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The Otterbein Record.

A MONTHLY COLLEGE PAPER.

VOL. I.

WESTERVILLE, O., MARCH, 1881.

No. 7.



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. Shuflin, 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.

WESTERVILLE'S

— FASHIONABLE —

BARBER SHOP

— AT THE —

OLD STAND,

Above Jarvis' Hardware Store,

W. H. FIELDS,

The Old Reliable Tonsorial Artist.

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, MARCH, 1881.

No. 7.

A PLEA FOR THE MAN OF DESTINY.

[An oration delivered by D. F. Mock, at the O. U. Home Oratorical Contest, March 2d.]

While man is the builder of his own character, many blocks of that imperishable structure are fashioned by the influence of external forces. Napoleon Bonaparte, styled by himself the Man of Destiny, was subject in an eminent degree, to the same formative influence.

He was a Corsican lad, nursed in the arms of poverty, but being a pensioner of the King, was enabled to attend a military school, a place where students learn a very blunt morality. Entering at the age of ten, the precepts of warfare were inculcated at a very early period, and no doubt became the ruling principles of his maturer years.

The latter part of his school life was spent at Paris, where he stood beside the crater of the Revolution, and grew fervent from its spasmodic fires.

His star transcended the political horizon during the tumultuous and gory rule of the Jacobins, called the "Reign of Terror," a time when men's minds were convulsed, opinions wavering, old institutions falling beneath the weight of their own completion, and new ones building on their ruins, only to be prostrated by the first factious blast, a time when France was one vast sink of political corruption, populous with fiendish demagogues whom "Hell had vomited forth." While revolt and intrigue were tearing asunder the last feeble ties of civil government, there were enemies on the frontiers formidable and resolute in opening the French Revolution.

Thus ravenous demagogues were preying

upon her vitals within, and enemies without were sapping her veins of national independence. Such was the condition of France when Napoleon entered on the stage as the chief actor of that revolutionary tragedy. This was a most favorable moment for a great pilot to seize the helm and steer the ship of state from the fatal rocks whither she was so hastily drifting.

Prior to the period just described, there was in Europe, a species of deep rooted despotism which directly opposed the march of human progress; the laboring classes were slaves to half-compensated toil; talent and genius were suppressed by the unmerited privileges of proud and weak nobilities. To uproot and prostrate this gigantic tree was, indeed, a herculean task—one which required the blood of thousands of France's bravest sons, and the genius, sagacity, and ambition of the world's greatest warrior. To accomplish this work, all France was converted into a military school; all the arts of peace gave way to the art of war; and Napoleon's star was destined to be the "Pillar of Fire" which should lead this nation of soldiers to victory and to freedom.

The talents of this wonderful man are so admirably adapted to the emergencies of this awful crisis, that a few short years enabled him to scale the summit of fame; to prove himself a conqueror whom the united might of Scipio and Hannibal would have assailed in vain. His luster, however, was not permanent like that of a planet moving duly in its slightly eccentric orbit, but like that of a comet, astonishing the beholders with its dazzling proximity for a short period, only to return again after the lapse of ages.

There were two great forces which acted mightily in shaping this man's destiny, viz: his unrivaled greatness, and the power to infuse his spirit into the soul of France. First, the mastodon strength of his own character. He it was who battled against the congregated soldiery of civilized Europe. To do this, he must forget what men know about war, and invent a system of his own, one that was untaught in the military academies, and unknown to the schools of generals of his day. Armies vastly superior in numbers and discipline, yielded before the fury of his tactics, like a bending willow before the rage of a tornado. His rapidity of conception; his inexhaustive invention; his unconquerable will; his decision which suffered not a moment's pause between a plan and its execution; his presence of mind which on the very eve of ruin devised means of success; his calculating judgment combined with his heroic courage and commanding abilities, enabled him to eclipse the glory of all his predecessors and contemporaries.

