

'66. DANIEL SURFACE recently sold the Richmond (Ind.) *Telegraph*, and retired from the editorial chair. He still resides at Richmond, Ind.

'66. ALLEN H. KEIFER, M. D., is practicing medicine at Lewis Center, O.

'67. J. J. WAGNER is principal of the public schools at Baltimore, O.

'70. S. E. KEMP is practicing law at Dayton, O.

'71. MRS. LAURA (Gardner) SHROM resides at Zanesville, O.

'74. CHAS. A. BOWERSOX is practicing law at Bryan, O.

'74. JOHN W. CLEMMER, M. D., is practicing medicine in Columbus, O.

'74. JAS. A. VANGUNDY is engaged in farming and raising stock near Upper Sandusky, O.

'74. MRS. FLORA (Grim) DeLONG is living near Pittsburg, Pa.

'77. WM. O. MILLER is reading law at Parkersburg, W. Va.

'77. S. W. KEISTER was in town a few days, the early part of the month. He is preaching at Union City, Ind.

'77. CHAS. M. ROGERS is practicing law at Columbus, O., in partnership with his brother, John F. Rogers, a former student at O. U.

'78. PHILIP E. HOLP is attending the Yale Theological School.

'79. WM. J. FLICKINGER is attending a School of Medicine at Chicago, Ills.

'80. WILDER P. BENDER is teaching at Milton, O.

'80. MISS SUE E. BOWERSMITH is teaching at Broadway, O.

WM. RITTER, who was here in '48, lives near Basil, O., farming.

A. J. WAGNER, class '75, is teaching at Armada, Pickaway Co., O.

CHAS. A. ECKERT, who left O. U. last year, is attending the Medical School at Ann Arbor, Mich.

JOHN WISE, who was here in '58, is living near Hopewell, Muskingum Co., teaching and farming.

J. LEM. SHAUCK, a student at O. U. for some years previous to '72, is teaching near South Bend, Ind.

BERT MARSHALL, a student at O. U. in '71 and '72, is married and residing on a farm near Elmwood, Ill.

JEROME C. BRIGGS, formerly a student at O. U., is in the counting room of the *Ohio State Journal*, Columbus, O.

A. J. WILLOUGHBY, formerly a student at O. U., is the general agent of the P. M. B. A. He resides in Dayton, O.

SAMUEL B. DEAL, a student at O. U. for some years previous to '71, was admitted to the Ohio Bar by the Supreme Court, in December last. He is located in Butler Co.

Gleanings.

Human History is a struggle between thought and reality.—*Castelaer*.

Societies and laws exist only for the purpose of increasing the sum of private happiness.—*Macaulay*.

Never think it enough to have solved the problem stated by another mind, till you have deduced from it a corollary of your own.—*Bulwer*.

Civilization, in its most general idea, is an improved condition of man, resulting from the establishment of social order in place of the individual independence and lawlessness of the savage or barbarous life.—*Guizot*.

Liberty of individual thinking and of personal conduct, within the bounds set by the law of reciprocal rights and correlative duties is the very vital aim of the intellectual and moral nature of every man.—*Matthews*.

Intellectual culture consists, not chiefly, as many are apt to think, in accumulating information, though this important, but in building up a force of thought which may be turned at will on any subjects on which we are called to pass judgment.—*Channing*.

Thou sayest not well, if thou thinkest that a man who is good for anything at all ought to compute the hazard of life or death, and should not rather look to this only in all that he does, whether he is doing what is just or unjust, and the works of a good or bad man.—*Plato*.

Education is a life-work and is not to be crowded into a few early years. The learner must, in most instances, be also the teacher: or, in other words, the province of the teacher is rather to test the attainments of the learner, than to direct his acquirements. To know is to observe, to understand, to delineate.—*Tourgee*.

It is success alone that transforms the credulity of folly into acknowledged prophetic prevision.—*Tourgee*.

In the decision of momentous questions, rectitude of heart is a far surer guarantee of wisdom than power of intellect. When the unselfish purpose is ready to obey, the supernatural is never wanting. When we desire to do only what is right, it is never long before we hear the voice behind us saying, "This is the way, walk ye in it," however much we might otherwise be inclined to turn to the right hand or to the left.—*Farrar*.

College Items.

WOOSTER University has withdrawn from the Ohio Oratorical Contest Association.

THE Indiana State Oratorical Contest will be held at Indianapolis, on the 14th of April.

ATTENDANCE at Church is no longer required of students at Wabash College.

It is probable that Dartmouth will soon become a "co-educational" institution.

A LARGE telescope is being built for Princeton Observatory.

A CHAIR in Dynamic Electricity has been established at Oberlin.

THE whole of the Senior Class has left Madison University on account of trouble with the Faculty about their studies.

W. CHANCEY FOWLER, formerly Professor of Rhetoric in Amhurst, died Jan. 15th, aged 84.

PROF. FRANKLIN CARTER, of Yale, has been elected President of Williams College, vice Chadbourne, resigned.

THE National Educational Association will meet at Atlanta, Ga., July 19, 20 and 21. Drs. Noah Porter, James McCosh and A. D. White are announced to make addresses.

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