Few Frenchmen, save Napoleon, could suggest in that critical era, measures of importance to the government, and fewer still had power to execute them.

Again, the power to infuse military France with his own energy and courage was a constant source of fuel to his flaming ambition. Never was the spirit of a man more contagious than that of Napoleon. In sentiment, in energy, and in fortitude, France was Napoleon and Napoleon was France. So completely had he infused his mind into the minds of the people that "with one word he could populate a battlefield, and with another unsheathe a thousand swords."

Now, it was not by dint of coercion that he thus monopolized the public sentiment and political courses of France; it was the will of the nation that he should be at once their ruler, their legislator, and their philosopher. He shut the doors of state against unskilled

aristocracy, nurtured talent, and opened a market place for all the powers and productions of man. Hence the people reposed the firmest confidence in him as their representative, and desired that he should stand at the head of their government, whatever form it might assume. It was found by actual trial, that all the preceding republican forms were largely deficient, both in power and stability. In order to supply this deficiency, a Consular form of government was constructed, and adopted without a single dissenting voice. To show a splendid mark of gratitude, the people afterward made him Consul for life. This measure was suggested by the Second and Third Consuls, and confirmed by the three governmental departments and by the popular vote.

The next step in his ascendancy was the act conferring upon him the title of Emperor; and again the approval was so unanimous that only one opposing voice was heard in both the Tribune and the Senate.

He now stands on the summit of human power, and we are wont to call him tyrant; yea, villain, for occupying so high an eminence, for accepting the offer of the people. It is even argued by an ingenious writer that the people gave what they had no right to give, and Bonaparte accepted what he had no title to take. What! the people have no right to say how they shall be ruled, and who shall rule them! Where, then, is this inestimable right located? Can it be that the voice of a single royal claimant is above the voice of a whole citizenship? Or should this high prerogative of self government be supplanted by the dictation of foreign powers, as continental Europe endeavored to do after the dethronement of Louis XVI? True, a nation should not resign its liberties, or sell itself to the servitude of an Autocrat, but if it chooses to do so, who has the right to interfere? To what higher court can appeal be made? There is none. *The people are sovereign.*

He is accused also, of an ambition to hold the scepter of all Europe, of plucking crowns from the heads of rightful sovereigns, and with them decking the brows of his own kindred. The accusation is not unfounded. But in our censure of this conduct, we must remember that in the traffic of war, right, by common consent, partakes largely of the nature of policy, and Bonaparte deemed it policy, if not principle, to unite all the subdued powers with his own, that he might be able to cope with the combined forces of hostile Europe.

If these encroachments were submissive of the rights of government, they were beneficial, in the main, and had a progressive and elevating tendency. If he did fetter the vanquished, he also released them from chains much more oppressive and humiliating; if he was a despot, he was also a friend of his subject, a rewarder of talent; his selfishness was not narrow and heartless, but as broad as his empire; he sought power, not to enslave and depress, but to free and elevate; he had no interest separate from the interest of France; no projects which he thought would not terminate in the glory of his country. Such was the character of his ambition, such the design of his usurpation.

Again, there is a class of writers who have essayed to write down the fame of this wonderful man. They have ransacked the whole domain of logic and sophistry to prove his greatness of a very inferior quality.

Dr. Channing declares that he has no claim whatever on either moral or intellectual greatness, and does not allow him pre-eminence even in the "greatness of action," the very lowest type of genius. "War," he says, "is not the field for the highest active talent, and Napoleon's laurels were won by the sword." But why should military genius be placed so low in the scale of greatness? Is not the sword the forerunner of national distinction? The history of every great nation is written in blood. Without the Roman sword, the

world could not have had the Roman civilization; without the Roman civilization it could not have had its laws, its literature, its art, and its many magnificent institutions, all of which are destined to mould essentially the character of succeeding nations. And, in what nobler cause can a man enlist his powers than in a valiant defense of the rights and freedom of his country? What talents are more praiseworthy than those which can devise means of safety when civil law and authority are defied by deadly and powerful foes? Such was the cause, such were the talents which gave Napoleon his wonderful celebrity.

But, he did not win all his laurels on the battlefield. From the camp he flew to the halls of legislation, where also he proved himself a master workman.

It is said that constitutions grow, but under the supervision of his creative genius, the Jurisconsults of France were enabled to make a constitution which, for its many excellencies, commanded universal admiration.

I refuse to give him pre-eminence only as a soldier; he possesses many virtues, both as a citizen, and as a sovereign, virtues which merit the praise of the Christian world. The chasteness of his palace, the purity and dignity of his court shed a most salutary influence upon the licentious and degenerate Courts of Europe. This tide of purity is still advancing, refining the manners, elevating the morals of every order of French society.

He also lived in an age of infidelity, when the light of Christianity had ceased to shine, and the inhabitants of France were groping their way in the perpetual night of skepticism; yet he was a believer in the Most High God. What philosophers said against Christianity, he declared to be simply the work of men and time. "Religion," he said, "cannot be eradicated from the heart of man." While in the heat of dispute with a number of infidels, he points them to the stars, saying: "Gen-

tlemen, you may talk as long as you please, but who made all that?"

What a sublime utterance to hush the turbulent voice of skepticism! Are not such convictions, in a great man, indicative of a superior greatness? And does not Christianity owe a debt of gratitude for such evidence from a man who changed the face of the world in an age of enlightenment?

PUBLIC RHETORICAL.

The first Public of this term was given by the Juniors on Saturday evening, March 5th.

The exercises commenced with a chorus by the Division, which was received with loud and continued applause.

After prayer by Rev. J. F. Smith, followed a piece of excellent instrumental music, rendered by Professor Todd and wife, and E. E. Flickinger. Mr. A. L. Funk then treated the subject, "Truth the Base, and Beauty the Summit." He spoke of the classics as possessed of a "peculiar charm," and as "congealing the moral nature." "Progress," he says, "is the fashion of man," and can be changed only through individuals. He elaborates on Conscience, and its relation to Truth. He gave different men's views of beauty, and concluded that the highest beauty is in morals.

The performance was delivered with a good deal of energy and determination, and was well received.

Miss Ethlinda Jarvis then read an essay on "Mystery yet Harmony." She began by noticing mysteries which abound in all the works of nature, despite the noon-day of science. She denies creation to be the work of chance, on the ground of perfect harmony which characterizes them, and then shows how beautifully the various fauna and flora are adapted to their respective climates and abodes. The treatment was orderly—the reading distinct and natural.

The audience was then entertained by another fine piece of instrumental music by Prof. and Mrs. Todd and Mr. Flickinger.

"The Restless Spirit of Man" was then discoursed upon by C. E. Bonebrake. He spoke of the restlessness in the heart of man. He recognized three ages, viz.: The age of action, the age of intellect, and the age of conscience. The first preceded, and is in the past. The second is the present, through the eventide of which we are now passing. The last, or age of conscience, is just beginning to dawn, and will usher in the glorious millennium.

The production was well arranged and well delivered.

This was followed by an oration on the subject of "Love of Native Land," by Thomas Fitzgerald. Love of the land of nativity, he says, is natural, and characterized people of all ages and races. The time which our government requires for the naturalization of foreigners is given that these persons may become accustomed to our customs and notions of government, and institutions. He says a more perfect bond of union should exist between conjoining nations, and thinks the Panama Canal scheme will secure a stronger union of the several nations on the American continent. European nations should not have a hand in this project, but it should be prosecuted by the American governments.

His production was practical, and up to the present time.

The W. C. Band then discoursed the "Wild Fire Quickstep."

Miss Lizzie King then read an interesting essay on "They Say." She gave a very lively description of the work of tale-bearers, and how mysteriously rumors were circulated and modified, and how seriously gossips attended to trifles. The reader seemed to be at ease, and in the sentiment of her essay, making the presentation very good.

The last speaker was M. S. Beard, whose subject was "The United States Influential." He said the Constitution of the United States embodied the principles of a model government. It is designed for the promotion of the arts and sciences. The Postal and Money Order systems signalize our high state of civilization. The subject was well treated, and the delivery was better than usual.

The audience was then entertained by another piece of music by the W. C. Band.

The exercises compared very favorably with the preceding rhetorical, and showed that Division Two means not to be left in the background. **

THE TWO BOOKS.—(Concluded.)

BY J. A. WELLER.

However high a man may be lifted by reason; however plainly God may be declared; however near God may come to us in nature, faith overleaps the bounds set by reason, omits the premises of the syllogism, and grasping the conclusion, recognizes the God of revelation. Revelation cares nothing for the connected links in the argument, but appealing to a higher, more spiritual power in man, his power of exercising faith, bursts forth in the simple yet grand words, "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." Those unable to follow or appreciate a line of argument proving the existence of God may leap up to Him in their affection, and see him by an eye of faith. The Psalmist, after looking at God through nature, seemed to let go his hold on Him, as seen in his works, and grasp Him by faith. Then being more exalted in feelings, in the same Psalm he exclaimed—"The law of the Lord is perfect." God comes nearer and more directly to the hearts of His people in the book of revelation.

In reason, man reaches God by logical steps; by faith he leaps the gulf and cries, "My God." Faith and science being so widely divergent, and often opposed to each other, the question naturally arises: Can they ever harmonize? Is there any ground of union? As they are now so far apart, if there is any union or common ground, it must be in the starting point or in the founda-

tions of science and religion. By analysis we do find a common basis, and that basis is faith itself. Men of reasoning power in establishing theories of science, have proceeded by induction. Certain principles being established, the procedure may be by deduction, but the first movement must be by induction from the particular to the general. Now, in induction, certain facts or principles must be accepted as true which have not been established by the reasoning process. As in the proposition, "All men are mortal." This is reached by induction. In this inductive process, we must believe human testimony and our own senses. We must have faith in human testimony and in our senses that this and the other man have actually died. To deny this is to utterly fail in this reasoning process.

Here then is a common ground for faith and reason. Reason must begin with faith. Reason starts on its mission of founding theories, departing from its mother, but when it discards faith, it condemns itself.

Faith goes right on in its work, accepting still higher and more profound truths without asking for reasons, except to know that it is reasonable to believe the author. Faith is out of all proportion to the proof addressed to the reasoning faculties; reason is limited by the proof.

Faith is the assent of our whole spiritual nature, unvisited by any anxious concern; reason is simply the acquiescence of the understanding, which may be dispelled by further discoveries. Faith has to do with spiritual things looking forward to the future world; reason deals with temporal things and has its mission in this world.

Reason has gone forth from the common home, like the prodigal, but when the circle of reasoning is completed, it will, if true reason, reach the same truth in religion, recognize the same God as is accepted by faith. Truth is truth, whether received by faith or reason. God is God whether recognized in nature or seen in revelation. As faith becomes more perfect, and reasoning purer and sounder, the apparent discrepancies between the two books, nature and the Bible, will disappear. Seeing the common root, we may hope to see in the future scientific men well rounded out in reason and accepting by faith the God of Revelation.

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.

MARCH, 1881.

CONTENTS.

A PLEA FOR THE MAN OF DESTINY.....	99
PUBLIC RHETORICALS.....	102
THE TWO BOOKS (Concluded).....	103
EDITORIAL	104
LOCALS.....	105
PHYSICAL CULTURE.....	106
PERSONALS	108
EXCHANGES	108
COLLEGE ITEMS.....	109
HUMOROUS	109

MR. HERBERT SPENCER, in his recent book on education, departing from the old idea that mental discipline is the chief end of study, in the College and University, makes practical utility its chief end. The student, he says, ought to devote his time to the acquisition of what will enable him best to meet the responsibilities and duties of civil and social life, and not to a preparation to make these acquisitions when he has finished his education. There is much truth in this. An education ought not to begin and end in discipline. It is much more important that a student leave College fitted in some degree for the duties of everyday life, than simply possessed of a knowledge of Greek and Latin, for he may be placed in such a position that he could dispense with the latter, which can never be said of the former. But there is no reason why utility and discipline may not both be united, in a large measure, in the same course of study.

In the report of the Mozart Concert, in our last issue, the word "vanishing" should have been printed, instead of "ravishing." The report should have been credited to C. B. D., instead of C. B. W..

In the article by A. E. Davis, in our last number, the paragraph beginning with "Because they are worthy, etc.," was printed as a quotation, which was incorrect.

THE CONTEST.

The home oratorical contest was held in the College Chapel on the evening of March 2d. The exercises were introduced with music by the Westerville Cornet Band. Prayer was then offered by Rev. J. B. Resler, after which the band played "Watching and Waiting."

Mr. D. F. Mock, the first speaker, had for his subject "The Man of Destiny." In his manner of speaking Mr. Mock was easy and natural. His address is given in full in this number of the RECORD.

Mr. C. B. Dixon spoke on "Life's Progress." He first advanced arguments against the atheistic theory of evolution, and then presented the theistic theory as the true idea of development, and not at all inconsistent with the teachings of the Bible. His delivery was good, though a lack of familiarity with his address caused him to hesitate at one point.

The W. C. B. then favored the audience with music—"Jager March."

Mr. A. E. Davis spoke of the "Mission of Beauty"—its refining and ennobling influence. He adopted neither the objective nor the subjective theory of beauty, but chose an intermediate one, which he beautifully illustrated by referring to the works of art, and the grander works of nature. At the commencement of his speech he seemed to be slightly embarrassed, but this gradually disappeared as he proceeded.

Mr. L. D. Bonebrake had for his subject

"Rare Ben Jonson." He gave a brief survey of the Elizabethan period of English literature, and then presented a short account of Jonson's life. He compared him with Shakspeare and Milton, and though he ranked him below these distinguished authors, he yet recognized in him high literary merit. In his delivery, Mr. Bonebrake exhibited self-possession, but was not entirely free and natural.

Mr. E. B. Grimes, the last speaker, took as his theme "Union." He spoke of union in outward and also in inward forms. The harmony of the physical world was first noticed, and then the union and harmony of the spiritual. This union comes directly or indirectly from the Divine Being as its true source. The speaker used excellent language and fine figures of speech, but his delivery was defective.

After a short delay, during which two pieces of music were rendered, the decision of the judges was announced. First honors were awarded Mr. A. E. Davis. Mr. C. B. Dixon received second honors. The applause which followed each announcement indicated the approval of the audience. K. L.

Locals.

LECTURES in Story.

PARSONS, the Irish orator, on the 18th.

HAVE you read the President's inaugural?

MARCH comes in like a lion. Who knows how it will go out?

PROF. GARST gives some very interesting talks to the class in Criticisms.

THE Philomathean *Journal* table contains quite a number of choice magazines.

WONDER if the judges did recognize those Commencement suits on Wednesday evening.

THE students of O. U. are petitioning the attendance of the Faculty *en masse* at prayers each morning.

THE Philophronean library has been enlarged recently by an addition of some very valuable books.

THE first ten weeks of the term will soon have passed, then for cursory reviews to lighten the burdens of examination.

THE gentlemen's societies will have their induction exercises on Saturday evening, March 19th, instead of Friday evening.

THE Philophronean Society has chosen Daniel Webster and Rutherford B. Hayes as subjects for the performances on the 19th.

DON'T fail to hear the distinguished lecturer, Hon. Wm. Parsons, on the 18th inst., formerly a member of the English Parliament.

THE class in Cicero's Orations have, in seven weeks, finished reading the first and second against Cataline, and have begun the third.

THE Evangelical Church has had quite a revival; a goodly number have confessed the error of their ways, and have chosen that "better part."

A SERIES of Union Meetings, by the U. B. and Presbyterian Churches are in progress. They are conducted chiefly by Rev. Baughman, of Knoxville, Tenn.

THE fourth lecture of the course was delivered on the 25th by Rev. James Eells, of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, on "Interdependence, or the Relation of Opposites." The lecture displayed the marks of an adept in rhetoric. His style is very elegant. His lecture contained much valuable thought, and seemed to be highly appreciated by his audience.

THE journal table, in the reading-room, has been supplied recently with *Harpers' Monthly*.

REV. WELLER has lately formed a new organization comprising the young folks of the church, outside of the students. They meet weekly, for devotional exercises.

At the W. C. B. Concert in the Chapel, Feb. 26th, Mr. Smith, the leader, displayed a great deal of skill in the rendition of "Yankee Doodle" with varieties. The audience gave him enthusiastic applause, indicating their high appreciation. The band, as a whole, made a fine appearance in their elegant uniform.

LIVELY and heated discussions on Womans' Suffrage have recently occurred in Moral Philosophy. The ladies, *ad unum omnes*, take a firm stand in favor of their right of suffrage. Having President's views for their bulwark, they fearlessly affirm their opinions in the presence of the gentlemen, their opponents. What is this world "a comin' to," anyhow.

THE concert given under the auspices of the W. C. B., on the 26th, was highly entertaining and pecuniarily a success. The net proceeds were \$32.70. Some of the pieces deserved special commendation. "Ocean Music" was well rendered. The lady who carried the bass deserves a great deal of credit.

MRS. MARY HUNT, of Boston, Mass., gave a very interesting lecture in the Presbyterian Church, on the evening of Feb. 28th. Her subject, "Temperance," was well treated, and the statistics produced from the different States, showing the increase of this evil, tells how much interest she has in the broad field. The ladies of the W. C. T. U. deserve credit for securing such a speaker, one whose every movement denotes ease and refinement.

'76. JOHN F. SMITH was in Westerville to take in the Home Contest, Junior Public, etc. John is looking hale as ever, and we are glad to learn that success is with him in Circleville, where he has charge of a congregation.

Is it not time to discuss the propriety of dispensing entirely with song at prayer? The grating discords of our old organ destroy the melody of what few voices do participate in song. Is there no physician to bind up its wounds? If there is no hope of its recovery, would it not be policy to hurry on its death, and bear away its remains to their final resting place?

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

BY J. W. C.

It is a lamentable fact that most colleges ignore physical culture. While all other departments of collegiate instruction have attained great perfection, this continues to seek recognition. There is needed another element in our educational system to produce the full fledged man, who, in every respect, will be prepared to meet the pressure of active life.

Everything grand and noble possesses a sub-structure, which may have little intrinsic virtue, but is of indispensable worth to the whole. Houses and steam-ships must have firm foundations and frameworks. The bodily powers are the massive timbers in life's steam-ship. Bone, muscle, and nerve are the foundation stones: upon these rests life's voyage and life's duration. It is nature's law that the exercise of functions is the only means of its preservation. When an organ ceases to perform its duty it withers and dies. Life every where is full of energy and motion. Absolute rest is found only in the grave. Exercise is the measure of functional tonicity, and the price of a healthy physique.

Vigorous and healthy effort, whether of

mind or body, is the exponent of systematic drill. The cultivation of the mental faculties to the neglect and even detriment of the physical powers, is a common observation. This comes of a willful disregard or culpable ignorance of the laws of health. Health is a greater blessing than an education. The value attached to it will not suffer a compromise with mental training.

Many a thin-chested, nervous, weak-muscled graduate, a physical bankrupt, who leaves college only to seek lost health, will attest this fact. The value of health and education are alike duly estimated until we come to the method of instruction, where physical culture is completely eliminated or neglected. This disposition to ignore physical training is stimulated by selfish incentives to mental development. In this the colleges are at fault, and in a degree disjoint the mental and physical powers. This is a one-sided education.

Graceful action is the result of the trained coordination of muscular movements, and so the perfect man is rounded out by the harmonious developement of *all* the manly powers.

Physical culture should not be subordinate but coordinate, with other discipline, and the result will be a complete system of education. Nor, is it enough to admit health-culture upon theoretic grounds. Practice and precept are the only coins that bear the stamp of authentic currency. *Verbum sat sapienti.*

Out-door sports and gymnastic exercise are covered by a sentiment of pseudo-dignity that proscribes them for the student. The abnegation is justified and apprehends a tendency to brute passion trained in horse races and prize rings. In school children, where nature is not hobbled by mistaken sentiment, the native tendency to healthy exercise is unlimited. There is a class of college students, whose ideas of decorum

mitigate against all exercise, whether in archery, base-ball, skating, hunting or dancing. So these dupes, failing to recognize a legitimate use of gymnastics, bottle themselves up in an atmosphere of Greek roots and Latin verbs. They get little or no exercise, only as a forced automatic transit is made to the recitation room or post office. The result is seen in the lean, lank look of physical exhaustion. The brain is over-worked and the body over-rested.

Even the man of full habit and strong physique will show the want of physical culture, if neglected, at the close of a college career. The man of mental temperament is sure to suffer. Unfortunately this brain-worker with delicate body is least able to stand mental strain without constant physical exercise. Much will he suffer in after life as a professional man, unless the development, and consequent coordination of all his powers have been the warp and woof of his college days.

Space will not permit a review of the means of physical culture, nor of arguing its physical importance. The day is not far advanced when physical training will assert its proper sphere in colleges. It is hoped that O. U. will be among the first to make this innovation.

Even now it has received a friendly recognition at the hand of a prominent lady interested in the college, and as a result, a "Health Lift" is at the service of the students. Rumor has it that another benefactor has it in mind to donate a complete gymnastic apparatus. This is the "flood that leads on to fortune." Let every one who is interested, and who is not, give this subject its merited attention, and what now is only a conception, will evolve a complete gymnasium—bath-rooms, and all—to smile upon its founders, and cause the flush of health and beauty to mantle the cheeks of students, decades to come.

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.)

R. P. MILLER, who is teaching at Condit, will return to O. U. in a few weeks.

'66. WILLIAM SHROM is preaching at Zanesville, O.

'69. J. P. LANDIS is teaching in the U. B. Seminary, Dayton, O.

'70. GEORGE MATTHEWS is attending Lane Seminary, Cincinnati. He is engaged to speak at the anniversary of the Literary Societies, next Commencement.

'71. A. V. H. GOSWEILER is practicing medicine at Harrisburg, Pa.

'75. M. A. MESS is practicing law at Brookville, Ind.

'75. ALLEN G. CROUSE, of Fostoria Academy, was in town on the 4th inst. He was on his way East to purchase apparatus for that school.

Mr. J. R. ILES, "the pedestrian," has been visiting his old friends among the students of O. U. His health has been much improved in his rambles toward the setting sun.

MISS LINDA JARVIS, of '82, paid a visit to her home, near Smithville, to attend the wedding of her sister and Mr. W. W. Ferrier, of class of '78.

THOS. M. PARK, formerly a student at O. U., is city editor of the *Journal*, Lafayette, Ind. His brother, Samuel M. Park, died of consumption, in that city, on the 6th inst.

L. H. KEISTER, who was at O. U. in '79 and '80, is engaged in the grocery business at Union City, Ind. We understand he and his partner are building up a fine trade.

LEWIS MILLER, who attended O. U. in '72 and '73, is engaged in agricultural pursuits near Basil, O.

W. F. MARSH, who left school, a few weeks ago, on account of his health, was in town a few days last week. He will be in school next term if his health permits.

Exchanges.

THE *College Rambler*, rambles to us from Jacksonville, Ill. It represents Illinois College. Although we have examined it thoroughly, so far we think it a little rambling.

THE *College Transcript* excels in Locals and Personals. Its other matter is very good. We heartily welcome its new corps of editors to the arena of college journalism. Success be with you.

THE *Lariat*, from Wabash College, is a spicy little sheet, and we think superior in energy and life to the *Wabash*, of the same college, although for solid articles the *Wabash* excels.

WE are glad to welcome to our exchange list the *Avalon Aurora*, which is published in the interest of Avalon Academy, situated at Avalon, Mo. It is a neat little paper, presenting a very good appearance, and gives evidence of energy and good taste on the part of its managers. Its management is in the hands of the Faculty, some of whom are graduates of O. U.

AMONG our latest exchanges, we welcome *The Sibyl*, coming from the Female College at Elmira, N. Y. It compares, for ability exhibited in its management, favorably with our other exchanges coming from co-educational schools. The poem entitled "Marie" is written somewhat in the style of Longfellow's "Hiawatha," but is somewhat below that author's standard. The general tone of the paper is good, and it is well "buildd."

THE *Notre Dame Scholastic*, coming from the Roman Catholic school at Notre Dame, Ind., is among the most wide-awake (especially to the interest of the Roman Catholic church) of all our exchanges. A very able article on "Free Trade" comes first in order on the well filled pages of a late number. It should remember that, however good free trade may be, the American people are not ready for it just now. Should all the duties be removed from imports at present, thousands of Americans would be bankrupted and a crash like that of '73 would result.

College Items.

FORTY colleges in Canada.

HARVARD supports 158 instructors.

THERE are ten universities in Spain.

THE cost of the Yale Navy last year was \$5,200.

COLUMBIA has an endowment fund of \$5,000,000.

It is probable that Columbia will soon be obliged to admit ladies.

OBERLIN College numbers 830 students at present, an increase of 30 over last term.

A COLLECTION of college poems is about to be published, gleaned from college papers.

THE State Oratorical Contest will be held at Otterbein on the first Wednesday of April.

BROWN has received a bequest of \$25,000, for the foundation of a professorship in Botany.—*Ex.*

THE President of Wooster University, Ohio, has given notice that, "Hereafter, no female student will be allowed to receive more than one visitor per week, and he must not stay later than 9 o'clock."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Now that the Harvard *Lampoon* is no more, *St. Louis Student Life* and *Columbia* are the only illustrated college papers in the country.

Humorous.

EPITAPH for a cannibal.—"One who loves his fellow-men."

How to acquire a short hand—fool around a buzz saw.—*Free Press.*

Is it the Faculty's duty to act as the suspenders for college breaches?—*Ex.*

Prof.—"How dare you swear *before me?*"
Student—"How did I know you wanted to swear *first?*"—*Ex.*

THE difference between dancing and card playing is just exactly the difference between the *reel* and the *I-deal*.—*Ex.*

LECTURE on the Rhinoceros.—*Prof.*—"I must beg you to give me your undivided attention. It is absolutely impossible for you to form a true idea of this hideous animal unless you keep your eyes on me."

A FRENCHMAN who supposed he had mastered the English language, was sadly puzzled one day, when a friend looked at him and said: "How do you do?" "Do vat?" "I mean how do you find yourself?" "I never looses myself." "But how do you feel?" "Smooth,—you just feel me."

HE opened the door cautiously, and poking in his head in a suggestive sort of a way, as if there was more to follow, inquired: "Is this the editorial rinktum?" "The what, my friend?" "Is this the rinktum, sinktum, sanctum, .or some such place, where the editor lives?" "This is the editorial room—yes, come in." "No, I guess I won't come in. I just wanted to see what a rinktum was like, that's all."—*Ex.*

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